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# INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 12580

## LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

July	17, 1960	House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 12580. H. Report No. 2726. Print of bill.
		Public Law 87-843 H. R. 12580
July	20, 1960	House passed H. R. 12580 with amendments.
July	23, 1960	H. R. 12580 was referred to the House Appropriations Committee. Print of bill as amended.
Sept.	25, 1960	Senate committee approved H. R. 12580.
Sept.	29, 1960	Sen. Committee advised House by bill sent to House the rules on H. R. 12580. For the purpose of speeding enactment.
Oct.	1, 1960	Senate committee reported H. R. 12580 with amendments. S. Report No. 2726. Print of bill and report.
Oct.	7, 1960	Senate made H. R. 12580 the unfinished business.
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Oct.	9, 1960	Senate passed H. R. 12580 with amendments. Both Houses appointed conferees.
Oct.	9, 1960	House received conference report on H. R. 12580. H. Report No. 2726. Print of report.
Oct.	10, 1960	Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 12580.
Oct.	13, 1960	Approved: Public Law 87-843.

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INVESTIGATIVE HISTORY

H. R. 15280  
Public Law 87-513

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## INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 12580

July 17, 1962 House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 12580. H. Report No. 1996. Print of bill and report.

July 20, 1962 House passed H. R. 12580 with amendment.

July 23, 1962 H. R. 12580 was referred to the Senate Appropriations Committee. Print of bill as referred.

Sept. 28, 1962 Senate subcommittee approved H. R. 12580.

Sept. 29, 1962 Sen. Smathers submitted notice he will move to suspend the rules on H. R. 12580, for the purpose of proposing amendments.

Oct. 1, 1962 Senate committee reported H. R. 12580 with amendments. S. Report No. 2226. Print of bill and report.

Oct. 2, 1962 Senate made H. R. 12580 its unfinished business.

Oct. 3, 1962 Senate passed H. R. 12580 with amendments.

Both Houses appointed conferees.

Oct. 8, 1962 House received conference report on H. R. 12580. H. Report No. 2546. Print of report.

Oct. 10, 1962 Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 12580.

Oct. 18, 1962 Approved: Public Law 87-843.

# INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 12580

Oct.	18, 1962	Approved: Public Law 87-843.
Oct.	10, 1962	Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 12580.
Oct.	8, 1962	House received conference report on H. R. 12580. H. Report No. 2516. Print of report.
Oct.	3, 1962	Senate passed H. R. 12580 with amendments.
Oct.	2, 1962	Senate made H. R. 12580 its unfinished business.
Oct.	1, 1962	Senate committee reported H. R. 12580 with amendments. S. Report No. 2226. Print of bill and report.
Sept.	29, 1962	Sen. Smathers submitted notice he will move to suspend the rules on H. R. 12580, for the purpose of proposing amendments.
Sept.	28, 1962	Senate subcommittee approved H. R. 12580.
July	23, 1962	H. R. 12580 was referred to the Senate Appropriations Committee. Print of bill as referred.
July	20, 1962	House passed H. R. 12580 with amendment.
July	17, 1962	House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 12580. H. Report No. 1996. Print of bill and report.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 87-843

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE, THE JUDICIARY AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION ACT, 1963. Includes funds for contributions to international organizations (including the Food and Agriculture Organization, Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, International Sugar Council, and International Wheat Council), mutual educational and cultural exchange activities, Area Redevelopment Administration, export control, Bureau of the Census, Bureau of Public Roads (including \$32,000,000 for forest highways), Weather Bureau, Small Business Administration, Tariff Commission, and U. S. Information Agency.











# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF  
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;  
should not be quoted  
or cited)

Issued July 18, 1962  
For actions of July 17, 1962  
87th-2d, No. 121

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**HIGHLIGHTS:** Senate tabled medicare amendment. Senate committee reported rice enrichment bill. Sen. Humphrey criticized CED farm program report. Sen. Clark commended his humane-animal-research bill. Sen. Miller claimed USDA grain-storage mismanagement. Senate subcommittee voted to report bills to provide additional research facilities at State experiment stations, and amend extension service legislation. Sen. Williams, N. J., commended HHFA migratory-labor housing and Goldberg's minimum-wage action in Calif. House committee reported State, Justice, and Commerce appropriation bill. Rep. Fountain introduced and discussed bill to provide periodic review of grants-in-aid programs. Rep. Nelsen inserted editorial critical of CED's farm program report. Sen. Wiley urged expanded global food plan.

## SENATE

- 1. HEALTH.** Passed with amendments H. R. 10606, to extend and improve the public assistance and child welfare services programs of the Social Security Act. Tabled, 52-48, the Anderson medicare amendment. Senate conferees were appointed. pp. 12886-95, 12900-33
- 2. RICE ENRICHMENT.** The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments S. 3152, to provide for the nutritional enrichment and sanitary packaging of rice prior to its distribution under certain Federal programs (S. Rept. 1741). p. 12883
- 3. FARM PROGRAM.** Sen. Humphrey criticized the recent report of the Committee for Economic Development regarding the farm program and inserted an article by Julius Duscha on this subject. pp. 12895-8
- 4. HUMANE ANIMAL RESEARCH.** Sen. Clark defended his bill to require humane treatment

of animals in research and inserted a report by Betty Beale on this matter. pp. 12899-900

5. GRAIN STORAGE. Sen. Miller claimed this Department has mismanaged grain-storage operations and inserted an article by Nick Kotz on this subject. pp. 12935-7
6. FARM LABOR. Sen. Williams, N. J., commended the Housing and Home Finance Agency for its housing program for migratory labor and inserted the Agency's announcement on this matter. pp. 12949-50  
Sen. Williams, N. J., also defended the recent action of Secretary Goldberg regarding a minimum wage for certain farm workers in Calif. pp. 12950-1
7. NOMINATIONS. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported favorably the nomination of Jerome B. Wiesner to be Director of the Office of Science and Technology. p. 12883  
Received the nominations of various persons to the National Science Board, NSF. p. 12951
8. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Kefauver announced Sen. Humphrey as a cosponsor of S. 3097, to defer certain railroad mergers. pp. 12883-4
9. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Agreed to have a calendar call today, July 18. H. R. 10904, the Labor-HEW appropriation bill, was made the unfinished business. pp. 12932-3
10. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6374, to clarify the application of the Government Employees Training Act with respect to payment of expenses of attendance of Government employees at certain meetings (S. Rept. 1740). p. 12883

HOUSE

11. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 12580, the State-Justice-Commerce appropriation bill for 1963. (H. Rept. 1996). p. 12880  
Passed with amendments H. R. 11974, to authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission. pp. 12823-61
12. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Chipperfield was appointed as a conferee on S. 2996, the foreign aid authorization bill, to replace Rep. Bolton. pp. 12865-6
13. CORN. Rep. Jensen announced that the Iowa Members of Congress and the American Corn Millers' Federation are furnishing cornbread gratis to the House today and every other Monday, starting next Monday, as a constant reminder of the high nutritional value of corn and the place this grain holds in the history of this Nation. p. 12862
14. PATENTS. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. R. 12513, to provide for public notice of settlements in patent interferences (H. Rept. 1983) p. 12880
15. EXTENSION WORK; RESEARCH. The Subcommittee on Research and Extension of the House Agriculture Committee ordered favorably reported to the full committee, amended, H. R. 890, to assist States to provide additional facilities for research at State experiment stations; and H. R. 11240, to amend the Smith-Lever Act regarding extension work. p. D596



DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE,  
THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1963

JULY 17, 1962.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. ROONEY, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 12580]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, The Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year 1963.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The budget estimates forming the primary bases of consideration by the Committee will be found in the budget for 1963 on the following pages:

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Pages of the budget document</i>
Department of State.....	601-620
Department of Justice.....	547-563
Department of Commerce.....	171-224
The Judiciary.....	35-43
American Battle Monuments Commission.....	780-781
Commission on Civil Rights.....	790
Federal Maritime Commission.....	810-811
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.....	814-816
Small Business Administration.....	837-843
Subversive Activities Control Board.....	849
Tariff Commission.....	849-850
United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.....	860
United States Information Agency.....	860-867

## 2 STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES

The Committee also considered a budget amendment contained in House Document No. 335.

The following table summarizes the amounts recommended in the bill in comparison with the corresponding budget estimates and the 1962 appropriations.

Department or agency	Appropriations, 1962	Estimates, 1963	Recommended in bill for 1963	Bill compared with—	
				1962 appropriations	1963 estimates
Department of State.....	\$279, 199, 150	\$335, 064, 000	\$284, 330, 000	+\$5, 130, 850	-\$50, 734, 000
Department of Justice.....	295, 474, 900	309, 300, 000	305, 727, 000	+10, 252, 100	-3, 573, 000
Department of Commerce.....	794, 405, 936	703, 049, 000	781, 695, 000	-12, 710, 936	+78, 646, 000
The Judiciary.....	57, 795, 650	61, 235, 000	60, 270, 700	+2, 475, 050	-964, 300
Related agencies.....	335, 491, 500	480, 050, 000	470, 043, 000	+134, 551, 500	-10, 007, 000
Total.....	1, 762, 367, 136	1, 888, 698, 000	1, 902, 065, 700	+139, 698, 564	+13, 367, 700
Adjustment for borrowing authority replaced in bill by appropriations.....		115, 480, 000			-115, 480, 000
Grand total including above adjustment for comparability.....	1, 762, 367, 136	2, 004, 178, 000	1, 902, 065, 700	+139, 698, 564	-102, 112, 300

As indicated in the foregoing table, the total amount recommended by the Committee in the accompanying bill to provide for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies in fiscal year 1963 is \$1,902,065,700. This is an increase of \$139,698,564 over the appropriation for fiscal year 1962, of which increase \$118,636,500 are in appropriations for the Small Business Administration. The appropriations recommended are \$102,112,300 below the amounts of the budget estimates when a comparable amount for the Area redevelopment fund is included, for which the Committee is recommending a specific appropriation in the traditional form to replace Treasury borrowing.

In addition, the bill includes appropriations from the highway trust fund totaling \$3,251,200,000 for the Bureau of Public Roads.

Several instances were discovered during the course of the hearings wherein certain items of a nonrecurring nature such as new equipment, rent, etc., were not deducted from the base figures in arriving at the budget requests. The responsible budget officials in the various Departments and agencies concerned are expected to see that there are no future occurrences of this nature.

The practice of establishing a disproportionate number of positions, as compared with the funds allowed, and filling such positions for a short time at the end of the fiscal year and then requesting so-called annualization for full year costs in the ensuing year is a specious budgetary procedure and must be discontinued. In the appropriation items in the accompanying bill where reductions have been made the Committee expects that corresponding reductions will be made in the number of personnel.

A tabulation is presented at the end of this report detailing appropriations by item for the fiscal year 1962, the budget estimates with regard thereto for fiscal year 1963, the amounts contained in the bill for fiscal year 1963, and a comparison of the amounts recommended in the bill with the appropriations for fiscal year 1962 and with the budget estimates for fiscal year 1963.

## TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The amounts recommended in the bill for the Department of State total \$284,330,000. This amount is an increase of \$5,130,850 over the total appropriation for this Department for the previous fiscal year, but is a reduction of \$50,734,000 below the amount of the budget estimates. Of this reduction \$27,795,000 is attributable to the fact that there is presently no legal authority for the appropriation of that amount for the item "Acquisition, operation and maintenance of buildings abroad."

Under the general heading of "Administration of Foreign Affairs" a total of \$145,160,000 is recommended. For "International Organizations and Conferences" the bill includes \$72,585,000. The total recommended for "International Commissions" is \$15,895,000 as compared with \$18,052,000 for the past fiscal year. The total amount recommended for "Educational Exchange" is \$48,340,000.

The Secretary and other officials of the Department of State responsible for the decision not to request additional personnel in their budget estimates for fiscal year 1963 are to be commended. The Committee recognizes that such a stand is highly unpopular especially among the so-called empire builders. It is to be hoped that not only will the Department of State continue to advocate such a policy but that the officials of other Departments and agencies will adopt it as well.

The action of the Committee with regard to each of the appropriation items for the Department of State is set forth herein.

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The sum of \$140,710,000 is included in the bill to provide the necessary funds for the formulation and execution of the foreign policy of the United States including the conduct of diplomatic and consular relations with foreign countries, conduct of diplomatic relations with international organizations, domestic public information and liaison, and other related activities.

The amount allowed is \$3,500,000 below the amount of the budget estimate and is an increase of \$5,510,000 over the appropriation for the past fiscal year. This increase will provide for the opening of new posts, elevation of consular posts to diplomatic status, increased security and administrative activities, communication equipment, improved support, within grade promotions, adjusted lapse rate, and overseas wage and price increases. No new positions were requested under this appropriation nor have any been provided.

The use of funds heretofore appropriated for specific purposes such as security of the department and home leave and transfer travel to finance other activities for which funds had not even been budgeted or requested such as the regional conferences last year is inexcusable. The Department is expected to use the funds provided in the bill for the purposes for which they were justified and appropriated.

## REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

The sum of \$950,000 is included in the bill for representation allowances as authorized by section 901 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U.S.C. 1131). This amount is \$150,000 less than the budget



estimate but is an increase of \$25,000 over the appropriation for the past fiscal year.

This increase is primarily to provide for new posts and posts to be elevated to mission status.

This item is justified by the Department on the basis that officers of the Foreign Service are reimbursed for expenses incurred in pursuance of the following official duties: Promotion of U.S. national interests, promotion of U.S. citizens' interests, promotion of economic activities, and commemorative and ceremonial requirements.

#### ACQUISITION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS ABROAD

The President's budget contained a request of \$27,795,000 for "Acquisition, operation and maintenance of buildings abroad" and an additional request of \$2,205,000 under "Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad (special foreign currency fund).

Inasmuch as there is presently no authority in law for the appropriation of the \$27,795,000 requested under the first heading, the Committee has deleted that amount from the bill. The bill, however, includes \$2,000,000 of the \$2,205,000 requested under the special foreign currency program for which there is authority in law.

#### EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

There is included in the bill the sum of \$1,500,000, the same amount as appropriated for the past fiscal year, for expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular service, to be expended pursuant to the requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 107).

These funds are used for relief and repatriation loans to United States citizens abroad and for other emergencies of the Department. Repayments of the loans are deposited in miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury.

#### CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

A total of \$68,392,000 is included in the bill to meet the obligations, not otherwise provided for, of membership in international multilateral organizations, pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress. The amount allowed in the bill is \$6,816,000 over the appropriation for the past fiscal year.

The following table sets forth the amounts requested and provided for each organization:

United Nations and Specialized Agencies:

1. United Nations-----	\$26, 739, 279
2. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization-----	4, 703, 724
3. International Civil Aviation Organization-----	2, 280, 000
4. World Health Organization-----	7, 657, 432
5. Food and Agriculture Organization-----	4, 668, 717
6. International Labor Organization-----	2, 771, 572
7. International Telecommunication Union-----	386, 000
8. World Meteorological Organization-----	130, 860
9. Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization----	78, 038

Subtotal-----	49, 415, 622
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Inter-American Organizations:

1. Inter-American Children's Institute-----	32, 000
2. Inter-American Indian Institute-----	4, 800
3. Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences-----	232, 765
4. Pan American Institute of Geography and History-----	48, 780
5. Pan American Railway Congress Association-----	5, 000
6. Pan American Health Organization-----	3, 392, 400
7. Organization of American States-----	8, 256, 419

Subtotal-----	11, 972, 164
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Regional Organizations:

1. South Pacific Commission-----	83, 892
2. North Atlantic Treaty Organization-----	2, 046, 500
3. North Atlantic Treaty Parliamentary Conference-----	27, 219
4. Southeast Asia Treaty Organization-----	314, 000
5. Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation-----	6, 830
6. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development--	2, 545, 000

Subtotal-----	5, 023, 441
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D. Other International Organizations:

1. Interparliamentary Union-----	21, 000
2. International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration-----	1, 100
3. International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial Property-----	7, 250
4. International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs-----	8, 658
5. International Bureau of Weights and Measures-----	60, 000
6. International Council of Scientific Unions and Associated Unions-----	51, 560
7. International Hydrographic Bureau-----	9, 997
8. International Sugar Council-----	20, 000
9. International Wheat Council-----	26, 400
10. International Atomic Energy Agency-----	1, 774, 846

Subtotal-----	1, 980, 811
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Round Off-----	-38
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Total-----	68, 392, 000
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Although the committee has repeatedly expressed concern over the costs of our membership in these international organizations, this appropriation has nearly doubled in the last five years. Testimony presented by Department of State witnesses does not reflect sufficient efforts being exerted to hold the annual budgets of these organizations to a minimum. The Committee is appalled at the witnesses' lack of knowledge concerning pay scales and allowances even though this is the stated reason for much of the increase being requested.

#### MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The bill includes \$2,250,000 to provide the necessary expenses of the missions which represent the United States in the international organizations in which the United States participates pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress. The amount allowed is \$120,000 below the amount of the budget request and is \$135,000 over the amount appropriated for the past fiscal year.

#### INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

The sum of \$1,943,000 is included in the bill for necessary expenses of participation by the United States, upon approval by the Secretary of State, in international activities which arise from time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs and for which specific appropriations have not been provided, pursuant to treaties, conventions, or special Acts of Congress. The amount provided is the same as was appropriated for this purpose the past fiscal year.

The Committee expects that a continued effort will be made to cut down the number of people sent to these conferences at the taxpayers' expense and that wherever possible, staff people overseas will be used so as to hold travel expenses to a minimum.

#### INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

A total of \$13,570,000 is included in the bill in the three appropriation items for the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico.

The sum of \$620,000 is included for the item "Salaries and expenses" to provide funds for general administration, general engineering, and project investigations.

There is included \$1,950,000 for "Operation and maintenance". This appropriation finances the operation and maintenance of flood control dams and other structures, a power plant, and stream gaging stations on the international rivers and tributaries.

Included in the bill is \$11,000,000 for "Construction" which is a decrease of \$2,173,000 below the appropriation for the past fiscal year and a decrease of \$1,355,000 in the amount of the budget estimate. The Committee was advised that the estimated unobligated balance as of June 30, 1962 would be \$8,525,000, which indicated that the proposed construction work has not been proceeding as fast as had originally been anticipated.



## AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

The Committee recommends \$415,000 for the payment of the United States share of the expenses of the International Boundary Commission and the International Joint Commission. The amount allowed is the same as was provided for the past fiscal year.

The International Boundary Commission keeps the United States-Canadian boundary line marked in accordance with existing treaties. It also maintains boundary vistas by periodic tree cutting and chemical vegetation control.

The International Joint Commission studies United States-Canadian border matters, such as investigation of water and smoke pollution in conjunction with the Public Health Service, and gathering streamflow data in cooperation with the Geological Survey. It also acts to insure appropriate apportionment of international waters and, upon referral, investigates and makes recommendations for remedial action.

## INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

Included in the bill is the sum of \$1,910,000 for the payment of the United States share of the expenses of its participation in eight international fisheries commissions pursuant to treaties or conventions, and implementing Acts of Congress. The purpose of these commissions is to determine and recommend measures necessary for the preservation and expansion of fishery stock. The amount allowed is the same as was appropriated for this purpose for fiscal year 1962, and is a reduction of \$255,000 in the amount of the budget estimate. No part of this reduction is to be applied to the revised request for the International Pacific Halibut Commission.

## MUTUAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

This consolidated appropriation item provides funds for various components of the educational and cultural exchange program of the Department of State as authorized by the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, which were previously financed under "International Educational Exchange Activities," State; "Special International Program," U.S.I.A.; and "Salaries and expenses," U.S.I.A.

At the time the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 was being considered in the House of Representatives it was estimated that the cost of this program might be \$40,000,000 a year.

House Report No. 1094 accompanying the Bill H.R. 8666, stated as follows:

## COST OF THE PROGRAM

As indicated elsewhere in the report, this bill pulls together five existing programs for which appropriations are carried in separate acts. For fiscal year 1960 the total of the funds available for these programs was approximately \$36,700,000, of which about one-third consisted of foreign currencies. As a result of the expanded authorities contained in this bill, it is expected that initially the appropriation will be around \$40 million. Whatever the sum requested by the Executive,

it will always be subject to approval by the Congress in an appropriation act.

At about the same time, however, the Department of State was requesting \$91,657,000 of the Bureau of the Budget for this program. The final budget estimate submitted to the Congress was reduced to \$56,657,000. A majority of the Committee has further reduced it to \$40,000,000, the amount originally estimated as the cost. The allowance of \$40,000,000 is an increase of \$3,029,200 over the appropriations for fiscal year 1962.

It should be pointed out that in addition to the funds allowed in this item that the Department plans to utilize an additional \$8,043,798 which is available from the unexpended balance of prior-year appropriations for "International Educational Exchange Activities (special foreign currency program)."

Some of the unfortunate incidents which have occurred abroad in connection with cultural presentations indicate that lack of mature judgment has been used in the selection of certain performing individuals and groups. More care in their selection must be exercised in the future.

None of the funds made available in this appropriation item are to be expended for travel of dependents of grantees.

#### CENTER FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL INTERCHANGE BETWEEN EAST AND WEST

The bill includes \$8,340,000 for this item, of which \$1,460,000 are for operating expenses, \$5,425,000 are for scholarships and grants and \$1,455,000 are for the construction of a laboratory-classroom building to accommodate 450 students.

The objective of this program is the establishment and operation in Hawaii of a center for cultural and technical interchange between East and West to promote better relations and understanding between the United States and the nations of Asia and the Pacific. The program is being carried out by grant to the University of Hawaii, which will construct and operate the Center and provide grants, fellowships, and scholarships to persons to engage in study or training at the Center.

#### RAMA ROAD, NICARAGUA

The Committee recommends \$2,350,000, the full amount of the budget estimate, to complete this highway in accordance with our agreement with Nicaragua. This road is being constructed pursuant to international agreement, and will connect the east coast river port of Rama, Nicaragua with the Inter American Highway.

### TITLE II--DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The total amount contained in the bill for the Department of Justice is \$305,727,000, which is an increase of \$10,252,100 over the amounts appropriated for fiscal year 1962 but is a reduction of \$3,573,000 in the total budget estimates for this Department.

The action of the Committee with regard to each of the appropriation items for the Department of Justice is set forth herein.

## LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

A total of \$55,868,000 is recommended in six different appropriations under this general heading.

*General administration.*—The bill includes \$4,295,000 to provide for the expenses of the Office of the Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General, Pardon Attorney, Board of Parole, Board of Immigration Appeals, Library and Administrative Division. The amount allowed is \$130,000 over the appropriations for the fiscal year 1962. This increase will provide additional funds for the maintenance of present operations and four additional positions.

*General legal activities.*—A total of \$16,500,000 is provided in the bill for the operation expenses of the following: Office of Solicitor General, Tax Division, Criminal Division, Civil Division, Lands Division Office of the Legal Counsel, Internal Security Division and the Civil Rights Division. This is \$260,000 below the amount of the budget estimate and is an increase of \$715,000 over the appropriation for the fiscal year 1962. It will provide for 26 of the 36 additional positions requested as well as within-grade promotions and maintenance of present operations. Twenty-three of the new positions are in the Criminal Division.

*Alien property activities.*—The bill includes an authorization of \$690,000 for this activity, which is the same amount as provided in the previous fiscal year.

*Antitrust Division.*—The Committee has included in the bill the full amount of the budget estimate, \$5,988,000, even though the testimony disclosed that non-recurring items totaling \$21,000 were not deducted from the base figure. In allowing the full amount, which is \$113,000 over the appropriation for fiscal year 1962 the Committee expects an effective program of enforcement of the antitrust laws. The Committee is much more interested in the successful conclusion of cases than in statistical work load charts.

*United States attorneys and marshals.*—The bill includes the sum of \$27,085,000 to provide the necessary expenses of the offices of the United States attorneys and marshals in each of the 91 judicial districts. The amount allowed is an increase of \$1,999,600 over the amount appropriated for the past fiscal year and a decrease of \$627,000 in the budget estimate. The principal increases are due to the passage of Public Law 87-36 which authorized the appointment of 63 additional district court judges. The funds included in the accompanying bill will provide for additional assistant district attorneys and deputy marshals as well as clerical help to serve the 63 additional district court judgeships. The Committee has denied a total of 46 of the new positions requested. The requested sum of \$300,000 to raise the salaries of the Assistant United States attorneys to a rate comparable to that existing in other Federal, State, and local agencies is approved.



# 10 STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES

The following table shows the actual and estimated workloads:

	1960 actual	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
U.S. attorneys: Caseload:				
Pending, beginning of year.....	25,971	26,971	29,059	31,059
Adjustment of number of cases pending.....	80			
Filed during year.....	54,919	54,668	59,000	68,600
Terminated during year.....	53,999	52,580	57,000	67,000
Pending, end of year.....	26,971	29,059	31,059	32,659
U.S. marshals:				
Process served.....	655,885	675,124	680,000	690,000
Process endeavors, unsuccessful.....	169,192	158,373	165,000	175,000
Defendants arrested.....	18,860	17,505	18,000	19,000
Prisoners handled.....	175,940	174,487	180,000	185,000

*Fees and expenses of witnesses.*—The bill includes the sum of \$1,900,000 the full amount of the budget estimate to pay the fees and expenses of fact and expert witnesses who appear on behalf of the Government in all cases to which the United States is a party.

*Salaries and expenses, Administrative Conference of the United States.*—There is included in the bill the sum of \$100,000 which is a reduction of \$29,000 in the amount of the budget estimate and a decrease of \$50,000 below the appropriation for the past fiscal year.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The Committee recommends \$130,700,000 the full amount of the budget estimate, for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The amount recommended is an increase of \$3,484,000 over the appropriation for this Bureau for the past fiscal year. The amount allowed will provide for 218 additional employees, 145 special agents and 73 clerks. All of the additional employees are for assignment to the field.

Director J. Edgar Hoover, in his usual interesting and informative statement to the Committee advised that there has been a continuing rise in nearly all major criminal offenses within the primary jurisdiction of the F.B.I., and that due to the vast overall increase in the work, largely resulting from the Government's drive against hoodlums and racketeers, it was necessary to request the additional field personnel.

The following is a summary of the investigative accomplishments of this Bureau for the fiscal years 1960 and 1961:

	Fiscal year		1961 increase (+)	
	1960	1961	Number	Percent
Convictions.....	11,914	12,390	+476	4
Total sentences:				
Death sentences.....		1		
Life sentences.....	8	8		
Years.....	33,458	35,346	+1,888	6
Fugitives located.....	9,527	9,935	+408	4
Automobiles recovered.....	17,430	18,410	+980	6

The following money statistics reflect the amounts assessed or saved through court or other legal action or physically recovered in cases in which the Federal Bureau of Investigation expended investigative effort:

	Fiscal year		1961 increase (+)	
	1960	1961	Number	Percent
Fines, savings and recoveries.....	\$142, 822, 244	\$167, 654, 622	+\$24, 832, 378	17. 4

PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTIONS

*Fiscal year 1961.*—Convictions were obtained against 96.6 percent of the persons brought to trial during the fiscal year 1961.

*Guilty pleas.*—Of the 12,390 convictions obtained during the fiscal year 1961, 11,545 (93.2 percent) were on guilty pleas, while the remaining 845 (6.8 percent) were the result of trial before judge or jury.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

The Committee recommends the sum of \$64,050,000 for this important Service, which is an increase of \$550,000 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

Construction of the border inspection station at Warroad, Minnesota is not to proceed until such time as it has been definitely decided where the highway is to be located.

The following tables set forth the workload of the various sections of this Service:

Inspection for admission into the United States

WORKLOAD

	1960 actual	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Aliens admitted with documents.....	1, 406, 134	1, 491, 659	1, 740, 000	1, 800, 000
Stowaways found on arrival.....	240	213	300	300
Citizens arrived.....	2, 698, 083	2, 805, 866	3, 360, 000	3, 844, 000
Alien crewmen examined on arrival.....	1, 707, 992	1, 746, 339	1, 760, 000	1, 779, 000
Entries over land boundaries.....	154, 034, 400	160, 294, 175	168, 304, 000	175, 945, 000
Aliens denied entry on primary inspection.....	148, 436	158, 738	172, 200	183, 200

Detention and deportation

WORKLOAD

	1960 actual	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Orders to show cause.....	11, 817	17, 252	18, 500	19, 000
Hearings.....	11, 615	13, 004	14, 000	15, 000
Aliens expelled.....	59, 625	59, 821	61, 600	64, 000
Average number of aliens held in detention.....	770	791	800	800

*Naturalization*

## WORKLOAD

	1960 actual	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Applications, petition for naturalization.....	168, 199	189, 923	190, 000	190, 000
Applications, derivative citizenship.....	36, 770	42, 283	42, 000	42, 000
Applications for new papers.....	8, 962	9, 317	10, 000	10, 000
Recommendations to courts.....	123, 383	137, 051	140, 000	140, 000

*Border patrol*

## WORKLOAD

	1960 actual	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Persons apprehended.....	29, 881	30, 209	30, 300	30, 800
Deportable aliens.....	28, 966	29, 384	29, 300	30, 500
Smugglers of aliens.....	330	284	300	330
Other law violators.....	1, 089	1, 083	1, 000	1, 000

*Investigating aliens' status*

## WORKLOAD

	1960 actual	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Pending, start of year.....	10, 654	9, 678	10, 317	10, 243
Received.....	59, 104	57, 239	54, 421	54, 421
Terminated.....	60, 080	56, 600	54, 495	54, 945
Pending, end of year.....	9, 678	10, 317	10, 243	9, 719

*Immigration and naturalization records*

## WORKLOAD

	1960 actual	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
New files prepared.....	450, 209	489, 157	490, 000	517, 000
Index searches.....	3, 450, 430	3, 425, 231	3, 669, 000	3, 802, 000
Alien address reports.....	2, 948, 973	3, 038, 304	3, 095, 000	3, 139, 000

## FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

A total of \$55,109,000 is included in the three appropriation items for the Federal Prison System. This is an increase of \$3,245,500 over the total appropriations for the current fiscal year and is a decrease of \$2,091,000 in the total budget requests.

*Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons.*—The amount allowed for this item, \$48,814,000 is an increase of \$2,200,500 over the appropriation for the previous fiscal year and a decrease of \$641,000 in the amount of the budget estimate. The increase allowed is to provide for the maintenance of 1962 fiscal year employment, approval of approximately one half of the requested additional employment, the activation of the Marion and Eglin Camps, additional cost for the care of a larger number of prisoners, and greater costs for maintenance and operations.

*Buildings and facilities.*—The sum of \$2,595,000 is recommended for this item. A majority of the Committee felt that the \$1,350,000 requested for planning, site acquisition and site preparation for a new



psychiatric institution should be deferred at this time. Included in the amount recommended are funds for the advance planning, replacement for the National Training school; chapel facilities, El Reno, Oklahoma; additional facilities, Texarkana, Texas; an open youth institution; general repairs and improvements; and \$75,000 for commencement of construction of an activities building, Sandstone, Minnesota.

*Support of United States prisoners.*—The Committee recommends \$3,700,000 for support of United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions. The Bureau of Prisons contracts with approximately 725 approved State and local jails for boarding Federal prisoners for short periods of time. Such periods occur before and during trial, while prisoners await transfer to Federal institutions after conviction and during commitments for short sentences.

### TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The budget estimates for the fiscal year 1963 for the Department of Commerce total \$703,049,000. When a comparable amount for the area redevelopment fund is included, for which the Committee is recommending a specific appropriation in lieu of Treasury borrowing (backdoor spending), the total request is \$818,529,000. The Committee has included in the bill \$781,695,000, a reduction of \$36,834,000 in the total requested and \$12,710,936 below the appropriations for the past fiscal year.

Funds requested for civil defense and defense mobilization activities totaling \$2,800,700 in five separate appropriation items for the Department of Commerce have been deleted. It is planned that these items will be considered in a subsequent appropriation bill.

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

*Salaries and expenses.*—There is included in the bill \$3,700,000 for this item to provide for executive direction of the Department as well as departmental staff and administrative services. The amount allowed is a decrease of \$760,000 below the amount of the budget estimate but an increase of \$80,000 over the appropriation for the past fiscal year. Of this reduction, \$462,600 is for Civil defense and defense mobilization activities, which it is expected will be considered in a subsequent appropriation bill.

Inasmuch as 43 additional positions were authorized last year, the Committee has disallowed the 47 additional positions presently requested.

*Aviation War risk insurance revolving fund.*—Language as requested in the President's budget and similar to that recommended for the previous fiscal year, is included in the bill.

#### AREA REDEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

A total of \$162,730,000 is included for the three appropriation items for this agency. This amount is \$8,020,000 below the amount appropriated for the past fiscal year.

*Operations.*—The sum of \$12,250,000 is included in the bill for this item of which not to exceed \$3,600,000 is for technical assistance, as authorized by section 11 of the Area Redevelopment Act. This is an

overall increase of \$4,000,000 above the past fiscal year but a reduction of \$1,250,000 in the amount of the budget request.

*Grants for public facilities.*—The Committee recommends \$35,000,000, the full amount of the budget estimate, for grants in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the Area Redevelopment Act. The amount appropriated for fiscal year 1962 was \$40,000,000. That amount together with the sum recommended for this year exhausts the authorization under the Act for this purpose.

The requested language reappropriating the unobligated balance has been deleted inasmuch as such a reappropriation is unauthorized in law.

*Area redevelopment fund.*—The Committee has included in the bill a direct appropriation of \$115,480,000 for loans as authorized by sections 6 and 7 of the Area Redevelopment Act, in lieu of Treasury borrowing (back door spending).

The amount allowed is the exact amount set forth on page 177 of the President's budget as the 1963 estimated total obligations. In the event that the amount allowed proves insufficient a supplemental request may be submitted for consideration by the Congress.

#### EXPORT CONTROL

The Committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate, \$3,480,000 of which \$1,237,000 will be advanced to the Bureau of Customs, for this activity. In the event additional funds are required in connection with proper export control a supplemental estimate will be considered by the Congress.

#### BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

*Salaries and expenses.*—The budget estimate for this proposed item presented a request in the amount of \$26,110,000 for activities previously funded under "Office of Field Services", "Business and Defense Services Administration", "Bureau of Foreign Commerce" and "Promotion of International Travel." The Committee recommends the continuation of the former appropriation structure and the recommendations are presented on that basis.

#### OFFICE OF FIELD SERVICES

*Salaries and expenses.*—There is included in the bill the sum of \$3,400,000 for necessary expenses to operate and maintain field offices for the collection and dissemination of information useful in the development and improvement of commerce throughout the United States and its possessions. The amount allowed is a reduction of \$150,000 in the budget estimate but an increase of \$237,000 over the amount provided for the past fiscal year. Included in the increase are funds for the opening of five additional field offices, to be located in Anchorage, Alaska; Birmingham, Alabama; Hartford, Connecticut; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and San Juan, Puerto Rico and also for the operation of the Business Service Center located in the Department of Commerce here in Washington.



## BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

*Salaries and expenses.*—The sum of \$4,600,000 is recommended in the bill for this agency which is an increase of \$488,200 over the amount provided in the past fiscal year when comparative transfers are taken into account. It is a decrease of \$2,300,000 below the amount requested. However, \$1,888,200 of this decrease is in connection with Civil Defense and Mobilization Activities which it is expected will be considered in a subsequent appropriation bill.

The increase allowed is to staff two new offices of economic programs and industrial growth and research and to staff new programs to aid lagging industries, meet increased foreign competition, and stimulate economic and industrial growth.

## INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

*Salaries and expenses.*—Included in this appropriation are activities previously carried under the heading "Bureau of Foreign Commerce." The amount provided in the bill is \$6,500,000, an increase of \$1,600,000 over the appropriation for the previous fiscal year but a decrease of \$4,960,000 in the amount of the budget estimate.

No funds are included in this appropriation item for trade missions, inasmuch as they are provided for in the item "Special international exhibitions", U.S.I.A. from which appropriation they have been funded in previous years.

The requests for \$1,570,000 for transfer to the Department of State for increasing the number of international commercial specialists overseas as well as the \$440,000 related domestic backstopping costs have been denied. There are over five and one-half million dollars provided in the item "Salaries and expenses", Department of State, for the commercial specialist program which has been increased approximately 30% in number of positions in the last two years.

The Committee is disappointed in the action of the Bureau of the Budget in submitting requests for funds for the same activity in the budget requests of the two separate Departments.

No funds have been included for the award program.

The increase allowed will provide for the full year costs of the 1962 expanded programs; annual cost of the 1962 Trade Center program; and approximately \$1,000,000 for trade and industrial exhibits.

## UNITED STATES TRAVEL SERVICE

*Salaries and expenses.*—The bill includes \$3,350,000 for this Service as compared with \$2,500,000 appropriated for the preceding fiscal year. The amount allowed is a reduction of \$850,000 in the amount of the budget estimate.

## OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

*Salaries and expenses.*—The sum of \$1,750,000 is included in the bill for the necessary expenses of this Office. The amount provided is \$150,000 above the amount allowed for the past fiscal year and is a decrease of \$110,000 below the amount of the budget estimate.

Basic indicators of the condition of the national economy and current analyses of business trends are prepared by this Office.

## BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

A total of \$21,000,000 is contained in the five separate appropriation items for the Bureau of the Census. This total is \$4,495,000 above the total appropriated for the past fiscal year but a decrease of \$1,444,000 below the total requested in the budget. The action with regard to each item is hereinafter set forth.

*Salaries and expenses.*—The sum of \$12,250,000 is recommended for the necessary expenses of collecting, compiling and publishing current census statistics. This amount is a decrease of \$750,000 in the amount of the budget estimate but an increase of \$1,471,000 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year. The \$227,000 requested for Civil Defense and Defense Mobilization Activities has been deleted and will be considered, it is expected, in a subsequent appropriation bill.

*1962 Census of government.*—There is included in the bill the additional sum of \$1,050,000 for the census of governments.

*1963 Censuses of business, transportation, manufacturers and mineral industries.*—The Committee has included in the bill \$3,000,000 for this item which is an increase of \$2,000,000 over the appropriation for the past fiscal year but a decrease of \$244,000 in the budget request. The funds included will provide continuation of the program of preparation and testing for the censuses of business, transportation, manufacturers and mineral industries.

*1964 Census of Agriculture.*—There is included the sum of \$700,000, the full amount of the budget estimate for necessary expenses to prepare for taking, compiling, and publishing the 1964 Census of Agriculture as authorized by law. It is estimated by Bureau of Census officials that the total cost of the census will not exceed \$23,000,000 or slightly less than the cost of the 1959 Census of Agriculture.

*Modernization of computing equipment.*—The Committee recommends \$4,000,000 to replace obsolescent equipment and provide more modern electronic computing facilities for the Bureau's scheduled processing workload.

## COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

*Salaries and expenses.*—The Committee recommends \$21,500,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. This amount is \$1,000,000 below the budget estimate, but is \$2,775,000 over the amount appropriated for the past fiscal year. The increase allowed is primarily to support an expanded agency role in oceanography, increased requirements for aeronautical charts, geodetic and geophysical surveys, improvement of ship base facilities, and expansion of the research and development program.

*Construction of surveying ships.*—The Committee recommends \$14,400,000 for the construction of one Class II replacement ship and an additional Class I oceanographic ship.

## INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

*Limitation on administrative expenses.*—The Committee has included in the bill the \$2,000 limitation as requested to cover anticipated legal charges, travel of inspectors, cost of the annual audit by the General Accounting Office and other related costs during 1963.



## MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

A total of \$298,175,000 is recommended in the bill for the six appropriation items under this heading. The action on each item is hereinafter set forth.

*Ship construction.*—The Committee recommends \$50,000,000, the full amount of the budget estimate, for ship construction. This amount together with a carryover of an estimated unobligated balance of \$63,879,000 will allow for the construction and replacement of 18 ships. The requested language permitting the transfer of not to exceed \$2,800,000 to this appropriation from the appropriation for "Shipbuilding and conversion, Navy," for the cost of national defense features has not been included in the bill inasmuch as the legal authority therefor has not been provided.

*Operating-differential subsidies (liquidation of contract authorization).*—The Committee has included in the bill the sum of \$225,000,000, the full amount of the budget estimate, for the payment of obligations incurred for operating—differential subsidies. These subsidies are provided in order to maintain a United States flag merchant marine in support of U.S. foreign commerce with the capacity of serving as a naval auxiliary in time of war or national emergency. To be eligible for subsidy, an operator must provide regular berth services on an essential trade route, show that Government aid is necessary to place the operation on a parity with its foreign competition, and employ vessels constructed in the United States and manned by U.S. citizens.

*Research and development.*—The bill includes \$3,550,000 for "Research and development," which is a reduction of \$1,950,000 below the amount of the budget estimate and \$2,950,000 below the appropriation for the past fiscal year. The decrease of \$1,950,000 is due to the elimination of the funds for studies of automation.

*Salaries and expenses.*—A total of \$14,950,000 is recommended for this item of which \$8,173,400 is for administrative expenses; \$1,000,000 is for maintenance of shipyard facilities and operation of warehouses; and \$5,776,600 for reserve fleet expenses.

Funds are included for the reinstallation of cathodic bottom protection and minimal preservation work on 400 Liberty ships in the reserve fleet.

*Maritime training.*—The full amount of the budget estimate, \$3,300,000 is included in the bill for training cadets as officers of the Merchant Marine at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, New York. The amount allowed is an increase of \$82,000 over the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1962 which is due primarily to the conversion of Maritime Service personnel to coverage under Civil Service pursuant to Public Law 87-93.

*State Marine Schools.*—The Committee has included in the bill the sum of \$1,375,000 for State marine schools which is an increase of \$105,000 over the appropriation for the past fiscal year. This increase is to provide for the training of merchant marine officers at Texas A. & M. College.

## PATENT OFFICE

*Salaries and expenses.*—The original budget estimate for the Patent Office for fiscal year 1963 was in the amount of \$27,000,000. This was increased \$800,000 by House Document No. 335 dated February 7,

1962. There is included in the bill the sum of \$25,860,000, a reduction of \$1,940,000 below the amount of the amended budget and an increase of \$1,000,000 over the appropriation for the past fiscal year.

#### BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

A total of \$3,289,700,000 is included in the bill for the Bureau of Public Roads, of which \$38,500,000 is to be derived from the general fund of the Treasury and \$3,251,200,000 from the highway trust fund. The action with regard to each of the items for this Bureau is herein-after set forth.

*Limitation in administrative expenses.*—A limitation of \$36,800,000 is recommended for fiscal year 1963, which is \$3,400,000 over the past fiscal year but a decrease of \$800,000 in the budget request. The increase will allow all of the new positions requested to be directly concerned with cutting down and eliminating scandals and fraud.

*Federal-aid highways (trust fund).*—Except for the administrative expenses, the Committee can exercise but little control over the level of this item in the annual appropriation process. Authority to obligate the Government, and in turn this trust fund, is carried in the basic highway legislation. The annual appropriations process is essentially limited to earmarking for disbursement from the trust fund whatever amounts are needed to meet the obligations incurred under the legislative authority.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,249,200,000 to be derived from the highway trust fund. This is \$800,000 less than requested due to the reduction in general administrative expenses.

*Improvement of the Pentagon Road Network (trust fund).*—The bill includes \$2,000,000 for expenses necessary for the improvement of routes on the Pentagon Road Network, to be conveyed to the Commonwealth of Virginia, as authorized by the Act of September 26, 1961 (75 Stat. 670), to be derived from the Highway Trust Fund. These funds are to be used only at such time as the Commonwealth of Virginia has agreed to accept conveyance of these roadways and when they have been designated as part of the Federal aid highway system.

*Forest highways (liquidation of contract authorization).*—The bill includes \$32,000,000 to be derived from the general fund, for liquidation of obligations incurred under prior contract authorizations. This is an increase of \$4,600,000 over the appropriation for fiscal year 1962, but a decrease of \$3,000,000 in the amount of the budget request.

*Public lands highways (liquidation of contract authorization).*—The Committee has included in the bill \$2,500,000 to be derived from the general fund, for the liquidation of obligations incurred under prior contract authorizations. The amount allowed is a reduction of \$500,000 in the budget estimate and a like amount below last year's appropriation for this purpose.

*Control of outdoor advertising.*—There is included in the bill for the first time, \$4,000,000, to be derived from the general fund, for incentive payments to the States for control of outdoor advertising, as authorized by law (23 U.S.C. 131).



## NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

There is included in the bill a total of \$60,500,000 in four separate appropriation items for this Bureau. The action with regard to each item is hereinafter set forth.

*Research and technical services.*—The sum of \$27,500,000 is recommended for research and technical services. This is \$4,000,000 over the appropriation for the previous fiscal year and a decrease of \$2,500,000 in the amount of the budget estimate.

*Research and technical services (special foreign currency program).*—The Committee has allowed the full amount of the budget estimate \$1,000,000, for the purchase of foreign credits which the Treasury Department determines to be excess to the normal requirement of the United States, for necessary expenses of the National Bureau of Standards.

The foreign currency program supplements this Bureau's existing program, allows an acceleration of research effort in selected areas, and should result in economies to the Bureau's regular appropriation.

*Plant and facilities.*—There is provided in the bill \$2,000,000 for this program which includes funds for the construction of a plasma physics building, a radio warning service building, and a paint shop; design of a radio standards laboratory; miscellaneous improvements and modifications; and purchase of equipment.

*Construction of facilities.*—An additional \$30,000,000 is included in the bill for the construction of facilities. This amount is \$5,000,000 below the amount of the budget request and a like amount below last year's appropriation.

This appropriation finances the construction, equipping, and occupancy of new laboratory, administrative, and service buildings now being constructed on a site near Gaithersburg, Maryland, to house the activities of the National Bureau of Standards now conducted in Washington, D.C.

## WEATHER BUREAU

A total of \$112,250,000 is included in the four appropriation items for the Weather Bureau in the accompanying bill. This is a decrease of \$6,250,000 below the amount of appropriations for fiscal year 1962 and a decrease of \$8,250,000 in the amount of the total of the budget estimates.

The action in regard to each appropriation item is as follows:

*Salaries and expenses.*—The sum of \$58,250,000 is recommended for the measuring, recording, reporting, forecasting, and distributing of information on weather conditions and river stages for the benefit of the United States commerce industry, agriculture, and general public. The amount allowed is \$2,000,000 over the appropriation for the past fiscal year and \$1,250,000 below the amount of the budget estimate.

Included in the amount allowed are funds for additional weather information for the extreme northwest part of Arkansas, for the distribution of agricultural weather services to southeast Georgia, and to provide 24 hour weather service at Grand Island, Nebraska.

*Research and development.*—The bill includes \$10,000,000 for research and development, which amount is \$1,000,000 over the appro-

priation for the fiscal year 1962 but \$1,500,000 below the amount of the budget estimate.

Research is conducted to increase fundamental knowledge of the science of meteorology and in order to improve the accuracy and timeliness of weather forecasts; the development program is concerned with new instrumentation and procedures, including related activities of test and evaluation.

*Establishment of meteorological facilities.*—There is recommended in the bill \$4,000,000 for this item, which is a decrease of \$500,000 below the amount of the budget estimate. Information developed during the hearings disclosed that the housing, as requested by the Weather Bureau, particularly in American Samoa, was over twice as costly as that requested of the Congress by the Department of the Interior. The Weather Bureau should consult with and obtain the assistance of the Department of the Interior in connection with such housing. The Committee expects that hereafter the Bureau of the Budget will more carefully examine estimates such as these relative to housing requests.

*Meteorological satellite operations.*—Also included in the bill is \$40,000,000 to continue the national effort toward the establishment of an operational system of meteorological space satellites for worldwide weather observation.

#### TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

Appropriations under this title provide the funds for the operation of the Federal Courts, including salaries of judges, judicial officers and employees and other expenses of the Federal Judiciary.

The budget requests of the Judiciary are submitted to the Congress without revision by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended.

The total amount of the estimates prepared and presented by the Judicial branch of the Federal Government is \$61,235,000 including \$8,040,000 from the referee's special account. There is included in the accompanying bill the sum of \$60,270,700, a reduction of \$964,300 in the total amount requested.

The action of the Committee with respect to the individual items of appropriation under this title is hereinafter described.

##### SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

A total of \$2,046,200 is included in the six appropriation items in the bill for the Supreme Court of the United States. This amount is an increase of \$63,300 over the total amount appropriated for the previous fiscal year, but is a reduction of \$20,800 in the total requested.

The sum of \$1,494,000, an increase of \$15,000 over the appropriation for the 1962 fiscal year, is recommended for the item "Salaries" which is to pay the salaries of the Chief Justice of the United States and the eight Associate Justices as well as the salaries of the marshal, librarian, reporter and the staff and custodial employees. The increase allowed is to provide for within-grade salary advancements.



An appropriation of \$108,000 is recommended for printing and binding Supreme Court Reports. This is an increase of \$16,000 over the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1962. This work is required by statute and is performed by the Government Printing Office at rates fixed by that agency.

For "Miscellaneous expenses" the sum of \$79,000 is recommended. This amount is \$3,800 below the amount appropriated for the previous fiscal year. The request for \$17,200 for the purchase of eight bronze display cases is again denied.

A total of \$323,400 is included in the bill for "Care of the building and grounds." The request for \$3,600 for the installation of the bronze display cases has again been disallowed.

The full amount requested for "Books for the Supreme Court" is included in the bill as well as the request for \$6,800 for rental of an automobile for the Chief Justice, the compensation of a chauffeur and the cost of gasoline, oil, and repairs.

#### COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

The Committee recommends \$361,000 for the salaries and expenses of this Court, the full amount of the budget estimate. This amount is \$2,000 greater than the appropriation for the previous fiscal year but the increase is to merely provide for within-grade promotions.

#### CUSTOMS COURT

The bill includes \$919,000 for the salaries and expenses of this Court. The amount allowed is \$24,000 over the sum provided for the 1962 fiscal year. This increase is to cover the costs of within-grade promotions, increased per diem allowances, and for a supplement to the Customs Court Digest.

#### COURT OF CLAIMS

There is included in the bill a total of \$1,034,500 for this Court of which \$1,025,000 is for "Salaries and expenses" and \$9,500 is for "Repairs and improvements."

#### COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

A total of \$48,794,000, exclusive of salaries and expenses of referees, was requested in the five appropriation items listed under this heading. The amount of \$48,460,000 is recommended in the bill, a reduction of \$334,000 in the total amount requested. In addition, the sum of \$7,450,000 is included for salaries and expenses of referees in bankruptcy which amount is derived from the referees' salary and expense fund.

The action of the Committee with regard to each item follows:

*Salaries of judges.*—The sum of \$10,860,000, the full amount of the budget estimate, is recommended by the Committee to provide for the payment of salaries of all United States Circuit and District Judges, and all justices and judges who have retired or resigned in preservice of law, as well as annuities to surviving widows of Supreme Court Justices.

*Salaries of supporting personnel.*—The bill includes \$27,000,000 for the salaries of the supporting personnel required to assist the judges in the conduct of hearings, trials, and other judicial functions and to

man the component offices of the courts, including the Federal Probation System. The amount allowed is an increase of \$1,355,000 over the appropriation for the past fiscal year and will provide the necessary funds to staff new judges appointed pursuant to the Act of May 19, 1961 (Public Law 87-36) as well as within-grade salary advancements. No additional positions, other than those required as the result of the omnibus judgeship legislation, were requested or allowed.

*Fees of jurors and commissioners.*—The full amount of the budget estimate, \$4,500,000, is recommended in the bill for the payment of fees, expenses, and costs of jurors; compensation of jury commissioners; fees of United States Commissioners and other committing magistrates acting under title 18, United States Code, section 3041; and the compensation of voting referees fixed by the court.

*Travel and miscellaneous expenses.*—There is included in the bill the sum of \$4,600,000 to provide the necessary travel and miscellaneous expenses of judges and supporting personnel of the United States Courts of Appeals and the United States District Courts, including the probation offices. The amount allowed is a decrease of \$100,000 in the amount requested.

*Administrative Office of the United States Courts.*—The bill includes \$1,500,000 for the necessary expenses of this office. The amount allowed is \$58,250 above the appropriation for the 1962 fiscal year but is a decrease of \$109,000 in the amount of the budget request. The increase allowed will provide for five of the twenty-one additional positions requested, as well as for necessary within-grade salary advancements.

Despite the fact that the conference report on the appropriation bill for fiscal year 1961 set forth specifically the amount to be allocated for the study relating to the revision of the general rules of practice and procedure in the United States Courts, actual expenditures for this purpose exceeded the amount allowed by over \$12,000. One of the reasons given for this over expenditure was the alleged necessity of getting printing done on a priority schedule from the Government Printing Office thus entailing a higher rate and greater expense. An examination of the chart requested by the Committee which appears on page 78 of the printed hearings discloses that 6,350 of the 18,000 printed copies of the report were still in the storeroom of the Administrative Office of the Courts more than six months later.

The Committee recognizes the importance of the work of the "rules group" but nevertheless expects that the expenditures will be kept within the limits prescribed by the Congress. Since this was not done in the past, a specific limitation has been placed in the bill for the coming year to require such control.

*Salaries of referees.*—The bill includes \$2,600,000, to be derived from the Referee's salary and expense fund, for the salaries of referees. The amount allowed is an increase of \$230,000 over the sum provided for the 1962 fiscal year and is a decrease of \$150,000 in the amount requested.

*Expenses of referees.*—The bill also includes \$4,850,000 for the expenses of referees, including the salaries of their clerical assistants, also to be derived from the referee's salary and expense fund. The amount allowed will provide for an increase of 60 clerical positions.



## TITLE V—RELATED AGENCIES

There is included in the bill the sum of \$470,043,000 for the nine related agencies contained in this title. This amount is a reduction of \$10,007,000 in the total amount of the budget estimates and is an increase of \$134,551,500 over the total appropriated for the previous fiscal year. Of this increase, \$118,636,500 is for the Small Business Administration.

## AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

The sum of \$1,523,000 is included in the bill for the American Battle Monuments Commission. This will provide an increase of \$163,000 over the amount allowed in the past fiscal year, and a decrease of \$27,000 in the amount of the budget request.

The funds provided for this Commission cover the costs of operation and maintenance of 23 American military cemeteries and 36 memorials located in foreign countries and 2 memorials erected by the Commission in the United States.

## COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

There is included in the accompanying bill the sum of \$950,000 to cover the operation of the United States Commission on Civil Rights for the fiscal year 1963. This amount represents an increase of \$62,000 over the amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1962. Inasmuch as it is estimated that approximately \$150,000 of the appropriation for the past fiscal year will be turned back to the Treasury, the amount included in the bill will in effect provide for a program increase of \$212,000 over the amount to be expended in the past fiscal year.

## FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

The bill includes \$2,100,000 for the necessary expenses of the Federal Maritime Commission for the fiscal year 1963. For 1962 fiscal year an appropriation of \$40,000, in addition to a transfer of \$1,266,000 from the Federal Maritime Administration was provided. The amount allowed for fiscal year 1963 is therefore an increase of \$794,000 over the amount available in fiscal year 1962. It is however, a decrease of \$800,000 below the budget estimate.

At the present time the Commission has 153 authorized positions. The budget estimate contained a request for 153 additional positions, an exact 100% increase in personnel. The Committee has allowed only approximately one half of the additional positions requested.

This Commission is an independent agency established on August 12, 1961, pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 7 of 1961 and is charged with regulatory responsibilities under various statutes. The major functions are: (a) regulation of rates, fares, services, tariffs, practices, and agreements of common carriers by water; (b) promulgation of regulations affecting shipping in the foreign trade to meet unfavorable conditions and the approval, suspension, modification, or annulment of regulations of other Federal agencies affecting shipping in the foreign trade; and (c) investigation of discriminatory rates, charges, classifications, and practices in the foreign trade, and recommending legislation to correct such discrimination.

## FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

The sum of \$700,000, the full amount of the budget estimate, is included in the bill for the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission. The Commission is responsible for the settlement of claims authorized by the War Claims Act and the International Claims Settlement Act. In addition, the transfer of \$30,000 from the War Claims fund is approved which will provide a total of \$730,000 for the expenses of this Commission in fiscal year 1963.

## SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

*Salaries and expenses.*—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,750,000 and a transfer of not to exceed \$27,000,000 from the revolving fund for a total of \$32,750,000 for the necessary salaries and expenses of the Small Business Administration for fiscal year 1963. This amount is a reduction of \$750,000 in the budget estimates but an increase of \$6,792,500 in the funds specified in the 1962 fiscal year appropriations. The amount allowed will provide for sizable staff increases to enable the agency to continue to help small firms remain competitive in our growing economy.

*Revolving fund.*—The Committee has included in the bill the full amount of the budget estimate, \$300,000,000 for the Agency's revolving fund. This is an increase of \$120,000,000 over the appropriation for fiscal year 1962.

This fund finances loans to small business; loans to disaster victims; loans to small business investment companies for organizational growth, and operating purposes; and to State and local development companies.

## SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

The full amount of the budget estimate, \$395,000 is recommended for the Subversive Activities Control Board. The amount is the same as provided in the past fiscal year. The workload of this Board, established pursuant to the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950, depends upon the number of petitions filed with the Board and by the number of petitions filed for judicial review of the Board's actions.

## TARIFF COMMISSION

The bill includes \$2,900,000 for this Commission, which is a reduction of \$50,000 below the amount of the budget estimate and an increase of \$130,000 over the appropriation for 1962 fiscal year.

It is the responsibility of this Commission to determine the impact of U.S. and foreign trade policies on domestic industries and to provide reports and recommendations to the President, Congress, or the public on these matters.

## UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY

The sum of \$6,500,000, the full amount of the budget estimate, is included in the bill for arms control and disarmament activities. During the previous fiscal year \$2,017,000 was made available of which \$1,000,000 was contained in The Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1962 and \$1,017,000 by transfer. The amount included



in the bill for fiscal year 1963 is therefore, an increase of \$4,483,000 over the amount for fiscal year 1962. It will provide for the 94 additional positions requested and allow \$4,000,000 for contract research.

This Agency was created on September 26, 1961, under authority of 75 Statute 63. Prior work had been conducted by the Department of State.

The "Arms Control and Disarmament Act", P.L. 87-297, charges the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency with the responsibility for providing the essential scientific, economic, political, military, psychological and technological information on which realistic arms control and disarmament policy must be based, and to carry out the following primary functions:

- (1) The conduct, support and coordination of research for arms control and disarmament policy formulation;
- (2) The preparation for and management of United States participation in international negotiations in the arms control and disarmament field;
- (3) The dissemination and coordination of public information concerning arms control and disarmament; and
- (4) The preparation for and operation of, or as appropriate, direction of United States participation in such control systems as may become part of United States arms control and disarmament activities.

#### UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

A total of \$149,225,000 is included under the six separate appropriation items in the bill for the United States Information Agency. The total allowed is a reduction of \$8,835,000 in the amounts of the budget estimates but an increase of \$7,925,000 over the amounts appropriated for the previous fiscal year.

*Salaries and expenses.*—The bill includes a total of \$129,000,000 for the necessary salaries and expenses of this Agency, of which \$120,500,000 is carried in the item "Salaries and expenses," and \$8,500,000 is contained in the item "Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency fund)."

The amount allowed is a reduction of \$5,500,000 in the total requested but an increase of \$8,200,000 over the amount appropriated for salaries and expenses in the previous fiscal year.

The amount allowed includes the full amount requested for radio broadcasting generally referred to as the Voice of America. In addition to the 298 positions allowed for the Voice of America, the 41 new positions requested to sustain expanded R. I. A. S. broadcasting activity in Berlin and the 22 new positions for the television service are approved.

Year after year, the Committee has examined in considerable detail the presentations program of this Agency and has often questioned the expenditure of the taxpayers' money for some of such giveaways. In the budget submission for fiscal year 1956 the sum of \$1,331,000 was requested of this Committee for the so-called presentations program. This year, the Agency is requesting \$158,210. While this is only approximately 12% of the amount of the 1956 request, the Committee is of the opinion that the \$148,580 estimated expenditure



in the past fiscal year should be more than ample in the ensuing year if proper selectivity is used.

*Special international exhibitions.*—There is included in the bill under the two appropriation items for this program a total of \$7,975,000 of which \$7,600,000 is carried in the item "Special international exhibitions," and \$375,000 is carried in "Special international exhibitions, (special foreign currency program)." The amount recommended is to provide for (1) fairs and exhibitions (2) labor missions (3) trade missions and (4) special purpose exhibitions.

In prior years the appropriation for artistic and athletic presentations were included in this item. However, funds for that purpose are now carried in the item "Mutual educational and cultural exchange activities, Department of State."

The budget proposed that the trade missions be financed from the appropriation "Business activities, Department of Commerce." The Committee has once again included it in this appropriation "Special international exhibitions," and in the same amount as for fiscal year 1962.

*Acquisition and construction of radio facilities.*—The Committee recommends \$10,750,000, the same amount as appropriated for fiscal year 1962, for acquisition and construction of radio facilities.

The funds provided in the accompanying bill are for modernization of three existing domestic transmitters, maintenance and improvement of existing facilities, and for research and development.

*Informational Media Guarantee Program.*—The bill includes \$1,500,000 for partial restoration of realized impairment to the capital used in carrying on the authority to make informational media guarantees, as provided in section 1011 of the United States Informational Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended.

The amount provided is the same amount as was appropriated for fiscal year 1962. Of the amount allowed, \$610,000 is for the payment of interest to the United States Treasury.

It should be pointed out that this program will also receive \$1,265,740 from the sale of Philippine pesos to the Philippine-American Cultural Foundation as compared with \$100,000 received during the current fiscal year.

## TITLE VI—FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

An authorization of not to exceed \$1,710,000 is recommended in the bill for this Corporation of which \$575,000 is for administrative expenses and \$1,135,000 is for the expenses of vocational training of prisoners.

This is a wholly owned Government corporation. A board of six directors appointed by the President controls its policies. Supervision is by the Director of the Bureau of Prisons who has jurisdiction over all industrial enterprises and vocational training programs in all Federal penal and correctional institutions. Products manufactured by inmates are sold only to the penal institutions and to other Government agencies. Earnings, in excess of operating requirements, are paid as dividends into the U.S. Treasury.

The corporation is authorized, under the Attorney General, to establish and operate industries in Federal penal and correctional institutions and disciplinary barracks (18 U.S.C. 4121-4128). Its objectives are to provide employment for physically fit inmates; to provide maximum vocational training for qualified inmates in connection with regular institutional and industrial activities; and to operate a placement service to assist released inmates to secure jobs. Earnings from the sale of these products pay expenses of the corporation and have permitted payment of \$43 million in dividends into the Treasury since January 1, 1935. Although no dividend was paid during 1961, it is anticipated that a dividend of \$4 million will be paid in both 1962 and 1963.

The following table indicates the scope of employment and training effort in the total prison program.

	1960 actual	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Average number of prison inmates.....	22, 604	23, 378	24, 200	25, 000
Number of inmates employed full time in industries.....	4, 438	4, 902	5, 134	5, 144
Number of inmates for whom vocational training is provided.....	11, 893	12, 339	12, 400	12, 500
Number of inmates assisted in job placement.....	1, 734	1, 817	1, 900	2, 000
Number of shops and factories.....	49	53	54	55

#### LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in any appropriation act are included in the bill:

On page 14, in connection with Department of Justice, Salaries and expenses, general legal activities:

*not to exceed \$20,000 for expenses of collecting evidence, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General and accounted for solely on his certificate;*

On page 28, in connection with Department of Commerce, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Salaries and expenses:

*: Provided further, That this appropriation shall be available for construction of a seismological vault and a recorder building on private property, on a long term lease basis.*

On page 31, in connection with Department of Commerce, Maritime Administration, Research and development:

*: Provided further, That transfers may be made from this appropriation to the "Vessel operations revolving fund" for losses resulting from expenses of experimental ship operations.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1962 AND ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS  
RECOMMENDED IN BILL FOR 1963

PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS

Item	Appropriation estimate, 1962	Appropriation estimate, 1963	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
Educational exchange fund.....	\$396, 000	\$396, 000	-----
Payment to the Republic of Panama.....	1, 930, 000	1, 930, 000	-----
Replacement of passenger motor vehicles sold abroad.....	177, 000	267, 000	+ \$90, 000
Total, Department of State.....	2, 503, 000	2, 593, 000	+ 90, 000
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
Refund of bond forfeitures by refugees.....	10, 000	-----	- 10, 000
Grand total.....	2, 513, 000	2, 593, 000	+ 80, 000

NOTE.—Amounts as estimated and shown in the January, 1962, budget document for 1963. Some of items subject to further revision.



ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

Corporation	Authorization, 1962	Estimate, 1963	Recommended in bill for 1963	Bill compared with—	
				1962 authorization	1963 estimate
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated---	\$1, 582, 000	\$1, 731, 000	\$1, 710, 000	+\$128, 000	-\$21, 000
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
Inland Waterways Corporation-----	2, 000	2, 000	2, 000		

*Comparative statement of appropriations for 1962 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1963—Continued*

**TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

Item	Appropriations, 1962	Budget estimates, 1963	Recommended in bill for 1963	Bill compared with—	
				1962 appropriations	1963 estimates
ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$135, 200, 000	\$144, 210, 000	\$140, 710, 000	+\$5, 510, 000	—\$3, 500, 000
Representation allowances-----	925, 000	1, 100, 000	950, 000	+25, 000	—150, 000
Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad-----	10, 000, 000	27, 795, 000	-----	—10, 000, 000	—27, 795, 000
Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad (special foreign cur- rency fund)-----	4, 650, 000	2, 205, 000	2, 000, 000	—2, 650, 000	—205, 000
Emergencies in the diplomatic and con- sular service-----	1, 500, 000	1, 500, 000	1, 500, 000	-----	-----
Total, administration of foreign af- fairs-----	152, 275, 000	176, 810, 000	145, 160, 000	—7, 115, 000	—31, 650, 000
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES					
Contributions to international organiza- tions-----	61, 576, 000	68, 609, 000	68, 392, 000	+6, 816, 000	—217, 000
Missions to international organizations-----	2, 115, 000	2, 370, 000	2, 250, 000	+135, 000	—120, 000
International conferences and contingencies-----	1, 943, 000	2, 270, 000	1, 943, 000	-----	—327, 000

International tariff negotiations-----	171, 000	-----	-----	-----	-----
United States Citizens Commission on NATO-----	<sup>1</sup> 150, 000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, international organizations and conferences-----	65, 955, 000	73, 249, 000	72, 585, 000	+ 6, 630, 000	- 664, 000
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS					
International Boundary and Water Com- mission, United States and Mexico:					
Salaries and expenses-----	604, 000	670, 000	620, 000	+ 16, 000	- 50, 000
Operation and maintenance-----	1, 950, 000	2, 010, 000	1, 950, 000	-----	- 60, 000
Construction-----	13, 173, 000	12, 355, 000	11, 000, 000	- 2, 173, 000	- 1, 355, 000
Total, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico-----	15, 727, 000	15, 035, 000	13, 570, 000	- 2, 157, 000	- 1, 465, 000
American sections, international commis- sions-----	415, 000	455, 000	415, 000	-----	- 40, 000
International fisheries commissions-----	1, 910, 000	2, 165, 000	1, 910, 000	-----	- 255, 000
Total, international commissions-----	18, 052, 000	17, 655, 000	15, 895, 000	- 2, 157, 000	- 1, 760, 000

<sup>1</sup> In addition, not to exceed \$100,000 reappropriation.



## Comparative statement of appropriations for 1962 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1963—Continued

## TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1962	Budget estimates, 1963	Recommended in bill for 1963	Bill compared with—	
				1962 appropriations	1963 estimates
EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE					
Mutual educational and cultural exchange activities-----		\$56, 657, 000	\$40, 000, 000	+\$40, 000, 000	--\$16, 657, 000
International educational exchange activities-----	\$27, 000, 000	( <sup>2</sup> )		-27, 000, 000	-----
International educational exchange activities (special foreign currency program)-----	7, 400, 000	( <sup>2</sup> )		-7, 400, 000	-----
Center for cultural and technical interchange between East and West-----	3, 300, 000	8, 343, 000	8, 340, 000	+5, 040, 000	--3, 000
Preservation of ancient Nubian monuments (special foreign currency program)-----	4, 000, 000	-----		-4, 000, 000	-----
Total, educational exchange-----	41, 700, 000	65, 000, 000	48, 340, 000	+6, 640, 000	--16, 660, 000
OTHER					
Rama Road, Nicaragua-----	1, 000, 000	2, 350, 000	2, 350, 000	+1, 350, 000	-----
Pan American Health Organization building site-----	217, 150	-----		-217, 150	-----
Total, other-----	1, 217, 150	2, 350, 000	2, 350, 000	+1, 132, 850	-----
Total, title I, Department of State-----	279, 199, 150	335, 064, 000	284, 330, 000	+5, 130, 850	--50, 734, 000

## TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries and expenses, general administration.....	\$4, 165, 000	\$4, 311, 000	\$4, 295, 000	+\$130, 000	—\$16, 000
Salaries and expenses, general legal activities.....	15, 785, 000	16, 760, 000	16, 500, 000	+715, 000	—260, 000
Alien property activities, limitation on general administrative expenses.....	(690, 000)	(690, 000)	(690, 000)		-----
Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division.....	5, 875, 000	5, 988, 000	5, 988, 000	+113, 000	-----
Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys and marshals.....	25, 085, 400	27, 712, 000	27, 085, 000	+1, 999, 600	—627, 000
Fees and expenses of witnesses.....	1, 835, 000	1, 900, 000	1, 900, 000	+65, 000	-----
Salaries and expenses, Administrative Conference of the United States.....	150, 000	129, 000	100, 000	—50, 000	—29, 000
Total, legal activities and general administration.....	52, 895, 400	56, 800, 000	55, 868, 000	+2, 972, 600	—932, 000
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION					
Salaries and expenses.....	127, 216, 000	130, 700, 000	130, 700, 000	+3, 484, 000	-----
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE					
Salaries and expenses.....	63, 500, 000	64, 600, 000	64, 050, 000	+550, 000	—550, 000

<sup>2</sup> Included in "Mutual educational and cultural exchange activities".

*Comparative statement of appropriations for 1962 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1963—Continued*

### TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1962	Budget estimates, 1963	Recommended in bill for 1963	Bill compared with—	
				1962 appropriations	1963 estimates
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM					
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons-----	\$46, 613, 500	\$49, 455, 000	\$48, 814, 000	+\$2, 200, 500	—\$641, 000
Buildings and facilities-----	2, 050, 000	3, 945, 000	2, 595, 000	+545, 000	—1, 350, 000
Support of United States prisoners-----	3, 200, 000	3, 800, 000	3, 700, 000	+500, 000	—100, 000
Total, Federal prison system-----	51, 863, 500	57, 200, 000	55, 109, 000	+3, 245, 500	—2, 091, 000
Total, title II, Department of Justice-----	295, 474, 900	309, 300, 000	305, 727, 000	+10, 252, 100	—3, 573, 000

### TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

<b>GENERAL ADMINISTRATION</b>					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$3, 620, 000	\$4, 460, 000	\$3, 700, 000	+ \$80, 000	— \$760, 000
Participation in Century 21 Exposition-----	900, 000	-----	-----	— 900, 000	-----
Total, general administration-----	4, 520, 000	4, 460, 000	3, 700, 000	— 820, 000	— 760, 000
<b>AREA REDEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION</b>					
Operations-----	8, 250, 000	13, 500, 000	12, 250, 000	+ 4, 000, 000	— 1, 250, 000
Grants for public facilities-----	40, 000, 000	35, 000, 000	35, 000, 000	— 5, 000, 000	-----



Area redevelopment fund appropriation-----	122, 500, 000	-----	115, 480, 000	-7, 020, 000	+115, 480, 000
Borrowing authority replaced in bill by appropriation-----	-----	(115, 480, 000)	-----	-----	(-115, 480, 000)
Total, Area Redevelopment Administration-----	170, 750, 000	48, 500, 000	162, 730, 000	-8, 020, 000	+114, 230, 000
BUSINESS ACTIVITIES					
Salaries and expenses-----	-----	26, 110, 000	-----	-----	-26, 110, 000
Export control-----	3, 480, 000	3, 480, 000	3, 480, 000	-----	-----
OFFICE OF FIELD SERVICES					
Salaries and expenses-----	3, 163, 000	( <sup>3</sup> )	3, 400, 000	+237, 000	+3, 400, 000
BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries and expenses-----	4, 211, 800	( <sup>4</sup> )	4, 600, 000	+388, 200	+4, 600, 000
INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES					
Salaries and expenses-----	<sup>5</sup> 4, 900, 000	( <sup>6</sup> )	6, 500, 000	+1, 600, 000	+6, 500, 000
UNITED STATES TRAVEL SERVICE					
Salaries and expenses-----	2, 500, 000	( <sup>7</sup> )	3, 350, 000	+850, 000	+3, 350, 000

<sup>3</sup> \$3,550,000 contained in estimate for "Business activities, salaries and expenses".

<sup>4</sup> \$6,900,000 contained in estimate for "Business activities, salaries and expenses".

<sup>5</sup> Appropriated under heading of "Bureau of Foreign Commerce".

<sup>6</sup> \$11,460,000 contained in estimate for "Business activities, salaries and expenses".

<sup>7</sup> \$4,200,000 contained in estimate for "Business activities, salaries and expenses".

*Comparative statement of appropriations for 1962 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1963—Continued*

**TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued**

Item	Appropriations, 1962	Budget estimates, 1963	Recommended in bill for 1963	Bill compared with—	
				1962 appropriations	1963 estimates
OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$1, 600, 000	\$1, 860, 000	\$1, 750, 000	+\$150, 000	-\$110, 000
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS					
Salaries and expenses-----	10, 779, 000	13, 000, 000	12, 250, 000	+1, 471, 000	-750, 000
1962 Census of governments-----	1, 096, 000	1, 400, 000	1, 050, 000	-46, 000	-350, 000
1963 censuses of business, transportation, manufactures, and mineral industries-----	1, 000, 000	3, 244, 000	3, 000, 000	+2, 000, 000	-244, 000
1964 Census of Agriculture-----	-----	700, 000	700, 000	+700, 000	-----
Modernization of computing equipment-----	-----	4, 100, 000	4, 000, 000	+4, 000, 000	-100, 000
Eighteenth Decennial Census-----	3, 630, 000	-----	-----	-3, 630, 000	-----
Total, Bureau of the Census-----	16, 505, 000	22, 444, 000	21, 000, 000	+4, 495, 000	-1, 444, 000
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY					
Salaries and expenses-----	18, 725, 000	22, 500, 000	21, 500, 000	+2, 775, 000	-1, 000, 000
Construction of surveying ships-----	14, 185, 000	14, 500, 000	14, 400, 000	+215, 000	-100, 000
Total, Coast and Geodetic Survey-----	32, 910, 000	37, 000, 000	35, 900, 000	+2, 990, 000	-1, 100, 000

MARITIME ADMINISTRATION					
Ship construction-----	98, 000, 000	8 50, 000, 000	50, 000, 000	- 48, 000, 000	-----
Operating differential subsidies (liquida- tion of contract authorization)-----	182, 000, 000	225, 000, 000	225, 000, 000	+ 43, 000, 000	-----
Research and development-----	6, 500, 000	5, 500, 000	3, 550, 000	- 2, 950, 000	- 1, 950, 000
Salaries and expenses-----	15, 600, 000	15, 125, 000	14, 950, 000	- 650, 000	- 175, 000
Maritime training-----	3, 218, 000	3, 300, 000	3, 300, 000	+ 82, 000	-----
State marine schools-----	1, 270, 000	1, 270, 000	1, 375, 000	+ 105, 000	+ 105, 000
Payment of War Shipping Administration claims-----	18, 136	-----	-----	- 18, 136	-----
Total, Maritime Administration----	306, 606, 136	300, 195, 000	298, 175, 000	- 8, 431, 136	- 2, 020, 000
PATENT OFFICE					
Salaries and expenses-----	24, 860, 000	9 27, 800, 000	25, 860, 000	+ 1, 000, 000	- 1, 940, 000
BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS					
Limitation on general administrative ex- penses-----	(33, 400, 000)	(37, 600, 000)	(36, 800, 000)	(+ 3, 400, 000)	(- 800, 000)
Federal-aid highways (trust fund)-----	(2, 990, 600, 000)	(3, 250, 000, 000)	(3, 249, 200, 000)	(+ 253, 600, 000)	(- 300, 000)
Improvement of the Pentagon road net- work (trust fund)-----	-----	(2, 500, 000)	(2, 000, 000)	(+ 2, 000, 000)	(- 500, 000)
Forest highways (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	27, 400, 000	35, 000, 000	32, 000, 000	+ 4, 600, 000	- 3, 000, 000

<sup>8</sup> And \$2,800,000 by transfer from "Shipbuilding and conversion, Navy".

<sup>9</sup> Includes \$800,000 contained in H. Doc. No. 335.



*Comparative statement of appropriations for 1962 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1963—Continued*

### TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1962	Budget estimates, 1963	Recommended in bill for 1963	Bill compared with—	
				1962 appropriations	1963 estimates
BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS—continued					
Public lands highways (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	\$3, 000, 000	\$3, 000, 000	\$2, 500, 000	—\$500, 000	—\$500, 000
Control of outdoor advertising-----	-----	4, 600, 000	4, 000, 000	+4, 000, 000	—600, 000
Total, Bureau of Public Roads-----	30, 400, 000	42, 600, 000	38, 500, 000	+8, 100, 000	—4, 100, 000
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS					
Research and technical services-----	23, 500, 000	30, 000, 000	27, 500, 000	+4, 000, 000	—2, 500, 000
Research and technical services (special foreign currency program)-----	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	-----	-----
Plant and facilities-----	10, 000, 000	2, 100, 000	2, 000, 000	—8, 000, 000	—100, 000
Construction of facilities-----	35, 000, 000	35, 000, 000	30, 000, 000	—5, 000, 000	—5, 000, 000
Total, National Bureau of Standards-----	69, 500, 000	68, 100, 000	60, 500, 000	—9, 000, 000	—7, 600, 000
WEATHER BUREAU					
Salaries and expenses-----	56, 250, 000	59, 500, 000	58, 250, 000	+2, 000, 000	—1, 250, 000
Research and development-----	9, 000, 000	11, 500, 000	10, 000, 000	+1, 000, 000	—1, 500, 000
Establishment of meteorological facilities-----	5, 250, 000	4, 500, 000	4, 000, 000	—1, 250, 000	—500, 000

Meteorological satellite operations-----	48,000,000	45,000,000	40,000,000	-8,000,000	-5,000,000
Total, Weather Bureau-----	118,500,000	120,500,000	112,250,000	-6,250,000	-8,250,000
Total, title III, Department of Commerce-----	794,405,936	703,049,000	781,695,000	-12,710,936	+78,646,000
Adjustment for borrowing authority re- placed in bill by appropriations-----	-----	115,480,000	-----	-----	-115,480,000
Total, title III, Department of Commerce, including above ad- justment for comparability-----	794,405,936	818,529,000	781,695,000	-12,710,936	-36,834,000

TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES					
Salaries-----	\$1,479,000	\$1,494,000	\$1,494,000	+\$15,000	-----
Printing and binding Supreme Court reports-----	92,000	108,000	108,000	+16,000	-----
Miscellaneous expenses-----	82,800	96,200	79,000	-3,800	-\$17,200
Care of the building and grounds-----	284,400	327,000	323,400	+39,000	-3,600
Automobile for the Chief Justice-----	6,700	6,800	6,800	+100	-----
Books for the Supreme Court-----	38,000	35,000	35,000	-3,000	-----
Total, Supreme Court-----	1,982,900	2,067,000	2,046,200	+63,300	-20,800
COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS					
Salaries and expenses-----	359,000	361,000	361,000	+2,000	-----

*Comparative statement of appropriations for 1962 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1963—Continued***TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY—Continued**

Item	Appropriations, 1962	Budget estimates, 1963	Recommended in bill for 1963	Bill compared with—	
				1962 appropriations	1963 estimates
CUSTOMS COURT					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$895, 000	\$919, 000	\$919, 000	+ \$24, 000	-----
COURT OF CLAIMS					
Salaries and expenses-----	955, 000	1, 044, 500	1, 025, 000	+ 70, 000	— \$19, 500
Repairs and improvements-----	9, 500	9, 500	9, 500	-----	-----
Total, Court of Claims-----	964, 500	1, 054, 000	1, 034, 500	+ 70, 000	— 19, 500
COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES					
Salaries of judges-----	10, 100, 000	10, 860, 000	10, 860, 000	+ 760, 000	-----
Salaries of supporting personnel-----	25, 645, 000	27, 125, 000	27, 000, 000	+ 1, 355, 000	— 125, 000
Fees of jurors and commissioners-----	4, 500, 000	4, 500, 000	4, 500, 000	-----	-----
Travel and miscellaneous expenses-----	5, 327, 500	4, 700, 000	4, 600, 000	— 727, 500	— 100, 000
Administrative Office, salaries and ex- penses-----	1, 441, 750	1, 609, 000	1, 500, 000	+ 58, 250	— 109, 000



Referees, special account:					
Salaries of referees-----	(2,370,000)	(2,750,000)	(2,600,000)	(+230,000)	(-150,000)
Expenses of referees-----	(4,210,000)	(5,290,000)	(4,850,000)	(+640,000)	(-440,000)
Total, other courts and services-----	47,014,250	48,794,000	48,460,000	+1,445,750	-334,000
Total, title III, the Judiciary, ex- cluding annual indefinites-----	51,215,650	53,195,000	52,820,700	+1,605,050	-374,300
Total, title III, the Judiciary, in- cluding annual indefinites-----	57,795,650	61,235,000	60,270,700	+2,475,050	-964,300

TITLE V—RELATED AGENCIES

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$1,360,000	\$1,550,000	\$1,523,000	+\$163,000	-\$27,000
COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS					
Salaries and expenses-----	888,000	995,000	950,000	+62,000	-45,000
FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	<sup>10</sup> 40,000	2,900,000	2,100,000	+2,060,000	-800,000
FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses: Appropriation-----	625,000	700,000	700,000	+75,000	-----
Transfer from War Claims fund-----	(40,000)	(30,000)	(30,000)	(-10,000)	-----

<sup>10</sup> Plus \$1,266,000 derived by transfer from "Salaries and expenses, Maritime activities".

*Comparative statement of appropriations for 1962 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1963—Continued*

**TITLE V—RELATED AGENCIES—Continued**

Item	Appropriations, 1962	Budget estimates, 1963	Recommended in bill for 1963	Bill compared with—	
				1962 appropriations	1963 estimates
SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries and expenses:					
Appropriation-----	\$7, 113, 500	\$6, 000, 000	\$5, 750, 000	—\$1, 363, 500	—\$250, 000
Transfer from revolving fund-----	(18, 447, 000)	(27, 500, 000)	(27, 000, 000)	(+8, 553, 000)	(—500, 000)
Transfer from RFC liquidation fund-----	(397, 000)	-----	-----	(—397, 000)	-----
Revolving fund-----	180, 000, 000	300, 000, 000	300, 000, 000	+120, 000, 000	-----
Total, Small Business Administration-----	187, 113, 500	306, 000, 000	305, 750, 000	+118, 636, 500	—250, 000
SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD					
Salaries and expenses-----	395, 000	395, 000	395, 000	-----	-----
TARIFF COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	2, 770, 000	2, 950, 000	2, 900, 000	+130, 000	—50, 000
UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY					
Arms control and disarmament activities-----	11 1, 000, 000	6, 500, 000	6, 500, 000	+5, 500, 000	-----

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

Salaries and expenses-----	111, 500, 000	125, 500, 000	120, 500, 000	+ 9, 000, 000	+ 5, 000, 000
Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program)-----	9, 300, 000	9, 000, 000	8, 500, 000	- 800, 000	- 500, 000
Special international exhibitions-----	8, 000, 000	7, 600, 000	7, 600, 000	- 400, 000	-----
Special international exhibitions (special foreign currency program)-----	250, 000	400, 000	375, 000	+ 125, 000	- 25, 000
Acquisition and construction of radio facilities-----	10, 750, 000	11, 260, 000	10, 750, 000	-----	- 510, 000
Informational media guarantee fund-----	1, 500, 000	4, 300, 000	1, 500, 000	-----	- 2, 800, 000
Total, United States Information Agency-----	141, 300, 000	158, 060, 000	149, 225, 000	+ 7, 925, 000	- 8, 835, 000
Total, title V, related agencies-----	335, 491, 500	480, 050, 000	470, 043, 000	+ 134, 551, 500	- 10, 007, 000
Total, Departments of State, Jus- tice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies excluding special accounts-----	1, 755, 787, 136	1, 880, 658, 000	1, 894, 615, 700	+ 138, 828, 564	+ 13, 957, 700
Total, Departments of State, Jus- tice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies including special accounts-----	1, 762, 367, 136	1, 888, 698, 000	1, 902, 065, 700	+ 139, 698, 564	+ 13, 367, 700
Adjustment for borrowing authority re- placed in bill by appropriation-----	-----	115, 480, 000	-----	-----	- 115, 480, 000
Grand total, including above ad- justment for comparability-----	1, 762, 367, 136	2, 004, 178, 000	1, 902, 065, 700	+ 139, 698, 564	- 102, 112, 300

<sup>11</sup> Plus \$840,000 derived by transfer from "Salaries and expenses, Department of State" and \$177,000 by comparative transfer.







Union Calendar No. 828

87<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 12580

[Report No. 1996]

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 17, 1962

Mr. ROONEY, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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## A BILL

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

- 1      *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2      *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3      That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4      in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the De-  
5      partments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary,  
6      and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963,  
7      namely:

## 1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## 2 ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

## 3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For necessary expenses of the Department of State, not  
5 otherwise provided for, including expenses authorized by the  
6 Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801–  
7 1158), not otherwise provided for; expenses necessary to  
8 meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States  
9 in Germany (including those arising under the supreme  
10 authority assumed by the United States on June 5, 1945,  
11 and under contractual arrangements with the Federal Re-  
12 public of Germany) ; salary of the United States member of  
13 the Board for the Validation of German Bonds in the United  
14 States at the rate of \$17,100 per annum; expenses of the  
15 National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cul-  
16 tural Cooperation as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 of  
17 the Act of July 30, 1946 (22 U.S.C. 287o, 287q, 287r) ;  
18 purchase (not to exceed sixteen, of which four are for  
19 replacement only) or hire of passenger motor vehicles;  
20 printing and binding outside the continental United States  
21 without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919  
22 (44 U.S.C. 111) ; services as authorized by section 15 of the  
23 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; purchase of uni-  
24 forms; payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in  
25 the first paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28



1 of the United States Code when such claims arise in foreign  
2 countries; dues for library membership in organizations  
3 which issue publications to members only, or to members at  
4 a price lower than to others; employment of aliens by con-  
5 tract for services abroad; refund of fees erroneously charged  
6 and paid for passports; radio communications; payment in  
7 advance for subscriptions to commercial information, tele-  
8 phone and similar services abroad; care and transportation  
9 of prisoners and persons declared insane; expenses, as  
10 authorized by law (18 U.S.C. 3192), of bringing to the  
11 United States from foreign countries persons charged with  
12 crime; and procurement by contract or otherwise, of services,  
13 supplies, and facilities, as follows: (1) translating, (2)  
14 analysis and tabulation of technical information, and (3)  
15 preparation of special maps, globes, and geographic aids;  
16 \$140,710,000, of which not less than \$12,000,000 shall be  
17 used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or  
18 owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That  
19 passenger motor vehicles in possession of the Foreign Service  
20 abroad may be replaced in accordance with section 7 of the  
21 Act of August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 891), and the cost, includ-  
22 ing the exchange allowance, of each such replacement shall  
23 not exceed \$3,800 in the case of the chief of mission auto-  
24 mobile at each diplomatic mission (except that eight such  
25 vehicles may be purchased at not to exceed \$7,800 each)

1 and \$1,500 in the case of all other such vehicles except  
2 station wagons.

3 REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

4 For representation allowances as authorized by section  
5 901 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U.S.C. 1131),  
6 \$950,000.

7 ACQUISITION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILD-  
8 INGS ABROAD (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PRO-  
9 GRAM)

10 For purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under  
11 title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance  
12 Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the purposes  
13 authorized by section 104 (1) of that Act, to be credited to  
14 and expended under the appropriation account for "Acquisi-  
15 tion, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad",  
16 to remain available until expended, \$2,000,000: *Pro-*  
17 *vided*, That this appropriation shall not be used for the  
18 purchase of currencies available in the Treasury for the pur-  
19 poses of section 104 (f) of such Act, unless such currencies  
20 are excess to the normal requirements of the United States.

21 EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

22 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State  
23 to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic  
24 and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the require-

1 ment of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C.  
2 107), \$1,500,000.

3 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

4 CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

5 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to  
6 meet annual obligations of membership in international multi-  
7 lateral organizations, pursuant to treaties, conventions, or  
8 specific Acts of Congress, \$68,392,000.

9 MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

10 For expenses necessary for permanent representation  
11 to certain international organizations in which the United  
12 States participates pursuant to treaties, conventions, or  
13 specific Acts of Congress, including expenses authorized by  
14 the pertinent Acts and conventions providing for such  
15 representation; salaries, expenses, and allowances of per-  
16 sonnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service  
17 Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158); hire of  
18 passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding, without  
19 regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C.  
20 111); and purchase of uniforms for guards and chauffeurs;  
21 \$2,250,000.

22 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

23 For necessary expenses of participation by the United  
24 States upon approval by the Secretary of State, in inter-



1 national activities which arise from time to time in the  
2 conduct of foreign affairs and for which specific appropria-  
3 tions have not been provided pursuant to treaties, conven-  
4 tions, or special Acts of Congress, including personal services  
5 without regard to civil service and classification laws;  
6 salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and depend-  
7 ents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as  
8 amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158) ; hire of passenger motor  
9 vehicles; contributions for the share of the United States  
10 in expenses of international organizations; and printing and  
11 binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1,  
12 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111) ; \$1,943,000, of which not to  
13 exceed a total of \$75,000 may be expended for representa-  
14 tion allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the  
15 Act of August 13, 1946 (22 U.S.C. 1131) and for official  
16 entertainment.

#### 17 INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

##### 18 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,

##### 19 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

20 For expenses necessary to enable the United States to  
21 meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905,  
22 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the United States and Mexico,  
23 and to comply with the other laws applicable to the United  
24 States Section, International Boundary and Water Commis-

1 sion, United States and Mexico, including operation and  
2 maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canalization,  
3 flood control, bank protection, water supply, power, irriga-  
4 tion, boundary demarcation, and sanitation projects; detailed  
5 plan preparation and construction (including surveys and  
6 operation and maintenance and protection during construc-  
7 tion) ; Rio Grande emergency flood protection; expenditures  
8 for the purposes set forth in sections 101 through 104 of the  
9 Act of September 13, 1950 (22 U.S.C. 277d-1—277d-4) ;  
10 purchase of four passenger motor vehicles for replacement  
11 only; purchase of planographs and lithographs; uniforms or  
12 allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September  
13 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131) ; and leasing of pri-  
14 vate property to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and  
15 other materials, without regard to section 3709 of the Re-  
16 vised Statutes, as amended (41 U.S.C. 5) ; as follows:

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For salaries and expenses not otherwise provided for,  
19 including examinations, preliminary surveys, and investi-  
20 gations, \$620,000.

21 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

22 For operation and maintenance of projects or parts  
23 thereof, as enumerated above, including gaging stations,  
24 \$1,950,000: *Provided*, That expenditures for the Rio Grande

1 bank protection project shall be subject to the provisions and  
2 conditions contained in the appropriation for said project as  
3 provided by the Act approved April 25, 1945 (59 Stat. 89).

#### 4 CONSTRUCTION

5 For detailed plan preparation and construction of proj-  
6 ects authorized by the convention concluded February 1,  
7 1933, between the United States and Mexico, the Acts  
8 approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U.S.C. 277-  
9 277f), August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 961), June 4, 1936 (49  
10 Stat. 1463), June 28, 1941 (22 U.S.C. 277f), September  
11 13, 1950 (22 U.S.C. 277d-1-9), and the projects stipu-  
12 lated in the treaty between the United States and  
13 Mexico signed at Washington on February 3, 1944,  
14 \$11,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,  
15 That no expenditures shall be made for the Lower Rio  
16 Grande flood-control project for construction on any land,  
17 site, or easement in connection with this project except such  
18 as has been acquired by donation and the title thereto has  
19 been approved by the Attorney General of the United States:  
20 *Provided further*, That the Anzalduas diversion dam shall  
21 not be operated for irrigation or water supply purposes in  
22 the United States unless suitable arrangements have been  
23 made with the prospective water users for repayment to  
24 the Government of such portions of the costs of said dam



1 as shall have been allocated to such purposes by the Secre-  
2 tary of State.

3 AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

4 For expenses necessary to enable the President to per-  
5 form the obligations of the United States pursuant to treaties  
6 between the United States and Great Britain, in respect to  
7 Canada, signed January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448), and  
8 February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), the treaty between the  
9 United States and Canada, signed February 27, 1950, includ-  
10 ing services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of  
11 August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; hire of passenger motor  
12 vehicles; \$415,000, to be disbursed under the direction of  
13 the Secretary of State, and to be available also for addi-  
14 tional expenses of the American Sections, International  
15 Commissions, as hereinafter set forth:

16 International Joint Commission, United States and  
17 Canada, the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the  
18 United States who shall serve at the pleasure of the President  
19 (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity without  
20 compensation therefor) ; salaries of clerks and other em-  
21 ployees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of the  
22 United States with the approval solely of the Secretary of  
23 State; travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in



1 attending hearings of the Commission at such places in the  
2 United States and Canada as the Commission or the Ameri-  
3 can Commissioners shall determine to be necessary; and  
4 special and technical investigations in connection with mat-  
5 ters falling within the Commission's jurisdiction: *Provided*,  
6 That transfers of funds may be made to other agencies of the  
7 Government for the performance of work for which this  
8 appropriation is made.

9 International Boundary Commission, United States and  
10 Canada, the completion of such remaining work as may be  
11 required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal  
12 and the existing treaties between the United States and Great  
13 Britain; commutation of subsistence to employees while on  
14 field duty, not to exceed \$8 per day each (but not to exceed  
15 \$5 per day each when a member of a field party and subsist-  
16 ing in camp) ; hire of freight and passenger motor vehicles  
17 from temporary field employees; and payment for timber  
18 necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear.

19 INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

20 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to  
21 enable the United States to meet its obligations in connection  
22 with participation in international fisheries commissions pur-

1 suant to treaties or conventions, and implementing Acts of  
2 Congress, \$1,910,000: *Provided*, That the United States  
3 share of such expenses may be advanced to the respective  
4 commissions.

## 5 EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

### 6 MUTUAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE

#### 7 ACTIVITIES

8 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to  
9 enable the Secretary of State to carry out the functions of the  
10 Department of State under the provisions of the Mutual Edu-  
11 cational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 527)  
12 and the Act of August 9, 1939 (22 U.S.C. 501), including  
13 salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel as authorized  
14 by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C.  
15 801-1158) ; hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed  
16 \$18,000 for representation expenses; not to exceed \$1,000  
17 for official entertainment within the United States; services  
18 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946  
19 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; and advance of funds notwithstanding  
20 section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended;  
21 \$40,000,000, of which not less than \$9,515,000 shall be  
22 used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or

1 owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*,  
2 That not to exceed \$1,732,000 may be used for administra-  
3 tive expenses during the current fiscal year.

4 CENTER FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL INTERCHANGE  
5 BETWEEN EAST AND WEST

6 To enable the Secretary of State to provide for carry-  
7 ing out the provisions of the Center for Cultural and Tech-  
8 nical Interchange Between East and West Act of 1960,  
9 by grant to any appropriate agency of the State of Hawaii,  
10 \$8,340,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated  
11 herein shall be used to pay the salary, or to enter into any  
12 contract providing for the payment thereof, to any individual  
13 in excess of \$20,000 per annum.

14 RAMA ROAD, NICARAGUA

15 For an additional amount for necessary expenses for the  
16 survey and construction of the Rama Road, Nicaragua, in  
17 accordance with the provisions of title 23, United States  
18 Code, section 213, and the Act of September 2, 1958 (72  
19 Stat. 1709), \$2,350,000, to remain available until expended:  
20 *Provided*, That transfer of funds may be made from this  
21 appropriation to the Department of Commerce for the  
22 performance of work for which the appropriation is made.

1       GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2       SEC. 102. Appropriations under this title for “Salaries  
3 and expenses”, “International conferences and contingen-  
4 cies”, and “Missions to international organizations” are  
5 available for reimbursement of the General Services Admin-  
6 istration for security guard services for protection of confi-  
7 dential files.

8       SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation contained in  
9 this title shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any  
10 person assigned to or serving in any office of any of the  
11 several States of the United States or any political subdivi-  
12 sion thereof.

13       SEC. 104. None of the funds appropriated in this title  
14 shall be used (1) to pay the United States contribution to  
15 any international organization which engages in the direct  
16 or indirect promotion of the principle or doctrine of one  
17 world government or one world citizenship; (2) for the  
18 promotion, direct or indirect, of the principle or doctrine of  
19 one world government or one world citizenship.

20       SEC. 105. It is the sense of the Congress that the Com-  
21 munist Chinese Government should not be admitted to



1 membership in the United Nations as the representative of  
2 China.

3 This title may be cited as the "Department of State  
4 Appropriation Act, 1963".

## 5 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### 6 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

#### 7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

8 For expenses necessary for the administration of the  
9 Department of Justice and for examination of judicial offices,  
10 including purchase (two for replacement only) and hire of  
11 passenger motor vehicles; and miscellaneous and emergency  
12 expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General  
13 or the Administrative Assistant Attorney General;  
14 \$4,295,000.

#### 15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

16 For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the De-  
17 partment of Justice, not otherwise provided for, including mis-  
18 cellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or approved  
19 by the Attorney General or the Administrative Assistant At-  
20 torney General; not to exceed \$20,000 for expenses of col-  
21 lecting evidence, to be expended under the direction of the  
22 Attorney General and accounted for solely on his certificate;  
23 and advances of public moneys pursuant to law (31 U.S.C.  
24 529) ; \$16,500,000.

## 1                   ALIEN PROPERTY ACTIVITIES

## 2       LIMITATION ON GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

3       The Attorney General, or such officer as he may designate, is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other  
4 property or interest vested in him or transferred to him pursuant to or with respect to the Trading With the Enemy  
5 Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U.S.C. App.),  
6 and the International Claims Settlement Act, as amended  
7 (22 U.S.C. 1631), necessary expenses incurred in carrying  
8 out the powers and duties conferred on the Attorney-General  
9 pursuant to said Acts: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
10 \$690,000 shall be available in the current fiscal year  
11 for the general administrative expenses of alien property  
12 activities, including rent of private or Government-owned  
13 space in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That  
14 on or before November 1 of the current fiscal year the Attorney General shall make a report to the Appropriations  
15 Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives  
16 giving detailed information on all administrative and non-  
17 administrative expenses incurred during the next preceding  
18 fiscal year in connection with the alien property activities:  
19 *Provided further*, That of the total amount herein authorized  
20 the amount of \$50,000 is to be transferred to the appropria-

1 tion for "Salaries and expenses, general administration",  
2 Justice.

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

4 For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust  
5 and kindred laws, \$5,988,000: *Provided*, That none of  
6 this appropriation shall be expended for the establishment  
7 and maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Anti-  
8 trust Division.

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

10 AND MARSHALS

11 For necessary expenses of the offices of United States  
12 attorneys and marshals, including purchase of firearms and  
13 ammunition; \$27,085,000, of which not to exceed \$50,000  
14 shall be available for the employment of temporary deputy  
15 marshals in lieu of bailiffs at a rate of not to exceed \$12  
16 per day: *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated  
17 \$17,500 may be used for the emergency replacement of one  
18 prisoner-carrying bus upon certificate of the Attorney Gen-  
19 eral: *Provided further*, That of the amount herein appropri-  
20 ated not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available for payment  
21 of compensation and expenses of Commissioners appointed in  
22 condemnation cases under Rule 71A (h) of the Federal Rules  
23 of Civil Procedure.



## FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law, and not to exceed \$275,000 for such compensation and expenses of witnesses (including expert witnesses) or informants pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 28, 1950 (5 U.S.C. 341) and sections 4244-48 of title 18, United States Code; \$1,900,000: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness more than one attendance fee for any one calendar day.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE  
OF THE UNITED STATES

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the Administrative Conference of the United States, \$100,000.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States; protection of the person of the President of the United States; acquisition, collection, classification and preservation of identification and other records and their exchange with, and for the official use of,



1 the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of  
2 States, cities, and other institutions, such exchange to be sub-  
3 ject to cancellation if dissemination is made outside the re-  
4 ceiving departments or related agencies; and such other in-  
5 vestigations regarding official matters under the control of  
6 the Department of Justice and the Department of State as  
7 may be directed by the Attorney General, including pur-  
8 chase for police-type use without regard to the general pur-  
9 chase price limitation for the current fiscal year (not to  
10 exceed five hundred and one, including one armored vehicle,  
11 for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles;  
12 firearms and ammunition; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab  
13 hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this  
14 paragraph; payment of rewards; and not to exceed \$70,000  
15 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to  
16 be expended under the direction of the Attorney General,  
17 and to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$130,700,-  
18 000: *Provided*, That the compensation of the Director of  
19 the Bureau shall be \$22,000 per annum so long as the posi-  
20 tion is held by the present incumbent.

21 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau  
22 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of any  
23 civil-service employee.

## 1 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

## 2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for  
4 the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to  
5 immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, including  
6 advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en  
7 route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of \$1  
8 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the immigra-  
9 tion laws, for work performed; payment of rewards; not to  
10 exceed \$50,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a con-  
11 fidential character, to be expended under the direction of the  
12 Attorney General and accounted for solely on his certificate;  
13 purchase for police-type use, without regard to the general  
14 purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year (not to  
15 exceed two hundred and fifty for replacement only) and  
16 hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase (not to exceed  
17 five for replacement only) and maintenance and opera-  
18 tion of aircraft; firearms and ammunition, attendance at  
19 firearms matches; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills,  
20 immigration fines, and other items properly returnable, ex-  
21 cept deposits of aliens who become public charges and  
22 deposits to secure payment of fines and passage money;  
23 operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair of buildings

1 and the purchase of equipment incident thereto; acquisition  
2 of land as sites for enforcement fence and construction in-  
3 cident to such fence; reimbursement of the General Services  
4 Administration for security guard services for protection of  
5 confidential files; and maintenance, care, detention, surveil-  
6 lance, parole, and transportation of alien enemies and their  
7 wives and dependent children, including return of such  
8 persons to place of bona fide residence or to such other place  
9 as may be authorized by the Attorney General; \$64,050,000:  
10 *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated, not to  
11 exceed \$50,000 may be used for the emergency replacement  
12 of aircraft upon certificate of the Attorney General.

### 13 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

#### 14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

15 For expenses necessary for the administration, opera-  
16 tion, and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional  
17 institutions, including supervision of United States prisoners  
18 in non-Federal institutions; purchase of not to exceed  
19 twenty-six (of which twenty shall be for replacement  
20 only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; compila-  
21 tion of statistics relating to prisoners in Federal and non-Fed-  
22 eral penal and correctional institutions; payment pursuant to  
23 law of claims of employees for loss, damage, or destruction of  
24 personal property (31 U.S.C. 238) ; firearms and ammuni-  
25 tion; medals and other awards; payment of rewards; pur-



1 chase and exchange of farm products and livestock; con-  
2 struction of buildings at prison camps; and acquisition of  
3 land and water rights as authorized by section 7 of the Act  
4 of July 28, 1950 (5 U.S.C. 341f) ; \$48,814,000: *Pro-*  
5 *vided*, That there may be transferred to the Public Health  
6 Service such amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion  
7 of the Attorney General, for direct expenditure by that  
8 Service for medical relief for inmates of Federal penal and  
9 correctional institutions.

#### 10 BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

11 For constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary  
12 buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional  
13 institutions, including all necessary expenses incident thereto,  
14 by contract or force account, \$2,595,000: *Provided*, That  
15 labor of United States prisoners may be used for work per-  
16 formed under this appropriation.

#### 17 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

18 For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal  
19 institutions, including necessary clothing and medical aid,  
20 and payment of rewards, \$3,700,000.

#### 21 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

22 SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this title  
23 may be used to pay the compensation of any person here-  
24 after employed as an attorney (except foreign counsel em-  
25 ployed in special cases) unless such person shall be duly



1 licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney under the  
2 laws of a State, territory, or the District of Columbia.

3 SEC. 203. Seventy-five per centum of the expenditures  
4 for the offices of the United States attorney and the United  
5 States marshal for the District of Columbia from all appro-  
6 priations in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States  
7 from any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the  
8 credit of the District of Columbia.

9 SEC. 204. Appropriations and authorizations made in  
10 this title which are available for expenses of attendance at  
11 meetings shall be expended for such purposes in accordance  
12 with regulations prescribed by the Attorney General.

13 SEC. 205. Appropriations and authorizations made in  
14 this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for  
15 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
16 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem  
17 for individuals.

18 SEC. 206. Appropriations for the current fiscal year  
19 for "Salaries and expenses, general administration", "Sal-  
20 aries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation", "Sal-  
21 aries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Serv-  
22 ice", and "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons", shall  
23 be available for uniforms and allowances therefor as author-  
24 ized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5  
25 U.S.C. 2131).

1        This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice  
2    Appropriation Act, 1963".

3            TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

4                    GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

5                            SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6        For expenses necessary for the general administration  
7    of the Department of Commerce, including expenses neces-  
8    sary to carry out the provisions of the Great Lakes Pilotage  
9    Act of 1960 (74 Stat. 259), and not to exceed \$1,500 for  
10   official entertainment, \$3,700,000.

11            AVIATION WAR RISK INSURANCE REVOLVING FUND

12        The Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized to  
13    make such expenditures, within the limits of funds available  
14    pursuant to section 1306 of the Act of August 23, 1958  
15    (49 U.S.C. 1536), and in accordance with section 104 of  
16    the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended (31  
17    U.S.C. 849), as may be necessary in carrying out the pro-  
18    grams set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year for  
19    aviation war risk insurance activities under said Act.

20            AREA REDEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

21                    OPERATIONS

22        For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of  
23    the Area Redevelopment Administration, including not to  
24    exceed \$3,600,000 for technical assistance, as authorized by

1 section 11 of the Area Redevelopment Act (75 Stat. 47),  
2 and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$12,250,000.

3 GRANTS FOR PUBLIC FACILITIES

4 For grants in accordance with the provisions of section 8  
5 of the Area Redevelopment Act (75 Stat. 53), \$35,000,000.

6 AREA REDEVELOPMENT FUND

7 For loans and participations as authorized by section 6  
8 and public facility loans as authorized by section 7 of the  
9 Area Redevelopment Act (75 Stat. 53), \$115,480,000:  
10 *Provided*, That no part of the appropriations contained in  
11 this Act shall be used for administrative expenses in connec-  
12 tion with loans and participations financed or to be financed  
13 with funds borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury.

14 EXPORT CONTROL

15 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions  
16 of the Export Control Act of 1949, as amended, relating  
17 to export controls, including awards of compensation to  
18 informers under said Act and as authorized by the Act of  
19 August 13, 1953 (22 U.S.C. 401), \$3,480,000 of which  
20 not to exceed \$1,237,000 may be advanced to the Bureau  
21 of Customs, Treasury Department, for enforcement of the  
22 export control program, and of which not to exceed \$80,400



1 may be advanced to the appropriation for "Salaries and  
2 expenses" under "General administration".

3 OFFICE OF FIELD SERVICES

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For expenses necessary to operate and maintain field  
6 offices for the collection and dissemination of information  
7 useful in the development and improvement of commerce  
8 throughout the United States and its possessions, \$3,400,000.

9 BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For necessary expenses of the Business and Defense  
12 Services Administration, \$4,600,000.

13 INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For necessary expenses for the promotion of foreign  
16 commerce, including trade centers and trade and industrial  
17 exhibits, abroad, without regard to the provisions of law set  
18 forth in 41 U.S.C. 5 and 13; 44 U.S.C. 111, 322, and 324;  
19 purchase of commercial and trade reports; employment of  
20 aliens by contract for services abroad; rental of space abroad,



1 for periods not exceeding five years, and expenses of altera-  
2 tion, repair, or improvement; advance of funds under con-  
3 tracts abroad; payment of tort claims, in the manner author-  
4 ized in the first paragraph of section 2672 of title 28 of the  
5 United States Code, when such claims arise in foreign coun-  
6 tries; and not to exceed \$10,000 for official representation  
7 expenses abroad; \$6,500,000.

8 UNITED STATES TRAVEL SERVICE

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of  
11 the International Travel Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 129), includ-  
12 ing employment of aliens by contract for service abroad;  
13 rental of space, for periods not exceeding five years, and  
14 expenses of alteration, repair or improvement; advance of  
15 funds under contracts abroad; payment of tort claims, in the  
16 manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672 of  
17 title 28 of the United States Code, when such claims arise in  
18 foreign countries; and not to exceed \$5,000 for representa-  
19 tion expenses abroad; \$3,350,000.

20 OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For necessary expenses of the Office of Business  
23 Economics, \$1,750,000.

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## BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for collecting, compiling, and publishing current census statistics, provided for by law, \$12,250,000.

## 1962 CENSUS OF GOVERNMENTS

For an additional amount for expenses necessary for preparing for, taking, compiling, and publishing the 1962 census of governments as authorized by law, \$1,050,000, to remain available until June 30, 1964.

## 1963 CENSUSES OF BUSINESS, TRANSPORTATION, MANUFACTURES, AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES

For an additional amount for expenses necessary for preparing for, taking, compiling, and publishing the 1963 censuses of business, transportation, manufactures, and mineral industries, as authorized by law, \$3,000,000, to remain available until December 31, 1966.

## 1964 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

For expenses necessary to prepare for taking, compiling, and publishing the 1964 Census of Agriculture, as authorized by law, \$700,000, to remain available until December 31, 1967.

## 1           MODERNIZATION OF COMPUTING EQUIPMENT

2           For expenses necessary for replacement of an electronic  
3 computer system, \$4,000,000, to remain available until June  
4 30, 1964.

## 5                           COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

## 6                                   SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7           For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the  
8 Act of August 6, 1947, as amended (33 U.S.C. 883a-883i),  
9 including hire of aircraft; operation, maintenance, and repair  
10 of an airplane; pay, allowances, gratuities, transportation of  
11 dependents and household effects, and payment of funeral  
12 expenses, as authorized by law, for an authorized strength  
13 of 200 commissioned officers on the active list; and pay of  
14 commissioned officers retired in accordance with law;  
15 \$21,500,000, of which \$840,000 shall be available for  
16 retirement pay of commissioned officers and payments  
17 under the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection Plan:  
18 *Provided*, That during the current fiscal year, this  
19 appropriation shall be reimbursed for at least press costs  
20 and costs of paper for charts published by the Coast and  
21 Geodetic Survey and furnished for the official use of the  
22 military departments of the Department of Defense: *Pro-*  
23 *vided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for  
24 construction of a seismological vault and a recorder building  
25 on private property, on a long term lease basis.



## 1                    CONSTRUCTION OF SURVEYING SHIPS

2            For necessary expenses for the design, supervision, con-  
3    struction, equipping, and outfitting of surveying vessels, as  
4    authorized by the Act of August 6, 1947 (33 U.S.C. 883i),  
5    \$14,400,000, to remain available until expended.

## 6                    INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

## 7                    LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

8            Not to exceed \$2,000 shall be available for administrative  
9    expenses to be determined in the manner set forth under the  
10   title "General expenses" in the Uniform System of Accounts  
11   for Carriers by Water of the Interstate Commerce Commis-  
12   sion (effective January 1, 1947).

## 13                   MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

## 14                   SHIP CONSTRUCTION

15           For construction-differential subsidy and cost of national-  
16   defense features incident to construction of ships for operation  
17   in foreign commerce (46 U.S.C. 1152, 1154); for  
18   construction-differential subsidy and cost of national-defense  
19   features incident to the reconstruction and reconditioning of  
20   ships under title V of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as  
21   amended (46 U.S.C. 1154); and for acquisition of used  
22   ships pursuant to section 510 of the Merchant Marine Act,  
23   1936, as amended (46 U.S.C. 1160); to remain available  
24   until expended, \$50,000,000: *Provided*, That transfers may  
25   be made to the appropriation for the current fiscal year for

1 intendent, United States Merchant Marine Academy, to be  
2 expended in his discretion; and uniform and textbook allow-  
3 ances for cadet midshipmen, at an average yearly cost of not  
4 to exceed \$300 per cadet; \$3,300,000: *Provided*, That,  
5 except as herein provided for uniform and textbook allow-  
6 ances, this appropriation shall not be used for compensation  
7 or allowances for cadets: *Provided further*, That reimburse-  
8 ment may be made to the appropriation for the current fiscal  
9 year for "Maritime training", for expenses in support of  
10 activities financed from the appropriations for "Research and  
11 development" and "Ship construction".

12 STATE MARINE SCHOOLS

13 For financial assistance to State marine schools and the  
14 students thereof as authorized by the Maritime Academy  
15 Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 622-624), \$1,375,000, of which  
16 \$250,000 is for maintenance and repair of vessels loaned by  
17 the United States for use in connection with such State  
18 marine schools, and \$1,125,000, to remain available until  
19 expended, is for liquidation of obligations incurred under  
20 authority granted by said Act, to enter into contracts to  
21 make payments for expenses incurred in the maintenance  
22 and support of marine schools, and to pay allowances for  
23 uniforms, textbooks, and subsistence of cadets at State marine  
24 schools.

## 1      GENERAL PROVISIONS—MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

2      No additional vessel shall be allocated under charter,  
3      nor shall any vessel be continued under charter by reason  
4      of any extension of chartering authority beyond June 30,  
5      1949, unless the charterer shall agree that the Maritime  
6      Administration shall have no obligation upon redelivery to  
7      accept or pay for consumable stores, bunkers, and slopchest  
8      items, except with respect to such minimum amounts of  
9      bunkers as the Maritime Administration considers advisable  
10     to be retained on the vessel and that prior to such redelivery  
11     all consumable stores, slopchest items, and bunkers over and  
12     above such minimums shall be removed from the vessel by  
13     the charterer at his own expense.

14     Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the  
15     Maritime Administration is authorized to furnish utilities and  
16     services and make necessary repairs in connection with any  
17     lease, contract, or occupancy involving Government property  
18     under control of the Maritime Administration, and payments  
19     received by the Maritime Administration for utilities, serv-  
20     ices, and repairs so furnished or made shall be credited to  
21     the appropriation charged with the cost thereof: *Provided*,  
22     That rental payments under any such lease, contract, or  
23     occupancy on account of items other than such utilities,



1 services, or repairs shall be covered into the Treasury as  
2 miscellaneous receipts.

3 No obligations shall be incurred during the current fiscal  
4 year from the construction fund established by the Merchant  
5 Marine Act, 1936, or otherwise, in excess of the appropria-  
6 tions and limitations contained in this Act, or in any prior  
7 appropriation Act, and all receipts which otherwise would  
8 be deposited to the credit of said fund shall be covered into  
9 the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

#### 10 PATENT OFFICE

##### 11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For necessary expenses of the Patent Office, including  
13 defense of suits instituted against the Commissioner of  
14 Patents; \$25,860,000.

#### 15 BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

##### 16 LIMITATION ON GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

17 Necessary expenses of administration and research (not  
18 to exceed \$36,800,000), including maintenance of a Na-  
19 tional Register of Revoked Motor Vehicle Operators' Licen-  
20 ses, as authorized by law (74 Stat. 526), and purchase of  
21 forty-seven passenger motor vehicles of which forty-four  
22 shall be for replacement only, shall be paid, in accordance  
23 with law, from appropriations made available by this Act  
24 to the Bureau of Public Roads and from advances and  
25 reimbursements received by the Bureau of Public Roads.

1     Of the total amount available from appropriations of  
2     the Bureau of Public Roads for general administrative and  
3     research expenses pursuant to the provisions of title 23,  
4     United States Code, section 104 (a), \$100,000 shall be  
5     available for carrying out the provisions of title 23. United  
6     States Code, section 309.

7             FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS (TRUST FUND)

8     For carrying out the provisions of title 23, United States  
9     Code, which are attributable to Federal-aid highways, to  
10    remain available until expended, \$3,249,200,000, or so much  
11    thereof as may be available in and derived from the "High-  
12    way trust fund"; which sum is composed of \$1,508,261,397,  
13    the balance of the amount authorized for the fiscal year 1961,  
14    and \$1,735,000,000 (or so much thereof as may be available  
15    in and derived from the "Highway trust fund"), a part of  
16    the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year  
17    1962, \$4,938,603 for reimbursement of the sums expended  
18    for the repair or construction of highways and bridges which  
19    have been damaged or destroyed by floods, hurricanes, or  
20    landslides, as provided by title 23, United States Code, sec-  
21    tion 125, and \$1,000,000 for reimbursement of the sums  
22    expended for the design and construction of bridges upon  
23    and across dams, as provided by title 23, United States Code,  
24    section 320.

# 1 IMPROVEMENT OF THE PENTAGON ROAD NETWORK

## 2 (TRUST FUND)

3 For expenses necessary for the improvement of routes on  
4 the Pentagon Road Network, to be conveyed to the Com-  
5 monwealth of Virginia, as authorized by the Act of Septem-  
6 ber 26, 1961 (75 Stat. 670), \$2,000,000, to be derived  
7 from the Highway Trust Fund.

8 FOREST HIGHWAYS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT

9 AUTHORIZATION)

For payment of obligations incurred in carrying out the provisions of title 23, United States Code, section 204, pursuant to contract authorization granted by title 23, United States Code, section 203, to remain available until expended, \$32,000,000, which sum is composed of \$7,850,000, the balance of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1961, and \$24,150,000, a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1962: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the rental, purchase, construction, or alteration of buildings and sites necessary for the storage and repair of equipment and supplies used for road construction and maintenance but the total cost of any such item under this authorization shall not exceed \$15,000.



1 PUBLIC LANDS HIGHWAYS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT  
2 AUTHORIZATION)

3 For payment of obligations incurred in carrying out  
4 the provisions of title 23, United States Code, section 209,  
5 pursuant to the contract authorization granted by title 23,  
6 United States Code, section 203, to remain available until  
7 expended, \$2,500,000, which sum is composed of \$800,000,  
8 the balance of the amount authorized to be appropriated for  
9 the fiscal year 1962, and \$1,700,000, a part of the amount  
10 authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1963.

11 CONTROL OF OUTDOOR ADVERTISING

12 For incentive payments to the States for control of out-  
13 door advertising, as authorized by law (23 U.S.C. 131),  
14 \$4,000,000, to remain available until expended.

15 GENERAL PROVISIONS—BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

16 Not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended during the  
17 current fiscal year for services of individuals employed  
18 pursuant to section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5  
19 U.S.C. 55a), at rates in excess of \$50 per diem.

20 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

21 RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

22 For expenses necessary in performing the functions  
23 authorized by the Act of March 3, 1901, as amended (15

1 U.S.C. 271-278e), including general administration; oper-  
 2 ation, maintenance, alteration, and protection of grounds and  
 3 facilities; and improvement and construction of facilities as  
 4 authorized by the Act of September 2, 1958 (15 U.S.C.  
 5 278d); \$27,500,000 of which not to exceed \$1,700,000  
 6 shall be available for payments to the "Working capital  
 7 fund", National Bureau of Standards, for additional capital:  
 8 *Provided*, That during the current fiscal year the maximum  
 9 base rate of compensation for employees appointed pursuant  
 10 to the Act of September 2, 1958 (15 U.S.C. 278e), shall  
 11 be equivalent to the maximum scheduled rate for GS-12.

12 RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL SERVICES (SPECIAL FOREIGN  
 13 CURRENCY PROGRAM)

14 For purchase of foreign currencies which the Treasury  
 15 Department determines to be excess to the normal require-  
 16 ments of the United States, for necessary expenses of the  
 17 National Bureau of Standards, as authorized by law, \$1,000,-  
 18 000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That  
 19 this appropriation shall be available, in addition to other  
 20 appropriations to the Bureau, for the purchase of the fore-  
 21 going currencies.

22 PLANT AND FACILITIES

23 For expenses incurred, as authorized by section 1 of the  
 24 Act of September 2, 1958 (15 U.S.C. 278c-278e), in the

1 acquisition, construction, improvement, alteration, or emer-  
2 gency repair of buildings, grounds, and other facilities  
3 including a plasma physics building, a radio warning service  
4 building, and a paint shop; design of a radio standards  
5 laboratory; and procurement and installation of special re-  
6 search equipment and facilities, therefor; \$2,000,000, to  
7 remain available until expended.

#### 8 CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES

9 For an additional amount for "Construction of facili-  
10 ties", including construction, equipment, and expenses of  
11 occupying the facilities, \$30,000,000, to remain available  
12 until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$6,250,000  
13 of this amount shall be available for payment to the "Work-  
14 ing capital fund", National Bureau of Standards, for addi-  
15 tional capital for purchase of equipment.

#### 16 WORKING CAPITAL FUND

17 The Working capital fund shall be available, during the  
18 current fiscal year, for the purchase of not to exceed four  
19 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only.

#### 20 WEATHER BUREAU

#### 21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For expenses necessary for the Weather Bureau, includ-  
23 ing maintenance and operation of aircraft; purchase of upper  
24 air supplies for delivery through December 31, of the next



1 fiscal year; and not to exceed \$10,000 for maintenance of a  
2 printing office in the city of Washington, as authorized by  
3 law; \$58,250,000.

4 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

5 For expenses necessary for the conduct of research by  
6 the Weather Bureau, including development and service  
7 testing of equipment; operation and maintenance of aircraft;  
8 and for acquisition, establishment, and relocation of research  
9 facilities and related equipment; \$10,000,000, to remain  
10 available until June 30, 1965.

11 ESTABLISHMENT OF METEOROLOGICAL FACILITIES

12 For an additional amount for the acquisition, establish-  
13 ment, and relocation of operational facilities and related  
14 equipment, including the alteration and modernization of ex-  
15 isting facilities, and for the acquisition of land; \$4,000,000,  
16 to remain available until June 30, 1965: *Provided*, That  
17 the appropriations heretofore granted under this head shall  
18 be merged with this appropriation.

19 METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITE OPERATIONS

20 For expenses necessary to establish and operate a sys-  
21 tem for the continuous observation of worldwide meteorologi-  
22 cal conditions from space satellites and for the reporting and  
23 processing of the data obtained for use in weather forecast-  
24 ing, \$40,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*

1 *vided*, That payments of not to exceed \$285,000 may be  
2 made to the appropriation for the Weather Bureau for the  
3 current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses": *Provided*  
4 *further*, That this appropriation shall be available for  
5 payment to the National Aeronautics and Space Admin-  
6 istration for procurement, in accordance with the authority  
7 available to that Administration, of such equipment or fa-  
8 cilities as may be necessary to establish and operate the  
9 aforesaid system.

10 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

11 SEC. 302. During the current fiscal year applicable ap-  
12 propriations and funds available to the Department of Com-  
13 merce shall be available for the activities specified in the Act  
14 of October 26, 1949 (5 U.S.C. 596a), to the extent and in  
15 the manner prescribed by said Act.

16 SEC. 303. Appropriations in this title available for  
17 salaries and expenses shall be available for hire of passenger  
18 motor vehicles; services as authorized by section 15 of the  
19 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but, unless otherwise  
20 specified, at rates for individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem;  
21 and uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by the  
22 Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131).

23 This title may be cited as the "Department of Commerce  
24 Appropriation Act, 1963".

1 TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY  
2 SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

3 SALARIES

4 For the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, and  
5 all other officers and employees, whose compensation shall  
6 be fixed by the Court, except as otherwise provided by law,  
7 and who may be employed and assigned by the Chief Jus-  
8 tice to any office or work of the Court, \$1,494,000.

9 PRINTING AND BINDING SUPREME COURT REPORTS

10 For printing and binding the advance opinions, pre-  
11 liminary prints, and bound reports of the Court, \$108,000.

12 MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

13 For miscellaneous expenses, to be expended as the Chief  
14 Justice may approve, \$79,000.

15 CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

16 For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable  
17 the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties imposed  
18 upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40 U.S.C.  
19 13a—13b), including improvements, maintenance, repairs,  
20 equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances; special  
21 clothing for workmen; and personal and other services  
22 (including temporary labor without reference to the Classi-  
23 fication and Retirement Acts, as amended), and for snow



1 removal by hire of men and equipment or under contract  
2 without compliance with section 3709 of the Revised  
3 Statutes, as amended (41 U.S.C. 5) ; \$323,400.

4           AUTOMOBILE FOR THE CHIEF JUSTICE

5       For purchase, exchange, lease, driving, maintenance,  
6 and operation of an automobile for the Chief Justice of the  
7 United States, \$6,800.

8           BOOKS FOR THE SUPREME COURT

9       For books and periodicals for the Supreme Court, to be  
10 purchased by the Librarian of the Supreme Court, under the  
11 direction of the Chief Justice, \$35,000.

12           COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

13                   SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14       For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges, and  
15 all other officers and employees of the court, and necessary  
16 expenses of the court, including exchange of books, and  
17 traveling expenses, as may be approved by the chief judge,  
18 \$361,000.

19           CUSTOMS COURT

20                   SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21       For salaries of the chief judge and eight judges; salaries  
22 of the officers and employees of the court; services as author-  
23 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C.

1 55a) ; and necessary expenses of the court, including ex-  
 2 change of books, and traveling expenses, as may be approved  
 3 by the court; \$919,000: *Provided*, That traveling expenses  
 4 of judges of the Customs Court shall be paid upon the  
 5 written certificate of the judge.

## 6 COURT OF CLAIMS

### 7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges, and  
 9 all other officers and employees of the court, and for other  
 10 necessary expenses, including stenographic and other fees  
 11 and charges necessary in the taking of testimony, and travel,  
 12 \$1,025,000.

### 13 REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

14 For necessary repairs and improvements to the Court  
 15 of Claims buildings, to be expended under the supervision of  
 16 the Architect of the Capitol, \$9,500.

## 17 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

### 18 JUDICIAL SERVICES

#### 19 SALARIES OF JUDGES

20 For salaries of circuit judges; district judges (including  
 21 judges of the district courts of the Virgin Islands, the Panama  
 22 Canal Zone, and Guam; justices and judges retired or re-  
 23 signed under title 28, United States Code, sections 371, 372,

1 and 373; and annuities of widows of Justices of the Supreme  
2 Court of the United States in accordance with title 28,  
3 United States Code, section 375; \$10,860,000.

4 SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

5 For salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal  
6 Judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for,  
7 \$27,000,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of secre-  
8 taries and law clerks of circuit and district judges shall  
9 be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office of the  
10 United States Courts without regard to the Classification Act  
11 of 1949, as amended, except that the salary of a secretary  
12 shall conform with that of the General Schedule grades  
13 (GS) 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, as the appointing judge shall  
14 determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with  
15 that of the General Schedule grades (GS) 7, 8, 9, 10, 11,  
16 or 12, as the appointing judge shall determine, subject to  
17 review by the Judicial Conference of the United States if  
18 requested by the Director, such determination by the judge  
19 otherwise to be final: *Provided further*, That (exclusive of  
20 step increases corresponding with those provided for by  
21 title VII of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and  
22 of compensation paid for temporary assistance needed be-  
23 cause of an emergency) the aggregate salaries paid to



1 secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge shall not  
2 exceed \$15,950 per annum, except in the case of the chief  
3 judge of each circuit and the chief judge of each district court  
4 having five or more district judges, in which case the  
5 aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$21,305 per annum.

6 FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

7 For fees, expenses, and costs of jurors; compensation  
8 of jury commissioners; fees of United States commissioners  
9 and other committing magistrates acting under title 18,  
10 United States Code, section 3041; and compensation of  
11 voting referees fixed by the court pursuant to the provisions  
12 of the Civil Rights Act of 1960 (74 Stat. 86) ; \$4,500,000.

13 TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

14 For necessary travel and miscellaneous expenses, not  
15 otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judiciary, including  
16 the purchase of firearms and ammunition, and the cost of  
17 contract statistical services for the office of Register of Wills  
18 of the District of Columbia, \$4,600,000: *Provided*, That  
19 this sum shall be available in an amount not to exceed  
20 \$16,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned  
21 with the work of Federal probation when incurred on the  
22 written authorization of the Director of the Administrative  
23 Office of the United States Courts: *Provided further*, That

1 no part of this appropriation may be used for payment of  
2 actual expenses of subsistence in excess of \$25 per diem.

### 3 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

4 For necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of  
5 the United States Courts, including travel, advertising, and  
6 rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$1,500,000:  
7 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$110,000 of the appropriations  
8 contained in this title shall be available for the study of rules  
9 of practice and procedure.

### 10 SALARIES OF REFEREES

11 For salaries of referees as authorized by the Act of  
12 June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U.S.C. 68), not to exceed  
13 \$2,600,000, to be derived from the Referees' salary and  
14 expense fund established in pursuance of said Act.

### 15 EXPENSES OF REFEREES

16 For expenses of referees as authorized by the Act of  
17 June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U.S.C. 68, 102), not to  
18 exceed \$4,850,000, to be derived from the Referees' salary  
19 and expense fund established in pursuance of said Act.

### 20 GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

21 SEC. 402. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the  
22 District Court of the United States for the District of Colum-  
23 bia from all appropriations under this title and 30 per centum

1 of the expenditures for the United States Court of Appeals  
2 for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under  
3 this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any  
4 funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Colum-  
5 bia.

6 SEC. 403. The reports of the United States Court of  
7 Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for  
8 a price exceeding that approved by the court and for not  
9 more than \$6.50 per volume.

10 This title may be cited as the "Judiciary Appropriation  
11 Act, 1963".

## 12 TITLE V—RELATED AGENCIES

### 13 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

#### 14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of  
16 the American Battle Monuments Commission, including the  
17 acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign countries;  
18 purchase and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national  
19 cemeteries and monuments outside of the United States and  
20 its territories and possessions; not to exceed \$80,000  
21 for expenses of travel; rent of office and garage space  
22 in foreign countries; purchase (one for replacement only)  
23 and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and insurance of official  
24 motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of  
25 such countries; \$1,523,000: *Provided*, That where sta-



1 tion allowance has been authorized by the Depart-  
2 ment of the Army for officers of the Army serving the Army  
3 at certain foreign stations, the same allowance shall be  
4 authorized for officers of the Armed Forces assigned to the  
5 Commission while serving at the same foreign stations, and  
6 this appropriation is hereby made available for the payment  
7 of such allowance: *Provided further*, That when traveling on  
8 business of the Commission, officers of the Armed Forces  
9 serving as members or as secretary of the Commission may  
10 be reimbursed for expenses as provided for civilian members  
11 of the Commission: *Provided further*, That the Commission  
12 shall reimburse other Government agencies, including the  
13 Armed Forces, for salary, pay, and allowances of personnel  
14 assigned to it.

#### 15 DEDICATION OF MEMORIALS

16 Not to exceed \$40,000 shall be available until June 30,  
17 1964, from the appropriation to the Commission for "Salaries  
18 and expenses", for the current fiscal year, for necessary ex-  
19 penses of appropriate dedications of World War II  
20 memorials, erected under the authority of the Act of July 25,  
21 1956 (36 U.S.C. 123), including travel and such other  
22 expenses as the Commission may deem necessary, and such  
23 amount may be expended without regard to such provisions  
24 of law, or regulations relating to the expenditure of public  
25 funds as the Commission may deem proper (except that this

1 exemption shall not be construed as waiving the requirement  
2 for a General Accounting Office audit) : *Provided*, That,  
3 when in the discretion of the head of any other Government  
4 agency it would be in the public interest, personnel, services,  
5 supplies, equipment, and facilities of such agency may be  
6 furnished, without reimbursement to the Commission for the  
7 purposes of these dedications.

8 COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For expenses necessary for the Commission on Civil  
11 Rights, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$950,000 :  
12 *Provided*, That the compensation of any employee paid from  
13 funds provided under this head shall not exceed \$20,500 per  
14 annum.

15 FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For necessary expenses of the Federal Maritime Com-  
18 mission, including services as authorized by section 15 of  
19 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates for  
20 individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem; hire of passenger  
21 motor vehicles; and uniforms, or allowances therefor, as  
22 authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended  
23 (5 U.S.C. 2131) ; \$2,100,000.

## FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry on the activities of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; allowances and benefits similar to those provided by title IX of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, as determined by the Commission; expenses of packing, shipping, and storing personal effects of personnel assigned abroad; rental or lease, for such periods as may be necessary, of office space and living quarters for personnel assigned abroad; maintenance, improvement, and repair of properties rented or leased abroad, and furnishing fuel, water, and utilities for such properties; insurance on official motor vehicles abroad; and advances of funds abroad; not to exceed \$12,000 for expenses of travel; advances or reimbursements to other Government agencies for use of their facilities and services in carrying out the functions of the Commission; hire of motor vehicles for field use only; purchase of two passenger motor vehicles for use in Poland; and employment of aliens; \$700,000, and in addition \$30,000 (to be merged with this appropriation) to be derived from the War claims



1 fund created by section 13 (a) of the War Claims Act of  
2 1948 (50 U.S.C. App. 2012a).

3 SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for,  
6 of the Small Business Administration, including hire of  
7 passenger motor vehicles, \$5,750,000, and in addition there  
8 may be transferred to this appropriation not to exceed  
9 \$27,000,000 from the revolving fund, Small Business Ad-  
10 ministration, for administrative expenses in connection with  
11 activities financed under said fund: *Provided*, That the  
12 amount authorized for transfer from the revolving fund,  
13 Small Business Administration, may be increased, with the  
14 approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, by  
15 such amount (not exceeding \$500,000) as may be re-  
16 quired to finance administrative expenses incurred in the  
17 making of disaster loans: *Provided further*, That 10 per  
18 centum of the amount authorized to be transferred from the  
19 revolving fund, Small Business Administration, shall be  
20 apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised  
21 Statutes, as amended, only in such amounts and at such  
22 times as may be necessary to carry out the business loan  
23 program.

## 1 REVOLVING FUND

2 For additional capital for the revolving fund authorized  
3 by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be  
4 available without fiscal year limitations, \$300,000,000.

## 5 SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

## 6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For necessary expenses of the Subversive Activities  
8 Control Board, including services as authorized by section  
9 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), not to  
10 exceed \$30,000 for expenses of travel, and not to exceed  
11 \$500 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals,  
12 \$395,000.

## 13 TARIFF COMMISSION

## 14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For necessary expenses of the Tariff Commission, in-  
16 cluding subscriptions to newspapers (not to exceed \$300),  
17 not to exceed \$70,000 for expenses of travel, and services  
18 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946  
19 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for  
20 individuals, \$2,900,000: *Provided*, That no part of this  
21 appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any member  
22 of the Tariff Commission who shall hereafter participate in

1 any proceedings under sections 336, 337, and 338 of the  
 2 Tariff Act of 1930, wherein he or any member of his family  
 3 has any special, direct, and pecuniary interest, or in which  
 4 he has acted as attorney or special representative: *Provided*  
 5 *further*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be  
 6 used for making any special study, investigation, or report at  
 7 the request of any other agency of the executive branch of  
 8 the Government unless reimbursement is made for the cost  
 9 thereof.

10 UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT  
 11 AGENCY

12 ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT ACTIVITIES

13 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for,  
 14 for arms control and disarmament activities authorized by  
 15 the Act of September 26, 1961 (75 Stat. 631), \$6,500,000.

16 UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For expenses necessary to enable the United States  
 19 Information Agency, as authorized by Reorganization Plan  
 20 No. 8 of 1953, the Mutual Educational and Cultural Ex-  
 21 change Act (75 Stat. 527), and the United States Informa-  
 22 tion and Educational Exchange Act, as amended (22 U.S.C.  
 23 1431 et seq.), to carry out international information activi-  
 24 ties, including employment, without regard to the civil service  
 25 and classification laws, of (1) persons on a temporary



1 basis (not to exceed \$120,000), (2) aliens within the  
2 United States, and (3) aliens abroad for service in the United  
3 States relating to the translation or narration of colloquial  
4 speech in foreign languages (such aliens to be investigated  
5 for such employment in accordance with procedures estab-  
6 lished by the Secretary of State and the Attorney General) ;  
7 travel expenses of aliens employed abroad for service in the  
8 United States and their dependents to and from the United  
9 States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and  
10 dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946,  
11 as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158) ; entertainment within  
12 the United States not to exceed \$500; hire of passenger  
13 motor vehicles; insurance on official motor vehicles in for-  
14 eign countries; services as authorized by section 15 of  
15 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; payment of  
16 tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph  
17 of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States  
18 Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; advance  
19 of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes,  
20 as amended; dues for library membership in organizations  
21 which issue publications to members only, or to members at  
22 a price lower than to others; employment of aliens, by con-  
23 tract, for service abroad; purchase of ice and drinking water  
24 abroad; payment of excise taxes on negotiable instruments  
25 abroad; cost of transporting to and from a place of storage

1 and the cost of storing the furniture and household and  
2 personal effects of an employee of the Foreign Service who  
3 is assigned to a post at which he is unable to use his furniture  
4 and effects, under such regulations as the Director may pre-  
5 scribe; actual expenses of preparing and transporting to  
6 their former homes the remains of persons, not United States  
7 Government employees, who may die away from their homes  
8 while participating in activities authorized under this appro-  
9 priation; radio activities and acquisition and production of  
10 motion pictures and visual materials and purchase or rental  
11 of technical equipment and facilities therefor, narration,  
12 script-writing, translation, and engineering services, by con-  
13 tract or otherwise; maintenance, improvement, and repair  
14 of properties used for information activities in foreign  
15 countries; fuel and utilities for Government-owned or leased  
16 property abroad; rental or lease for periods not exceeding  
17 five years of offices, buildings, grounds, and living quarters  
18 for officers and employees engaged in informational activities  
19 abroad; travel expenses for employees attending official  
20 international conferences, without regard to the Standardized  
21 Government Travel Regulations and to the rates of per diem  
22 allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses under the Travel  
23 Expense Act of 1949, but at rates not in excess of comparable  
24 allowances approved for such conferences by the Secretary  
25 of State; and purchase of objects for presentation to foreign

1 governments, schools, or organizations; \$120,500,000, of  
2 which not less than \$11,000,000 shall be used to purchase  
3 foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the  
4 Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
5 \$110,000 may be used for representation abroad: *Provided*  
6 *further*, That this appropriation shall be available for ex-  
7 penses in connection with travel of personnel outside the  
8 continental United States, including travel of dependents and  
9 transportation of personal effects, household goods, or auto-  
10 mobiles of such personnel, when any part of such travel or  
11 transportation begins in the current fiscal year pursuant to  
12 travel orders issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact that  
13 such travel or transportation may not be completed during  
14 the current year: *Provided further*, That passenger motor  
15 vehicles used abroad exclusively for the purposes of this ap-  
16 propriation may be exchanged or sold, pursuant to section  
17 201 (c) of the Act of June 30, 1949 (40 U.S.C. 481 (c) ),  
18 and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales shall be  
19 available for replacement of an equal number of such vehicles  
20 and the cost, including the exchange allowance of each such  
21 replacement, except buses and station wagons, shall not  
22 exceed \$1,500: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the  
23 provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as  
24 amended (31 U.S.C. 665), the United States Information  
25 Agency is authorized, in making contracts for the use of



1 international shortwave radio stations and facilities, to agree  
2 on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and  
3 operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds  
4 as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose against loss  
5 or damage on account of injury to persons or property  
6 arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities:  
7 *Provided further*, That existing appointments and assign-  
8 ments to the Foreign Service Reserve for the purposes of  
9 foreign information and educational activities which expire  
10 during the current fiscal year may be extended for a period  
11 of one year in addition to the period of appointment or  
12 assignment otherwise authorized.

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY  
14 PROGRAM)

15 For purchase of foreign currencies which the Treasury  
16 Department determines to be excess to the normal require-  
17 ments of the United States, for necessary expenses of the  
18 United States Information Agency, as authorized by law,  
19 \$8,500,000, to remain available until expended.

20 SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

21 For expenses necessary to carry out the functions of  
22 the United States Information Agency under section 102 (a)  
23 (3) of the "Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange  
24 Act of 1961" (75 Stat. 527), \$7,600,000, to remain avail-  
25 able until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed a total of

1 \$10,550 may be expended for representation: *Provided*  
 2 *further*, That the unexpended balance of funds heretofore  
 3 appropriated under the heading "Special International Pro-  
 4 gram" for expenses of trade fair participation, labor and  
 5 trade missions, and United States Information Agency special  
 6 exhibits, shall be merged with funds appropriated hereunder  
 7 and accounted for as one fund.

8 SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

9 (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

10 For purchase of foreign currencies which the Treasury  
 11 Department determines to be excess to the normal require-  
 12 ments of the United States, for necessary expenses of the  
 13 United States Information Agency in connection with special  
 14 international exhibitions under the Mutual Educational and  
 15 Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 527), \$375,000,  
 16 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to  
 17 exceed \$1,250 may be expended for representation: *Pro-*  
 18 *vided further*, That the unexpended balance of funds here-  
 19 tofore appropriated under the heading "Special International  
 20 Program (Special Foreign Currency Program)" shall be  
 21 merged with funds appropriated hereunder and accounted  
 22 for as one fund.

23 ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO FACILITIES

24 For an additional amount for the purchase, rent, con-  
 25 struction, and improvement of facilities for radio transmission

1 and reception, purchase and installation of necessary equip-  
 2 ment for radio transmission and reception, without regard to  
 3 the provisions of the Act of June 30, 1932 (40 U.S.C.  
 4 278a), and acquisition of land and interests in land by pur-  
 5 chase, lease, rental, or otherwise, \$10,750,000, to remain  
 6 available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation  
 7 shall be available for acquisition of land outside the con-  
 8 tinental United States without regard to section 355 of the  
 9 Revised Statutes (40 U.S.C. 255), and title to any land  
 10 so acquired shall be approved by the Director of the United  
 11 States Information Agency.

#### 12 INFORMATIONAL MEDIA GUARANTEE FUND

13 For the "Informational media guarantee fund", for  
 14 partial restoration of realized impairment to the capital used  
 15 in carrying on the authority to make informational media  
 16 guarantees, as provided in section 1011 of the United States  
 17 Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as  
 18 amended (22 U.S.C. 1442), \$1,500,000.

#### 19 TITLE VI—FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, 20 INCORPORATED

21 The following corporation is hereby authorized to make  
 22 such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing  
 23 authority available to such corporation, and in accord with the  
 24 law, and to make such contracts and commitments without  
 25 regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of



1 the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as  
2 may be necessary in carrying out the program set forth in the  
3 budget for the fiscal year 1963 for such corporation including  
4 purchase (not to exceed ten) and hire of passenger motor  
5 vehicles, except as hereinafter provided:

6 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND VOCATIONAL TRAIN-  
7 ING EXPENSES, FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCOR-  
8 PORATED

9 Not to exceed \$575,000 of the funds of the cor-  
10 poration shall be available for its administrative ex-  
11 penses, and not to exceed \$1,135,000 for the expenses  
12 of vocational training of prisoners, both amounts to be avail-  
13 able for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of  
14 August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), and to be computed on an  
15 accrual basis and to be determined in accordance with the  
16 corporation's prescribed accounting system in effect on July  
17 1, 1946, and shall be exclusive of depreciation, payment of  
18 claims, expenditures which the said accounting system re-  
19 quires to be capitalized or charged to cost of commodities  
20 acquired or produced, including selling and shipping ex-  
21 penses, and expenses in connection with acquisition, con-  
22 struction, operation, maintenance, improvement, protection,  
23 or disposition of facilities and other property belonging to  
24 the corporation or in which it has an interest.

1           **TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS**

2           SEC. 701. No part of any appropriation contained in this  
3 Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not  
4 authorized by the Congress.

5           SEC. 702. No part of any appropriation contained in this  
6 Act shall be used to administer any program which is funded  
7 in whole or in part from foreign currencies or credits for  
8 which a specific dollar appropriation therefor has not been  
9 made.

10          This Act may be cited as the “Departments of State,  
11 Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies  
12 Appropriation Act, 1963”.

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87<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

H. R. 12580

[Report No. 1996]

# A BILL

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

By Mr. ROONEY

JULY 17, 1962

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed







July 30, 1962 p. 134

provisions of the bill and report to the committee whether additional amendments should be made". pp. 13290-1

13. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 23. p. 13365

HOUSE

14. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. The Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H. R. 12648 (H. Rept. 2024) (p. 13434). Attached to this Digest is a copy of the Committee report, at the end of which is included a summary table reflecting committee action on the bill.

15. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS. Received the conference report on H. R. 11038, the second supplemental appropriation bill for 1962 (H. Rept. 2025) (pp. 13409-10, 13434). The report provides \$2,750,000 for the screwworm eradication program for the Agricultural Research Service. Direct Loan Account, Farmers Home Administration reported in disagreement. The report includes the following paragraph:

"The conferees hope that since the bill was passed by both bodies the fiscal year has ended and some items are no longer necessary. The managers on the part of the House will propose a concurrent resolution to change the engrossed House bill to eliminate those items which are now found unnecessary due to the lapse of time."

16. DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 11289, the Department of Defense appropriation bill. Senate conferees have already been appointed. p. 13367

17. STATE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS. By a vote of 266 to 114, passed with amendment H. R. 12580, making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the judiciary, and related agencies for 1963. pp. 13375-409

18. FOREIGN AID. Received the conference report on S. 2996, the proposed Foreign Assistance Act of 1962 (H. Rept. 2008). pp. 13368-74, 13434

19. WHEAT. Received from this Department a proposed bill to extend the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949; to Banking and Currency Committee. p. 13433

20. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Stratton discussed his amendment to the farm bill with regard to compensatory payments on milk-marketing orders which was rejected on a point of order during debate on the farm bill, and criticized the ruling of the chair. p. 13412

21. ELECTRIFICATION. Representatives Michel, Collier, and Slack criticized REA loan policies. pp. 13422-7

22. FARM LABOR. Rep. Cooley inserted a letter from several members of the Agriculture Committee to Secretary Goldberg criticizing a recent ruling by the Labor Department with regard to a limitation on the employment of Mexican farm contract workers, pp. 13432

23. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced the following legislative program: Mon., the conference report on H. R. 11038, the second supplemental appropriation bill; Tues., H. R. 12648, Department of Agriculture appropriations, and the conference report on S. 2996, the proposed Foreign Assistance Act of 1962. pp. 13410-1

24. ADJOURNED Until Mon., July 23. p. 13433

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

25. FARM PROGRAM. Speech of Rep. Udall during debate in the House commending Secretary Freeman and explaining why he voted against the proposed Food and Agriculture Act of 1962, pp. A5580-1
26. FOREIGN AID. Extension of remarks of Rep. Ashbrook decrying the ungratefulness with which foreign countries receive American aid. p. A5581  
Extension of remarks of Rep. Keith inserting an editorial criticizing the foreign aid program. pp. A5588
27. FOREIGN TRADE. Extension of remarks of Sen. Mundt inserting an article which analyzes the effect of the Common Market on American agricultural exports. p. A5587  
Extension of remarks of Sen. Hartke inserting an article which discusses the Soviet fear of the Common Market. pp. A5593-5
28. LAND-GRANT COLLEGES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Olsen inserting an article commending the achievements of the Creston Agriculture Experiment Station, Montana. pp. A5592-3.
29. PERSONNEL. Extension of remarks of Rep. Multer inserting his statement supporting Federal employee salary increases. pp. A5620-1
30. DAIRY PRODUCTS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Quie inserting an article criticizing USDA control program for dairy products. pp. A5623-4

BILLS INTRODUCED

31. IMPORTS. H. R. 12635 by Rep. Thompson, N.J., to amend section 311 of the Tariff Act of 1930 to permit the manufacture in bonded manufacturing warehouses of cigars made of tobacco imported from more than one foreign country; to Ways and Means Committee.  
H. J. Res. 827 by Rep. Waggonner, requesting the President to enter into negotiations with Canada with respect to imports of softwood and authorizing the establishment of temporary import quotas for softwood; to Ways and Means Com.
32. TOBACCO. H. R. 12640, by Rep. Henderson; to amend the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 relating to tobacco to permit increased allotments to compensate producers of flue-cured tobacco for production losses sustained through natural disasters; to Agriculture Committee. Remarks of author p. A5623
33. RESERVOIRS. H. R. 12642 by Rep. Cooley, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to install a system of small and intermediate-size reservoirs in the Cape Fear River Basin, N. C.; to Agriculture Committee.
34. SURPLUS PROPERTY. H. R. 12643 by Rep. Curtis, Mo., to amend section 203(k) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit the transfer of surplus property for certain uses by educational institutions; to Government Operations Committee. Remarks of author p. 13427
35. VETERANS' BENEFITS. H. R. 12645, by Rep. Osmer, to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide vocational rehabilitation, education, and training, and loan guarantee benefits to persons who served in the Armed Forces on or after January 1, 1962, in combat zones; to Veterans' Affairs Committee.



kindred spirits in that they had the ability to look ahead and the courage to point the way.

If General MacArthur's recommendations had been followed during the early stages of the Korean war, the world would not be in such critical condition today. If General MacArthur had been permitted to win the Korean war conclusively, Red China would have been destroyed in a matter of months and the balance of world power would have been tipped heavily today in favor of the cause of freedom. The North Korean attack and the subsequent entrance of Red China into the war was a God-given opportunity for the United States to correct with little cost the tragic mistakes of Yalta and Potsdam. Red China's only armies were ground to pieces in North Korea. The Russians were recuperating from World War II and did not have nuclear weapons in mass production.

MacArthur noted with regret and much sadness the passing of this unbelievable opportunity.

Someday we will have to fight Red China on her terms at a time of her choosing. She will have atomic power backed by the entire Eurasian land mass. This issue could have been resolved forever in our favor in 1951 had those of us in Washington had the foresight to give MacArthur the green light in Asia. This great general could have secured the peace and could have assured the ascendancy of the Western democratic world. MacArthur was right and many of us here in Washington, in London, and in the United Nations were wrong.

The committee report speaks eloquently of MacArthur's magnificent career. We can add little to the report. The least we can do now is to adopt this resolution unanimously expressing the appreciation of the Congress and the American people to General of the Army, Douglas MacArthur.

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Speaker, I support the concurrent resolution expressing the thanks of Congress and the American people to General of the Army Douglas MacArthur.

General MacArthur has devoted a lifetime of service to our country. He has distinguished himself as a leader of three wars and in the intervening years. It is very appropriate that this resolution be adopted in recognition of a lifetime of devotion and brilliant leadership to this country.

His honors and decorations are manifold and in each instance, greatly deserved. His military achievements are unsurpassed in the history of our country. His qualities of leadership are of the very highest order. He is the exemplar of the highest tradition of the military service and of American leadership.

I believe that the action of this resolution will be unanimous and I am privileged to have a part in the adoption of the resolution which expresses and tenders the thanks of Congress and of the American people to General of the Army Douglas MacArthur.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD in regard to General MacArthur.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

#### DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1963

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 12580) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill be limited to 2 hours, the time to be equally divided between the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. GROSS. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, this bill, as I understand, is about \$140 million above the expenditures for much the same purpose last year.

Mr. ROONEY. No; the gentleman must have in mind the \$118,636,500 increase in appropriations for the Small Business Administration and \$21,062,064 in other items. But the bill itself is \$102,112,300 less than the amounts of the fiscal year 1963 budget estimates.

Mr. GROSS. Another facet of it is that there is well above \$1 million in it for entertainment. We will discuss that later.

Mr. ROONEY. I expect that we will.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman think that in the short period of 2 hours we will have ample time to discuss the entertainment features and the antics of the troupe of so-called entertainers that has been touring Asia, and a number of other things?

Mr. ROONEY. I think that with 2 hours of general debate and under the 5-minute rule there will be ample time for discussion. The committee expects to be unusually liberal with regard to time on this bill. I think we shall be able to cover this situation.

Mr. GROSS. I am glad to have the assurance that the committee is going to be liberal in the matter of time.

Mr. ROONEY. I think the gentleman is entitled to speak freely, and I shall cooperate.

Mr. GROSS. With that assurance and that comment from the gentleman from New York, I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 12580, with Mr. THORNBERRY in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] will be recognized for 1 hour and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] will be recognized for 1 hour.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Chairman, as indicated in the title of the pending bill H.R. 12580, it covers the appropriations for the present fiscal year, to wit, fiscal year 1963, which began on July 1 for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and for the Federal Judiciary. It also includes the 1963 appropriations for a number of related agencies as follows: The American Battle Monuments Commission, the Commission on Civil Rights, the Federal Maritime Commission, the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, the Small Business Administration, the Subversive Activities Control Board, the Tariff Commission, the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and the U.S. Information Agency.

The total carried in the bill is \$1,902,065,700, which is a reduction to the extent of \$102,112,300 below the amount of the budget estimates presented to the committee.

I should at the outset thank my distinguished colleagues on the subcommittee who labored assiduously and long in connection with the important bill which is before you. The amounts included therein represent the considered judgment of all the members of the subcommittee. I doubt there will be very much controversy with regard to any of the items in this bill so far as the members of the subcommittee are concerned. I refer to the distinguished gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES], the distinguished gentleman from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL], the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOW], the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. LIPSCOMB], and the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CEDERBERG].

I should also pay our sincere respects and extend our thanks to the hard-working staff assistant to our subcommittee who has been with the subcommittee for the past 15 years, Mr. Jay B. Howe, who is here seated alongside me.

I should point out that the printed volumes of the hearings of this subcom-



mittee constitute over 4,400 pages of testimony. The committee heard in connection with the various items in this bill almost 300 witnesses. We feel that when we recommend the amount of \$284,330,000 for the Department of State; \$305,727,000 for the Department of Justice; \$781,695,000 for the Department of Commerce; \$60,270,700 for the Federal Judiciary and \$470,043,000 for the related agencies that I previously mentioned we have allowed sufficient funds to support the proper and legal activities of all these areas of Government in the present.

With regard to the Department of State, while the amount is a \$5,130,850 increase over the appropriation in the

fiscal year 1962 which ended just this past June 30, it is \$50,734,000 below the amount of the budget estimates presented to the committee. I should point out that there was not requested, nor has there been allowed any increase in the number of positions in the item for salaries and expenses of the Department of State. We hope and trust that the example and policy set by the Department of State in this regard will be followed by other departments and agencies of the Government in the future.

The following table summarizes the amounts recommended in the bill in comparison with the corresponding budget estimates and the 1962 appropriations:

Department or agency	Appropriations, 1962	Estimates, 1963	Recommended in bill for 1963	Bill compared with—	
				1962 appropriations	1963 estimates
Department of State.....	\$279,199,150	\$335,064,000	\$284,330,000	+\$5,130,850	-\$50,734,000
Department of Justice.....	295,474,900	309,300,000	305,727,000	+10,252,100	-3,573,000
Department of Commerce.....	794,405,936	703,049,000	781,695,000	-12,710,936	+78,646,000
The judiciary.....	57,795,650	61,235,000	60,270,000	+2,475,050	-964,300
Related agencies.....	335,491,500	480,050,000	470,043,000	+134,551,500	-10,007,000
Total.....	1,762,367,136	1,888,698,000	1,902,065,700	+139,698,564	+13,367,700
Adjustment for borrowing authority replaced in bill by appropriations.....		115,480,000			-115,480,000
Grand total including above adjustment for comparability.....	1,762,367,136	2,004,178,000	1,902,065,700	+139,698,564	-102,112,300

With regard to the subject of State Department representation allowances, which is a favorite subject of discussion between the gentleman from Iowa and myself, the committee has included a modest increase of \$25,000. This would cover the allowances on the opening of a number of new posts, including three in Africa. It would provide for three new consulates in the Far East and for two new consulates in the European area, as well as necessary price increases. The gentleman understands that the prices of commodities have risen in practically all countries as the years have rolled by.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. First of all I want to commend the gentleman and the members of his subcommittee for the excellent hearings. I will say to the gentleman that as far as the operations of the State Department and the diplomatic service over the world is concerned I can get more out of these hearings by accident than I can on purpose out of the hearings of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and this is not to speak disparagingly of a very few members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, notably to the gentleman from Illinois [Mrs. CHURCH], and the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. ADAIR]. I cannot, however, pay the same compliment to a majority of the Foreign Affairs Committee. I am speaking of information that gives us some enlightenment as to what is going on.

I would like to point out to the Members of the House that the gentleman and his colleagues both on the majority and minority side of this Appropriations Subcommittee have done an excellent job

this year in their hearings. However, they did not cut deep enough. I will go into this later if I can get some time.

The gentleman spoke of the emerging nations. These African nations, I seem to recall from reading the hearings with respect to the increased need for money for entertainment, that one of the State Department officials testified that these emerging African nations have adopted our habits as to what is required and expected in this respect, which, of course, includes the booze fund. We have helped them develop some of their appetites in certain departments, according to the hearings on the bill.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman from Iowa realizes, of course, does he not, that the committee saw fit to cut the amount for representation allowances from \$1,100,000 to \$950,000? I might further point out that there were 15 instances in this pending bill where increases in entertainment and representation were requested. In only one instance, the one to which I have presently referred, was an increase allowed. Of the other 14, in a number of instances reductions were made.

Mr. GROSS. I am glad to hear that, but it is still well above \$1 million in this bill, is it not?

Mr. ROONEY. I have to admit that that is the fact.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman. Mr. TEAGUE of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman.

Mr. TEAGUE of California. I am sure the gentleman from New York remembers that in years past I have offered to pour lemonade on the troubled waters.

If it is thought desirable I can supply good California lemonade.

Mr. ROONEY. I thank the gentleman from California for his contribution but I must say I have never cared for lemonade.

In connection with the Department of Justice the bill includes the necessary funds for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The committee has seen fit to allow \$130,700,000, the full amount requested. It has allowed practically the full amount requested for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, to wit: \$64,050,000.

The committee has practically gone along, with one notable exception, a new psychiatric institution—and the present speaker disagreed with the action of the majority of the committee with regard thereto—concerning the Federal prison system. There has been allowed the amount of \$55,109,000 for carrying out the functions and responsibilities of the Federal prison system in the coming fiscal year.

With regard to the Bureau of the Census in the Department of Commerce, the committee has allowed the amount of \$21 million, which would be a cut of \$1,444,000 in the amount of the budget estimates.

The committee has allowed the amount of \$35,900,000 for the Coast and Geodetic Survey, which is merely a cut for this important agency of \$1,100,000.

For the Maritime Administration the committee has seen fit to allow \$298,175,000. Of this, \$225 million is for the operating differential subsidies for the American merchant marine. Admittedly, the committee could have made this bill look a bit better by reducing the substantial amount included for these subsidies, but I should like to call the attention of the members of the Committee of the Whole to the fact that any such reduction would be spurious and would merely defer the payment of these subsidies. If they are not paid promptly on their contracts the maritime operators can go to the Court of Claims and obtain their money, possibly with interest. These subsidies are provided in order to maintain a U.S.-flag merchant marine in support of U.S. foreign commerce with the capacity of serving as a naval auxiliary in time of war or national emergency. To be eligible for subsidy an operator must provide regular berth services on an essential trade route, show that Government aid is necessary to place the operation on a parity with its foreign competition, and employ vessels constructed in the United States and manned by U.S. citizens.

The bill includes \$3,550,000 for "Research and development," which is a reduction of \$1,950,000 below the amount of the budget estimate and \$2,950,000 below the appropriation for the past fiscal year. The decrease of \$1,950,000 is due to the elimination of the funds for studies of automation.

Included in the bill is a total of \$3,289,700,000 for the Bureau of Public Roads, of which \$38,500,000 is to be derived from the general fund of the Treasury and \$3,251,200,000 from the highway trust fund. This means the committee was



presented with a check for the amount requested, and merely signed it. This is what the action of the committee amounted to insofar as appropriations for the Bureau of Public Roads are concerned.

For the National Bureau of Standards there is included \$60,500,000, which would be a reduction of \$9 million below the amounts appropriated in the past fiscal year.

For the U.S. Weather Bureau there has been included the amount of \$112,-250,000. In connection with the appropriations for the Weather Bureau, the committee has seen fit, if the Committee will bear with me for a second, to include funds as indicated at page 19 of the committee report for additional weather information for the extreme northwest part of Arkansas, for the distribution of agricultural weather services to southeast Georgia, and to provide 24-hour weather service at Grand Island, Nebr.

Included in the bill are funds, as I have previously mentioned, for the Federal judiciary in the amount of \$60,270,-700, which is a reduction of \$964,300 in the total amount requested for the courts.

There is included \$1,523,000 for the American Battle Monuments Commission, which maintains the cemeteries for our war dead all over the world and \$950,000 for the Commission on Civil Rights. I for one did not vote to reduce the amount requested, to wit, \$995,000 for the latter Commission. There is also included \$2,100,000 for the Federal Maritime Commission, which is a very substantial increase over the amount they had last year because of certain additional activities which have been given to them as the result of legislative action on the part of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House.

For the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission the committee has allowed \$700,000, and a transfer in the amount of \$30,000 from the war claims fund.

For the activities of the Small Business Administration, the committee has allowed \$305,750,000, of which \$300 million is for the revolving fund.

There is included in the bill \$395,000 for the Subversive Activities Control Board, \$2,900,000 for the Tariff Commission, \$6,500,000 for the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the full amount requested, and \$149,225,000 for the U.S. Information Agency, including \$10,750,000 for the acquisition and construction of important radio facilities and \$1,500,000 for the Informational Media Guarantee Fund. The amount for the U.S. Information Agency is a reduction of \$8,835,000 in the amount of the budget estimates.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Florida.

Mr. HALEY. First, I want to say that I commend the gentleman and his subcommittee for the excellent job they did in this particular field. I would like to ask the gentleman, however, this question. This budget is approximately \$140 million above the 1962 appropriation for these same services, is it not?

Mr. ROONEY. The substantial increase to which the gentleman refers, and as I have previously stated, is principally in connection with the funds for the Small Business Administration. There is included in this bill \$118,636,500 in appropriations for that Administration over the amount in fiscal 1962. That is the reason our total figures do not look as good as we would like them to look.

Mr. HALEY. I thank the gentleman. The figures look very well. And, again I would like to commend the gentleman for the thoroughness with which he and his subcommittee go into these matters. I think the taxpayers of this Nation owe him a debt of gratitude, because by his thoroughness and willingness to do the work that is necessary to appropriate this money he has saved the taxpayers of this country millions and millions and hundreds of millions of dollars. I want to compliment you on the fine job you have done.

Mr. ROONEY. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Florida.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I will be glad to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I have looked at the figure with respect to the Department of Justice, and I cannot find any entertainment allowance for the Attorney General. I find \$20,000 for the collection of evidence, but I do not find any representation allowance.

Mr. ROONEY. While I as one Member of the committee favored the inclusion of a small amount for that purpose, the majority of my subcommittee decided that the Department of Justice could do without that allowance.

Mr. GROSS. Well, I am glad to hear that. There is no money in this bill for the Secret Service, is there?

Mr. ROONEY. There is no money in it for the Secret Service.

Mr. GROSS. I ask the question because I noted in the paper the other day that the Secret Service were operating a jet propelled speedboat for the Attorney General's water skiing. In another bill Congress added more Secret Service employees and provided more money, and I wonder if it is now becoming fashionable to use the Secret Service to tow bigwigs of Government around in speedboats for water skiing.

Mr. ROONEY. There is nothing included in this bill for those purposes.

Mr. GROSS. I am glad to hear that.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. LIPSCOMB].

(Mr. LIPSCOMB asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Chairman, the chairman of this committee, the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], has done his usual fine job of explaining the details of this particular bill. I consider it an honor and a privilege to serve on this committee under his leadership and under the leadership of the minority member of the committee, the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow].

Mr. Chairman, the bill now before the House, H.R. 12580, proposes an appropriation of \$1,902,065,000 for fiscal 1963 for the Departments of State, Justice, including the FBI, Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies.

The related agencies include the U.S. Information Agency, the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the Subversive Activities Control Board, the Small Business Administration, and others.

As such, the funds provided under this bill affect many vital functions and programs of our Government involving the conduct of our foreign relations, our economy, and Federal judicial and investigative activities. How the money is spent and for what purposes is therefore of great significance to all of us.

The subcommittee, as in the past, held detailed and comprehensive hearings on most of the items in the bill. Yet, I would venture to guess that no one of us on the subcommittee would attempt to completely justify each item or attempt to guarantee that the money that may be appropriated under the bill will necessarily be applied in the fashion we understand from the hearings held on these items.

Most of us, I believe, find ourselves in conflict with certain of the budget requests. Some may be too high, some too low. We may not agree with the philosophy behind a program; we may believe a particular program is poorly administered, or we may find ourselves in the position that we must support an appropriation which we may not agree with, but which must be included in the bill because the program is authorized by a law voted by a majority of the Congress.

From working on and studying this bill, I personally have serious questions on various of the amounts contained in the bill, and certain of the budgetary and management practices and procedures followed by the agencies. We can be thankful Congress does possess a measure of control through its power over the purse. It is necessary, however, that this control be exercised meaningfully and effectively.

The amount included in H.R. 12580 for the Department of State totals \$248,-330,000. This is an increase of \$5.1 million over fiscal year 1962 though it represents a reduction of \$50.7 million below budget estimates. Over half of the reduction of \$27.79 million is attributable to a request for funds to acquire and maintain buildings abroad which was denied since there is no legal authority for such appropriation.

I am confident you will hear cries of anguish that \$284 million is not sufficient for the State Department. On the other hand, undoubtedly some will say, and with merit, that it is far too much.

Certainly no Member of the House or citizen of the United States has any doubt of the purpose, need for, or the requirement for an adequately financed Department of State.

It is recognized that the Department, through the Secretary of State, is the chief adviser to the President on foreign affairs and has awesome responsibilities



for initiating and implementing foreign policies. It is recognized that the difficult and broad areas of responsibility of the Department of State require tools to do a job.

I believe, too, that there are many dedicated people in the Department of State attempting to do a job in the best interests of our Nation and for our welfare and security. It is known that improvements in administration have and are being made, and that more are contemplated.

At the same time, I sincerely believe there are grounds for complaint about the job being done by the Department and the manner in which it is performing some of its tasks.

Aside from strictly policy matters, which in essence may fall outside the purview of budget considerations, there are many other matters closely affecting policy which in my view can and must come under strict scrutiny. Questions must be raised on such matters as to the emphasis placed by the Department on various activities, type of projects undertaken with the money provided, the management job done by the Department, and others.

Apparently there is also a belief held in certain quarters in the State Department that it should be able to operate under complete flexibility. A good example of how flexibility can be accomplished is to arbitrarily classify something they wish to do as an emergency and proceed to spend funds on that basis. This approach is followed for many types of activities, ranging from far-reaching matters to personal brainstorming and pet ideas.

My remarks are not, of course, limited to the Department of State. As the House knows, large amounts are included in the bill for a number of other departments and agencies. Many of these comments apply equally to these sections of the bill.

As the committee studies these budget requests and unearths problems, and these problems often come to light only after persistent questioning, all-important considerations arise.

Does Congress grant complete budget requests, or do we cut? If we cut, the cry goes up that we are adversely affecting our foreign policy or necessary domestic programs. It is often quite difficult to know whether this is true, so in my opinion, we generally have erred on the side of appropriating too much.

I would like to discuss various specific examples of some of the matters discussed during the course of the hearings which give cause for concern.

#### UNBUDGETED EXPENDITURES

There are instances of where funds budgeted for fiscal 1962 and appropriated by the Congress were diverted to other nonbudgeted purposes by the State Department. One item affected was the State Department Office of Security and Consular Affairs, where money was budgeted and appropriated for new equipment. The equipment was not procured, however. Home leave was curtailed because the funds were used for other purposes. Of the unbudgeted

items, \$600,000 was spent for the Under Secretary's conferences, the conferences by the then Under Secretary Bowles.

Under our appropriation process system, and particularly in the bill before us, we generally do not delete on a line item basis. It is an exception when our committee feels that it can attempt to direct an agency specifically to do or not to do something. It should be clearly noted, however, that the amounts we appropriate, once they are in the hands of an agency, can and are spent in ways not justified to the Congress.

As a practical matter our only means of control is to review such expenditures the next time the Department comes before the Congress with a request, and then sometimes it is too late. Programs or activities are started, however, and the Department is in then up to its neck. The plea then is that if we do not give them the money to carry on dire results will follow, with of course, grave consequences to our foreign relations.

Mr. WESTLAND. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting]. One hundred and ten Members are present, a quorum.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Chairman, the use of unbudgeted money is indeed a poor procedure in the conduct of your business and the committee very significantly took note of this, and I sincerely hope that the administration takes note of it, also. I shall read from the report on page 3:

The use of funds heretofore appropriated for specific purposes such as security of the Department and home leave and transfer travel to finance other activities for which funds had not even been budgeted or requested such as the regional conferences last year is inexcusable. The Department is expected to use the funds provided in the bill for the purposes for which they were justified and appropriated.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LIPSCOMB. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. What are the provisions for discipline when such a thing occurs, does the gentleman know?

Mr. LIPSCOMB. I believe the committee has taken note of it, and I am sure that the chairman and others on the committee have properly informed the administrators. The Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of State does not appropriate on a line item basis. The committee appropriates a lump sum for a particular classification. We do not administer the policy of the Department. All we can do is to take their word as to their justification and then when they get the money, they spend it in any way they see fit within that particular appropriation.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. LIPSCOMB. I yield to the chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I think I bespeak the thoughts of every

member of this subcommittee when I say that if the sort of thing to which the gentleman has referred, the use of funds for purposes other than those justified, is continued, this subcommittee will certainly get around to appropriating on a line item basis, and we have so stated to officials of the State Department. We are not going to continue with this sort of operation because it is a wasteful expenditure of the taxpayers' funds.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. LIPSCOMB. I yield further to the gentleman.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I certainly thank the Chairman of the subcommittee for that comment, because I think that is the kind of discipline that is needed. May I ask one other question? Has the General Accounting Office made any comments on this, or has the matter been referred to them?

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield to me?

Mr. LIPSCOMB. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ROONEY. The General Accounting Office which is a fine organization, generally comes along after this subcommittee has discovered the facts and reports to a certain other committee of the House. They could read the testimony before our committee long before and generally find it all there.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman; and I commend the gentleman, too.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Chairman, included in this item in the State Department for "Salaries and expenses" are all kinds of expenses of speakers traveling across the Nation, public affairs officers in great numbers, money for pamphlets, news releases, and a great many other things. It would be practically impossible, in my opinion, to pull all of these items out to see how much these activities are going to cost the taxpayers. But there is one thing sure, the public is paying plenty of their own money to be propagandized. I would just like to point out to you just one of the items to show you how these things grow up over a period of a year.

The State Department in a bulletin entitled "Work Improvement Plans for June of 1961" had a little item contained in it which said that the State Department planned to redesign the Foreign Service Newsletter to include material covered in the employee bulletin and the communique.

In July of 1961, in a report by the State Department of actions taken to improve the effectiveness of administration, they came out with an item entitled "Internal Communications," and told about a communication entitled "The State Department Newsletter" which was going to contain 60 or 70 photographs and 30,000 words, and they were going to send it to approximately 8,000 people.



This particular bulletin started out in rather modest size. It had 44 pages and a cover. On June 25 of 1962, into our offices came a notice from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office. It said that they wanted to notify as many persons as possible of the availability of the worthwhile publication mentioned on the enclosed announcement. In this announcement was an advertisement advertising the State Department Newsletter to be available to the public. This State Department Newsletter was originally intended to be an internal document to bolster the morale of the State Department and was to contain items to help them administer their affairs. Now in June of 1962, 1 year later, we find that they are putting the State Department publication on public sale. It has grown now from a small 44-page-and-cover article to a slick-cover magazine containing 64 pages and cover, and contains all kinds of articles.

A summary of progress that was contained in a bulletin put out by the Department states that the newsletter has been very successful, that they are sending it now to college students, to help recruitment, and has assisted the Department's public relations and public affairs programs by facilitating an understanding of foreign policy.

This particular bulletin has grown in size in just a short period of time from a \$375-plus mailing charge monthly newsletter to employees, of 3,800 employees, to an annual cost now of \$68,845-plus, with a mailing list of 10,000 a month, a cost of \$5,700 per month or 57 cents per copy. I think it is interesting to know that the Government Printing Office has placed these on sale at 40 cents a copy. In other words, the taxpayers are subsidizing the public sale of this bulletin.

In the work-improvement plan for 1962 they have done it again, and they are beginning a new project. Now they have to have a newsletter for the administrators. And have a study to determine the feasibility of developing an administrative publication to cover the professional aspects of the administrative functions of the Department of State. So they are on their way again to spend more of the taxpayers' money.

Over and above this they have another bulletin which they are issuing.

This particular bulletin should receive plenty of attention by the House of Representatives. The Department of State publishes this publication which is entitled "Bulletin," which is supposed to provide the public and interested agencies of the Government with information on developments in the field of foreign relations and on the work of the Department of State and the Foreign Service.

This publication is increasingly carrying articles which are questionable to the intent of the magazine. At the present time this particular bulletin is sent to 2,700 people, and is also on public sale. About 2,700 copies are distributed within the Department of State and other officials. Their cost is roughly \$2.97 each. The Bulletin is supposed to contain speeches by administration officials, the Secretary of State, the Under

Secretary, and Assistant Secretaries and other official actions. One of the speeches which was given recently is now carried in the State Department Bulletin says that to slash the budget is an item which indicates that cold war battle fatigue is setting in among those who are active anti-Communists.

In the July 9 issue of this particular bulletin, which costs \$2.97 each to send out, there are at least nine instances by quick count where the speakers who have been out on the road published speeches in this bulletin which were critical of the Congress as to their actions regarding the cutoff or limiting of aid to Yugoslavia, Poland, and Communist countries. I would like to read you one paragraph to show you exactly what kind of material is getting into this bulletin:

The recent vote on the aid bill indicates to me that a President or a Secretary of State can hardly be expected to wage a war of intellect and diplomacy that goes far beyond the intellect and diplomatic skills of Congress and the public. But this is democracy. And this is sometimes referred to as our country's great weakness. The Communists clearly—like tyrants of past eras—regard it as our weakness.

This was a speech made by a bureaucrat of the Department of State at a high school graduation and they take the time to publish it in the State Department publication at \$2.97 a copy to put out this kind of information.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LIPSCOMB. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I want to compliment the gentleman on the very fine and lucid statement he is making. The work that has gone into it certainly indicates once again that he is one of the more able and industrious Members of the House. I want to ask the gentleman this question. As he knows because of some other work he has done, there is a law against any Department of Government using appropriated funds for the purpose of influencing Members of the Congress. I do not know whether any of the situations the gentleman has indicated are specifically intended to influence Members of Congress—possibly to influence members of the public instead, but does the gentleman know of any law which would prohibit such a thing? I think he would agree with me that there should be such a law.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. I am not in a position to itemize for the gentleman from Arizona many items, but I do say, in my own opinion, and I am not an attorney, there have been such instances that have happened and which should be looked into. There was one instance in particular which I referred to the Attorney General. He ruled that the Constitution said that the administration officials below the Secretary of State level and others had the right to lobby Members of the House. I disagree and I have introduced a bill in this regard which is before the Committee on the Judiciary, but I have not been able to solicit a report from the Committee on the Judiciary. I believe this must be looked into, where

pressure is put on the individual Members of the Congress to pass legislation.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I would like to call the attention of the gentleman and of the Members of the House to section 701 of the bill which is now before us which reads thusly:

No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not authorized by the Congress.

I would assume, if the bill passes with this provision in it, that the type of publication the gentleman has brought to the attention of the House might well be prohibited.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. I hope you are right. I believe I would interpret that section as strictly as the gentleman interprets it.

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LIPSCOMB. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. COLLIER. Does the gentleman have the name of the author of that speech to which he referred?

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Yes, the author of that speech was the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, Carl T. Rowan.

Mr. COLLIER. Carl T. Rowan?

Mr. LIPSCOMB. That is correct.

One of the most fantastic programs and requests contained in the State Department budget which is before us is for the mutual education and cultural exchange activities. The request presented to the subcommittee was \$56.7 million, an increase of over \$26 million. The committee reduced the amount to \$40 million. It may seem inconceivable to Members of the House, but the preliminary estimate of the needs for this program arrived at after a survey by the agency was a whopping \$142.6 million, which the agency felt "was well in excess of the feasible levels." This figure was then reviewed by the agency and was submitted to the Bureau of the Budget in the amount of \$91.7 million. The Bureau of the Budget before submitting it to the Congress reduced it \$56.7 million and we have now reduced it to the \$40 million.

Mr. CAHILL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LIPSCOMB. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. CAHILL. I wonder if the gentleman could tell me and the other Members of the Committee how the Department of State determines the eligibility and the qualifications of the recipients of this aid. I note, for example, that the Joey Adams show was awarded, I believe, about \$256,000 last year to make a tour of the Near East.

On the other hand, I had in my district a local American Legion band which has won a national contest and was asked to participate in a world music contest in Holland representing the United States. They were not able to get any money whatsoever to aid them. I have been trying to find out what it is that qualifies one of these recipients and I have been told that actually it is not the State Department



that determines the qualifications, but some organization in New York City. I wonder if the gentleman could tell us the name of it.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. This is an organization in New York City entitled "ANTA." This organization, ANTA, is on a contract basis. There is \$110,000 for this in this budget. This association has a panel of so-called experts that evaluate both the artistic ability and the quality of the performance of these people.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. LIPSCOMB. In just a moment,

It is a closed shop and I feel there should be some analysis of this agency by the Government to find out how they can get better entertainment, more qualified entertainment, more representative people to send overseas if we are going to put millions into this program.

The committee has taken specific notice of it in the report.

Mr. CAHILL. I thank the gentleman and agree wholeheartedly with him.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and that they may appear immediately following those of the gentleman from California [Mr. LIPSCOMB].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LIPSCOMB. I yield.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. The organization, the American National Theater and Academy is a congressionally chartered organization. It has various panels made up of persons recognized as expert in the various fields. They have had, in answer to a reference by my friend from New Jersey [Mr. CAHILL], a policy, which I consider to be somewhat questionable, of sending abroad almost exclusively professionals rather than younger people. I think they should reconsider this policy.

The Adams thing according to the newspaper reports was something of a fiasco. I discussed it with the distinguished gentleman from New York. I think perhaps the quality of selection is excellent. I think some of these problems are overemphasized. The Adams incident was an isolated instance. The others have been notable for their great success.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. LIPSCOMB. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I am a bit reluctant to get into this, but it seems to me that they always have a couple of deadheads or eggheads over in the State Department to handle this program who do not know the difference between Corse Peyton and Joe Cook, as to which one was the comedian, and put them in charge of negotiations with ANTA. Now, most everybody in show business knows that Joey Adams is a low-grade comedian but because of the fact that he was president of AGVA which is the union of which we have been hearing and to which strippers and B-girls

must pay substantial dues, instead of sending a real comedian of A-1 quality like Buddy Hackett they have to send Adams at \$1,200 a week with his wife who wrote a series of newspaper articles which knocked the block off the foreign people whose friendship we were trying to court.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Chairman, the items I have mentioned today bear on only a small portion of the programs represented in the bill before the House.

Appropriations requests are constantly expanding, which in turn sets the stage for still larger appropriations in the years to come.

Though in large part, Congress must rely on the integrity and best judgment of those in the executive branch to operate programs and carry out policy in the best interest of our Nation and its citizens, Congress must appraise these requests with the knowledge that the American taxpayers do not want, nor can our Nation afford, unrestricted spending, whether it results from lack of control over expenditures, mismanagement, overzealous promotion of activities or any of the many other factors which have contributed toward pushing the National budget to its present peacetime high.

My support of this bill before us is a qualified support. I do not think the cuts that have been made will adversely affect the operations of these agencies in any way or the security and welfare of our Nation, and in fact believe further reductions may have been made.

[Mr. CAHILL addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL].

(Mr. MARSHALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, once again our subcommittee brings before the House an appropriation bill that in our best estimates will meet the needs of the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Federal judiciary, and related agencies. We have tried to bring you a lean bill and a bill that is adequate for the purposes of programs and services involved.

#### TRIBUTE TO CHAIRMAN

To the extent that we have succeeded in this intention, much credit is due to our chairman, the gentleman from New York, JOHN ROONEY. During the years of my service on the Committee on Appropriations, it has been my good fortune to work with chairmen who are among the ablest men in the House. None is more capable or conscientious than JOHN ROONEY. A bill that involves so many controversial functions of the Government is bound to cause disagreements. With great diplomacy and tact, our chairman helps to iron out differences and compromise varying viewpoints in order to bring a bill before the House that has the support of his committee. Anyone who has read our hearings cannot help but respect his intimate knowl-

edge of the detailed operations of these agencies and his determination to have all of the facts on the record.

During my service on the Committee on Appropriations, I have found all of the members with whom I have served to be dedicated and hard-working men who placed nothing above the welfare of their country. Although we have had differences of opinion, I have never had cause to doubt their sincerity of purpose or their dedication to public service. This subcommittee is no exception to this experience. The gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES], the gentleman from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOW], the gentleman from California [Mr. LIPSCOMB], and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CEDERBERG] are all capable and conscientious members. The Congress and the country are fortunate in having men of their ability and judgment serving on this committee. During our long and tedious hearings, I have learned to appreciate each of them and I hope they are aware of the high personal regard in which I hold them.

#### PAST CONTRIBUTIONS

Perhaps I might be excused if I take this opportunity to reminisce a bit today. My first experience on this subcommittee sat me next to one of the finest gentlemen it has been my privilege to know, the late Prince Preston, of Georgia. His name was appropriate since he was in every way a prince among men. It means a great deal to a new Member to have the friendship and help of an experienced Member. I wish all Members could be as helpful to new Members as Prince Preston was to me.

The ranking Republican member at that time was Karl Stefan, of Nebraska, who was determined that the United States should have the strongest foreign service possible. At that time, there was a tendency among some groups in Government to bypass our Ambassadors in dealing with other nations. While I am happy to say that this situation was corrected in large part due to his efforts, I regret to say that in some instances we still find ambitious and thoughtless people making the same mistake. This must not be permitted to happen again. The Department of State must be the strong arm of Government in our relationships with other nations of the world.

#### DEBT TO STATE DEPARTMENT

During my service on the subcommittee, I have been impressed by the persons of real ability representing us in the State Department. The work is always arduous and sometimes thankless, and I am sure that many of these dedicated people feel a sense of frustration at times. But in my opinion, based on observations through the years, I think we in the Congress and the country owe the State Department an immeasurable debt of gratitude. In the main, we can well be proud of their efforts. I say to the House that the work of the State Department is in capable hands.

Allowing for an adjustment made in the bill before us today to substitute a direct appropriation for back-door spending, the amount recommended by



the committee is \$102,112,300 below the budget request. The reductions were carefully selected and will not impair vital functions of the Government. These reductions made it possible for us to recommend a direct appropriation of \$115,480,000 for the Area Redevelopment Administration rather than authorizing Treasury borrowing.

#### TRIBUTE TO SECRETARY

This bill includes funds for carrying out some of the most important activities of our Government. The Department of State is charged with the primary role in the conduct of our country's foreign relations. As head of the Department of State and the principal adviser to the President in the determination and execution of the foreign policy of the United States, the Secretary of State carries a heavy responsibility not only in policy-making but in the administration of his Department. In my remarks last year, I complimented the Secretary on his genuine interest in the day-to-day operations of his Department.

Secretary Rusk's testimony this year is an excellent presentation of the problems of the Department and the steps that have been taken, or are contemplated, in the effort to find workable solutions. Our report on this bill commends the Secretary and the other officials of the Department of State responsible for the decision not to request additional personnel in their budget estimates for fiscal year 1963.

#### NO PERSONNEL ASKED

To the best of my recollection, this is the first time that a Cabinet member has come before a subcommittee on which I have served and did not ask for more personnel. As our report says:

The committee recognizes that such a stand is highly unpopular especially among the so-called empire builders. It is to be hoped that not only will the Department of State continue to advocate such a policy but that the officials of other departments and agencies will adopt it as well.

In his testimony before our subcommittee, Secretary Rusk has ably highlighted a problem all too prevalent throughout the Government:

For years the Department has allocated too much of its available funds for salaries of people and too little for their support.

In this new budget the Department proposes to strike down this imbalance in resources—to have enough but not too many people, and to support them with the funds they must have to perform to the best of their abilities.

This is a purpose all of us can applaud and we wish the Secretary well in the worthwhile effort he has undertaken to reorganize and modernize this important Department of Government. Although we realize that tradition and custom continue to play an important role in the conduct of foreign affairs, we cannot expect a 19th-century State Department to cope with complexities of a 20th-century world.

#### RESPECT FOR FBI

At least one valid measure of an agency's work is public support and public approval. An immediate example of this

is the Federal Bureau of Investigation which has won the respect of the American people through efficient and dedicated service. The committee's recommendation that the Bureau be granted the full amount of its budget estimate, \$130,700,000, reflects this confidence in the Bureau and in its able Director, J. Edgar Hoover. The amount allowed will provide for 218 additional employees, 145 special agents, and 73 clerks, all of whom will be assigned to the field.

Another measure of an agency's effectiveness is its ability to retain experienced employees. The record of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in this regard is an enviable one: 46 percent of its employees have served for more than 10 years and an impressive 76 percent of its investigative staff has served from 10 to 40 years. The turnover rate of the special agent staff during a test month was three-tenths of 1 percent, as compared to 2 percent for Government employees as a whole.

An experienced staff has enabled the Bureau to absorb many of the new responsibilities imposed upon it by law. In addition, the investigative staff worked a total of 3,668,416 hours of overtime. This voluntary overtime service represents the equivalent of 1,764 agents on a full-year basis, which would have cost an estimated \$18,702,387.

Mr. Hoover requested the new employees for next year to meet the manpower needs of the Government's stepped-up program directed against organized crime and racketeering. All of us, I am sure, are in support of the Attorney General's intention to press a coordinated drive by all Federal agencies against organized crime in this country. I recommend that Members of the House read Mr. Hoover's highly informative testimony on this subject. Crime continues to increase rapidly and to rise four times faster than the population.

#### CITIZEN MUST FIGHT CRIME

In analyzing this trend, Mr. Hoover reminded us that "the ultimate weapon in the fight against crime is the American citizen."

He said:

The overlords of organized crime could be dealt, I believe, a death blow if citizens would stop trading with the bookie, the prostitute, the drugpusher, and other salesmen of the criminal empire. The pennies, nickels, dimes, and dollars funneled into the underworld bankrolls provide the means for the hoodlums and racketeers to spread graft and corruption throughout the Nation. Too, the customers of organized crime, desperate for funds, often turn to robbery, burglary, or other such crimes.

One of the most disheartening problems is the great increase in the frequency and viciousness of criminal acts by young people. Mr. Hoover correctly characterizes this as "a damning indictment of some parents." Crime by juveniles have increased twice as fast as the adult crime rate and the trend is continuing. Law enforcement officers alone, at whatever level of Government cannot hope to solve this problem. It is clearly the most important challenge facing parents who have the high moral

responsibility of guiding their children to proper development as good, law-abiding citizens.

#### IMPORTANT SECURITY RESPONSIBILITIES

Most Americans are well aware of the important work of the FBI in investigating communism, espionage, sabotage, treason, and subversion. It is imperative that the FBI continue to have the best possible coverage of the activities and plans of individuals and groups which threaten our internal security. Although much of our discussion in this area was necessarily off the record, the Director's testimony on these subjects will give members an accurate estimate of the current state of the problem.

#### BUREAU OF PRISONS

In discussing Department of Justice items, I again want to compliment the capable and experienced director of the Bureau of Prisons, James V. Bennett, for the efficient and determined manner in which he and his associates are coping with the ever-increasing problems of our Federal prison system. The increase in prison population and the longer sentences resulting from the increase in serious crimes continue to complicate these problems. To help meet the need for buildings and facilities, the committee included funds for the advance planning, replacement for the National Training School; chapel facilities, El Reno, Okla.; additional facilities, Texarkana, Tex.; an open youth institution; general repairs and improvements; and \$75,000 for commencement of construction of an activities building at Sandstone, Minn.

#### FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES

Members will also be interested in the state of the Federal Prison Industries, Inc., a wholly owned Government corporation. A board of six directors appointed by the President controls its policies. Supervision is by the Director of the Bureau of Prisons who has jurisdiction over all industrial enterprises and vocational training programs in all Federal penal and correctional institutions. Products manufactured by inmates are sold only to penal institutions and to other Government agencies. Earnings, in excess of operating revenues, are paid as dividends to the U.S. Treasury.

The corporation is authorized, under the Attorney General, to establish and operate industries in Federal penal and correctional institutions and disciplinary barracks. Its objectives are to provide employment for physically fit inmates; to provide maximum vocational training for qualified inmates in connection with regular institutional and industrial activities; and to operate a placement service to assist released inmates to secure jobs. Earnings from the sale of these products pay the expenses of the corporation and have permitted payment of \$43 million in dividends into the Treasury since January 1, 1935. Although no dividend was paid during 1961, it is anticipated that a dividend of \$4 million will be paid both in 1962 and 1963.



## SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Chairman, the committee has included the full \$300 million requested in the budget for the revolving fund to carry out the activities of the Small Business Administration. This includes loans to small businesses, loans to disaster victims, loans to small business investment companies for organizational growth and operating purposes, and to State and local development companies.

Since questions sometimes arise in this area, I would like to briefly discuss the repayment record of this agency. Through the close of business on December 31, 1961, the agency had charged off \$4.8 million on 396 loans. In addition, 813 loans were in liquidation and were handled in a special manner prior to or during foreclosure and 843 loans were delinquent over 60 days. It is estimated that probable losses on these loans will amount to \$7.1 million. Losses, therefore, will probably total \$11.9, which is only 1.3 percent of total disbursements to this point of \$909 million. Considering the great benefits to many communities as a result of new and expanded business activities, this is a good record of repayment.

## U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY

Now, Mr. Chairman, I wish to discuss briefly the work of the U.S. Information Agency and the Voice of America in particular. Last year we wished Mr. Edward R. Murrow, its Director, well in his undertaking. This year we can compliment him on an excellent job and offer him continued support in his further efforts to make this Agency an efficient and effective arm of Government in our dealings with the world. Mr. Murrow has worked tirelessly to improve USIA's projection to the world of a strong, democratic, and dynamic America which is serving the interests of all free peoples. He assures us that these efforts will continue in all of the communications techniques—personal contacts, libraries, press, radio, motion pictures, television, book publishing and distribution.

In our report last year, we urged greater emphasis on information programs in Latin America and Africa. Mr. Murrow has increased our broadcasts to Latin America from a total of 3 hours in Spanish to 9 hours in Spanish and 3 hours in Portuguese. The placement of package programs on local medium-wave transmitters has increased substantially.

## LATIN AMERICAN EMPHASIS.

USIA conducts informational and cultural programs in every Latin American country except Cuba, and in the British West Indies, French West Indies, and British Guiana. This is a time of great change in Latin America and it is more important than ever to promote understanding and acceptance of democratic processes by demonstrating them at work in the United States.

During the past year, radio, television, and local motion picture production has been expanded in order to reach a greater audience and to provide programs of special interest to rural, student, and labor groups. Included in the 9 hours of

Spanish broadcast daily are 3 hours of news, commentaries, and features especially aimed at Cuba. The committee has expressed interest in increasing the 3 hours of Portuguese broadcasts for audiences in Brazil. I have seen pictures showing antennas on the houses in the low-income sections of Brazil and learned that our programs are being received and welcomed.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO PEACE

In dealing with programs of this kind, our problem is always one of making choices in the use of limited funds. We can point to many accomplishments; we also know that there have been failures. For the greater part, however, it is my opinion that we are getting a real return on our investments in many of these programs. The future may yet prove to us that the pennies we have spent on some of these efforts may well bring us closer to the goal of peace in the world than the dollars spent on hydrogen bombs and long-range missiles.

Mr. Chairman, our report is the result of many weeks of hearings and deliberation and presents our best estimate of the funds needed to carry on essential activities in the departments concerned. With proper husbanding and better utilization of men and materials, these amounts should be ample for efficient and effective administration of the programs assigned by law.

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARSHALL. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. MACGREGOR. In speaking of the rural development program, is the gentleman from Minnesota referring to the funding of the area redevelopment program?

Mr. MARSHALL. That is exactly right.

Mr. MACGREGOR. I commend the committee for funding this by direct appropriation instead of by borrowing through the back door of the Treasury.

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARSHALL. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Chairman, I wish to thank the gentleman for his fine statement. I would further like to make the observation that it is my understanding the gentleman from Minnesota, Congressman MARSHALL, intends to retire after this session. He being my neighbor for a long time and having been associated with the work that the gentleman has done and observing what the gentleman has done, I want to say that all of us owe a vote of gratitude to the gentleman for his fine and conscientious work. We have appreciated his companionship and his fine attitude in this body over a period of many years. Certainly I must say that has been true during the time I have served in this body.

Mr. Chairman, I think the gentleman's statement today has been one that shows a profound study of the work of our Government. The gentleman has made a very distinct contribution to better execution of the affairs of the Congress of the United States.

Mr. MARSHALL. I am very happy, Mr. Chairman, to yield to my distinguished colleague from Minnesota for that purpose. I regret that I am retiring, because I could use the gentleman's comments in a political campaign if I were to run again. They would be, I am sure, a great help to me. I do appreciate the gentleman's statement. Although the gentleman used the word "retiring" I do not feel in that sense of the word that I am retiring. I am looking forward to having the time to do a lot of things which I have wanted to do for a good many years.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Chairman, I was most certainly remiss a while ago in not reminding the Members of the Committee of the Whole of the voluntary retirement of the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL]. I do want to say that his leaving the House of Representatives is a distinct loss to this subcommittee, to the full House Committee on Appropriations and to the entire House of Representatives. In the years that the gentleman from Minnesota has served on this subcommittee, for a man who is not a lawyer, he has always had the reputation of being the best cross-examiner on the subcommittee. The gentleman always knows exactly what he starts out to prove and is capable of proving exactly what he has in mind. I say, to repeat, that it is a great loss that the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota is leaving the House of Representatives.

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I am delighted to yield to my colleague, the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Chairman, I should like to express the hope to my colleague that his promise of further hard work in central Minnesota when he leaves this body will not bode ill for the efforts of those who sit on this side of the aisle.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Minnesota referred to the help given him when he was a first-term Member of this body. I should like at this time, although we are of differing political parties, to express to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL], and so that the Members of the House might know, my appreciation for the guidance and counsel given to this first-term Member from Minnesota by the gentleman now in the well. I appreciate it a great deal.

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MEADER].

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Chairman, I want to join my colleagues who are paying tribute to the congressional career of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL]. When I first came to Congress our offices were adjacent. I spent many pleasant hours with the gentleman from Minnesota and received much beneficial advice and assistance from the gentleman.



I shall never forget one time when I offered an amendment to the Mutual Security Act which I thought was a very meritorious one, and I was able to get only one on the majority side of the aisle to support that amendment; that was the gentleman from Minnesota. I have never forgotten his kindness in that regard.

Mr. Chairman, as the gentleman completes his service in the House of Representatives, I wish him well.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield to my distinguished friend from Indiana [Mr. HARVEY].

Mr. HARVEY of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I should like to join my colleagues on this side of the aisle in paying tribute to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL] and to the service he has rendered the Congress and the country. From my observation, he has been a great statesman. I regret very much that he is leaving our body.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I should like to join in these richly deserved compliments that are being paid to my friend, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL]. When we came to Congress together, in the 81st Congress, our offices were across the hall from each other. I met the gentleman immediately, we had many conversations at that time and came to know each other well. I have the highest respect for the gentleman; I shall miss him greatly, and it is my hope that if ever this Congress adjourns in reasonable time, say in August, I may join the gentleman up in Minnesota in something we both like to do, and that is to get out in a boat and do a little fishing in the lakes of Minnesota.

Mr. ROONEY. Would the gentleman bring any of the tools of the trade with him?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I will say to the gentleman that when the gentleman from Minnesota and the gentleman from Iowa go fishing, we do not need any tools of the trade.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, it has been my good fortune to be associated with the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL], not only on the floor but in committee and at close range. He is and he has been one of the most valuable Members of the House and has rendered special service not only on this committee, but particularly on the Subcommittee on Agriculture, on which subject he is one of the best informed Members in Congress today.

His decision to retire is a distinct loss to the Congress and the country. He is intimately acquainted with every phase of agriculture—both as a prominent administrator in the Department of Agriculture and as the owner and operator of a farm where he has engaged in diverse farming and put into practice the various improvements of agencies of the Department.

He is a scholarly man and able to appraise and report on the research studies and specialization activities of the greatest decade of progress in the history of American agriculture in a very practical way. Consequently his loss to the House and the farmers of the Nation is far greater than the average layman can visualize.

He is retiring over the vigorous protest of the Department and the committee but he is entitled to this well-earned vacation and we trust we can still call on him in time of special need. We wish him Godspeed and the special rewards which come to the man engaged in the work nearest to his heart.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES].

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, certainly I do not want this opportunity to pass without expressing my great personal admiration for the outstanding work which has been done in the Congress by our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL]. I deeply regret that he has decided to leave the House. He is the type of sound, solid, rugged American that this Nation needs in Government. So it is with genuine sorrow that I see him give up his work here. He is a hard worker, a patient and careful worker who has rendered such valuable service to this committee and to the Congress. We need him and we need more like him. There are not enough Fred Marshalls in Government.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON].

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Chairman, I have had the pleasure of sitting alongside the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL] on this subcommittee for a number of years now. I want to join the chorus of admiration which has been expressed here. It has been a distinct pleasure to serve with him. We are all sorry to see him go. The Congress and the country are going to be the losers.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Indiana [Mr. DENTON].

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Chairman, I join the other Members in paying my tribute to FRED MARSHALL. He and I came to the Congress at the same time, the 81st Congress. I served with him on the Subcommittee of Appropriations for the Department of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare. I was impressed with his remarkable knowledge of the programs in that Agency. I think we all remember the work he did about the health of the Indians. He was dedicated to that service. The Indians had had a very, very high mortality rate. He made it a point to see that this was corrected. The health of the Indians has improved tremendously because of his effort, especially insofar as tuberculosis is concerned. I think we can all be proud of the work he did in that respect. I am very, very sorry he is leaving Congress.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT].

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, I am very happy that the members of this great committee are taking the time to pay deserved tribute to a great Member of this House and a great American. I am very sad that this distinguished gentleman is departing from the Congress. I have had the privilege of watching him on the floor for many years. He has been one of the most conscientious Members that I have known during my service here in the House. His attendance record, I am sure, is one of the finest. He is a man of independent judgment. He makes his mind up, but he does not make it up without thought and consideration. He is fair. He can disagree without ever being disagreeable. I join the members of this great and distinguished committee in wishing him many happy and useful years back in his home State of Minnesota.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. Mr. Chairman, FRED MARSHALL and I came to Congress at the same time, in 1949. This has given me the opportunity to know him and his attractive wife more closely than would otherwise be possible. I know of no one in Congress who has better expressed in our deliberations independence of thought, careful judgment and a feeling of good will toward all. It has been a pleasure to serve with him. He has set a standard of excellence in service here that we could all use as a goal toward which to strive.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL] who is blushing to such an extent that it is very apparent to all of us, because he has always been a really modest gentleman.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, my heart is overflowing with gratitude for the fine things the Members have said about me today. If I had known the Members would have had these fine things to say I would have had Mrs. Marshall sitting in the gallery so that I could convince her that my work and effort have been a little worthwhile.

It has been a privilege to serve as a Member of this body. The people of the country ought to appreciate more than they do the fine men and women that are representing them in this great body. This is the greatest legislative body in the world. It is a privilege to be a participant in the activities that take place. I say to all of you that this country is in good hands in our system of Government, when we have the representatives that come from all over the country and serve the people of this country and the world as well as they do here.

It is a wonderful privilege to have been with you. I am going to take with me many fine memories of my acquaintance with you. I am sure that I appreciate the friends that I have on both sides of the aisle. If any of you at any time are up in our section of the country, we would be most happy to have you stop in and visit some of our 10,000 lakes in order to enjoy our fine State and if you fish I hope you will have the usual good luck of those who fish in our waters.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CEDERBERG].



Mr. LINDSAY. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Eighty-three Members are present, not a quorum.

The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 168]

Alford	Flood	Mailliard
Anfuso	Flynt	Martin, Mass.
Auchincloss	Fogarty	May
Ayres	Frazier	Merrow
Bass, N.H.	Fulton	Moeller
Becker	Garland	Montoya
Blitch	Giamo	Moulder
Boggs	Gilbert	Multer
Bolling	Green, Oreg.	Norblad
Bolton	Green, Pa.	Peterson
Boykin	Gubser	Pilcher
Breeding	Halleck	Powell
Brewster	Hardy	Roberts, Ala.
Bromwell	Harrison, Va.	Roush
Buckley	Harsha	Santangelo
Carey	Harvey, Mich.	Saund
Celler	Hays	Scherer
Cramer	Hébert	Scranton
Curtis, Mass.	Hoffman, Mich.	Shelley
Dague	Karth	Slack
Davis,	Kearns	Spence
James C.	Kee	Taber
Davis, Tenn.	Kelly	Thompson, La.
Dawson	Keogh	Utt
Devine	Kilburn	Vanik
Diggs	King, Utah	Van Zandt
Dole	Kirwan	Waggonner
Dominick	Lane	Willis
Dulski	Lankford	Winstead
Ellsworth	Latta	Yates
Farbstein	Loser	Zelenko
Findley	McSween	
Fino	Macdonald	

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. THORNBERRY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H.R. 12580, and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called, when 336 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The Committee resumed its sitting.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, at the time of the call for a quorum I had yielded 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CEDERBERG].

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, just prior to the quorum call my colleague from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL] was explaining the bill now pending before us in his usual able manner. We on our side of the aisle also want to extend our regrets, FRED, that you are going to be leaving us. We are going to miss you a great deal.

Mr. Chairman, I might say in this connection that immediately following the passage of this bill we are going to have some comments for our colleague, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] who is also going to retire and who is going to be honored by an affair in his district on tomorrow, which affair a number of us hope to be able to attend.

Mr. Chairman, I want to associate myself with the remarks of others on our subcommittee who have spoken on this legislation.

This is a bill which covers very many important agencies of our Government. The State Department, of course, is charged with the responsibility of carrying on foreign affairs for our Nation

throughout the world. I want to say this: I believe that there are many areas in this bill where the amounts allowed are too high. But we all recognize, as we sit down and discuss these things, that we have to reach some kind of negotiation. What we have come up with is this as the best negotiated judgment of the entire subcommittee. We never get everything we want one way or the other. As has been stated before, there are no new positions for the State Department. This is true in spite of the fact with the emerging nations of Africa there is a requirement for the opening of new posts. But there is going to be a shift of personnel from other areas in an effort to try to take up this requirement for new personnel for these new areas.

Mr. Chairman, I want to say personally in passing that I thought last year the State Department had a wonderful team—administrative team—in Assistant Secretary Roger Jones and William Crockett. Mr. Jones has left. I happen to be one who believes that he is going to be missed in the State Department. I trust that his successor will do an excellent job. In my opinion the shoes of Roger Jones will be difficult to fill.

Mr. Chairman, I would also like to state that we recall that some time ago—and while this has nothing to do with the appropriation itself, it does have something to do with the State Department—we heard a great deal about the appointment of noncareer Ambassadors and how this was going to be changed by this administration. Well, I have a review of the number of Ambassadors that have been appointed. As of May 1 there were 72 new appointments; 29 of these are noncareer appointments. I for one happen to believe that there is a real place for noncareer Ambassadors. I think it is excellent that they are appointed. This was true under the old administration. It was my understanding that this was not going to take place under the new administration. There is a place for both career and noncareer Ambassadors. I am glad the administration has realized this.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CEDERBERG. Yes, I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Can the gentleman tell me what has happened to Ambassador Chester Bowles?

Mr. LAIRD. He was out at SAC the other day.

Mr. GROSS. I seldom see his name in the newspapers these days.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Let me say this: He, as the gentleman knows, was the Under Secretary of State. Then, for some reason or other, he left that job and is now a special adviser to the President on foreign affairs.

Mr. Chairman, I might say that this appears from the record to be rather expensive advice, because if one will check in the hearings on page 47 one will find that these conferences which Mr. Bowles is holding around the world already have cost us something like \$600,000, which is a rather large and expensive sum.

Mr. Chairman, we heard a great deal of criticism in the past about the travels of Secretary Dulles and many others, but there has not been any reduction in travel in recent years, from looking at the record. Mr. Bowles is still on, he is still advising on foreign policy and, in my opinion, I think it is rather expensive advice.

Mr. GROSS. Making his contribution to the detriment of the taxpayers by running up bills of \$600,000 for travel; is that correct?

Mr. CEDERBERG. I leave it to the gentleman's own conclusion whether or not these \$600,000 of conferences were necessary.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CEDERBERG. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, in reply to the question asked by the gentleman from Iowa, I would like to state that Ambassador Bowles was out at the Offutt Air Force Base in Omaha this last week, being briefed on the strategic strike capabilities of SAC. The Ambassador is trying to learn what happened to the missile gap which he talked about as chairman of the Democratic national platform committee in 1960. I think it is well that he went to the SAC headquarters so that he could see that the United States is a strong Nation and does have the power to carry out a positive foreign policy. It is too bad he did not make this visit earlier.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the remarks of the gentleman from Wisconsin, a member of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Defense. I always said that this was more of a yap-gap than a missile gap, because we just did not have a missile gap.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to go on and discuss the Disarmament Agency, which is an agency we hope will succeed, but it does not seem that we are going to make too much progress with it in the very near future. This is another one of the growing agencies. For 1961 they had 413 actual positions; in 1962 897, and the estimate for 1963 is 1699. I hope that we will get some results, and we should like to give them a chance to produce.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to say something on an item that is of interest to me in my own area. We have had reports of the great success with the lamprey eel. Many of the Members who have been here for some years recognize that this has been of concern to many of us from the Great Lakes area. We are told that the lampreyicide is making real progress and we are getting results from the electric weirs and that the lampreyicide program is going along very well. When we go back into the House I shall ask unanimous consent to insert an article from my hometown paper on that matter. The Bay City Times, of June 17, 1962. The article follows:

LAMPREY CONTROL DEFINITE

(By Woodie Jarvis)

DETROIT.—Nearly 90 percent of all sea lampreys in Lake Superior have been destroyed by the chemical stream treatment



program of the past 4 years, according to the most recent figures.

The long-sought turning point in the struggle against the vampires was reached this spring when the count of lampreys captured in electric weirs dropped to one-tenth of what it has been in recent years.

The beneficial effect of destroying 9 out of 10 lampreys already is showing on Lake Superior's trout population. Commercial fishermen in recent months have reported heavy catches of 4-year-old trout in perfect condition, unmarked by lamprey scars. In past seasons, this year class would have been virtually wiped out by lamprey attacks.

The dramatic destruction of adult lampreys, anticipated by both United States and Canadian authorities for this year, was disclosed by the count of spawning lampreys taken in electric weirs on 29 Lake Superior spawning streams.

On June 1, at the halfway point in the spawning season, only 3,630 lampreys had been captured as compared to 28,981 taken in the same weirs during the same period last year.

These figures are for the United States side of Lake Superior, ranging from the Waiska River near Sault Ste. Marie to Wisconsin's Amnicon River near Duluth, and officials say the Canadian catch has shown a similar dramatic drop.

The missing lampreys are the ones that have been killed as larvae in the streambeds during the past 4 years and never reached the point where they could mature and enter Lake Superior to prey on fish.

This means that attacks on fish have been reduced 90 percent during the past year. This reduced predation began to show up last fall, when the scarring rate on trout dropped suddenly toward the zero point.

With continued treatment and retreatment of Superior streams going on each year, the lamprey population is expected to show a further decline in the years ahead.

Authorities in charge of the program cautiously refuse to predict complete victory over the vampires. They say the most they hope for is to reduce attacks to the levels of 10 years ago.

The two largest lamprey spawning streams on the south Superior shore continue to be the Big Two Hearted River in Michigan and Wisconsin's Brule River.

Mr. Chairman, with regard to the Department of Commerce, they requested something like 2,200 new jobs. I believe that this bill will allow them about 900 of those. I do not think we can state exactly how many, but I will say as a member of the subcommittee that I believe this is still too many new jobs. It might be of some interest to you to know that the total of travel expense for the Department of Commerce is reported to be about \$10 million a year. We hear a great deal of talk about the expense of travel of Members of Congress of the United States, but the agencies in the executive department are far ahead of us; do not forget that. So in the Department of Commerce \$10 million is asked for travel expenses, both foreign and domestic.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to make a statement about the ship construction subsidy program. The administration reduced that this year to \$50 million from \$98 million last year. That is a phony reduction. Contracts are going to have to be made next year, so you may have to look forward to this amount being increased. I think every member of the subcommittee is in agreement that this

\$50 million figure is just a figure that was put in here to make it look a little better in the budget. Really it ought to be a little higher than that.

Another agency that you are going to see growing by leaps and bounds is that of the Area Redevelopment Administration. I do not believe there will be any distressed area as far as the paper industry is concerned, because I do not know an agency—and you are getting them in your office—that can issue more press releases than this one. Here are press releases for less than a month. On the 3d of July they issued eight in 1 day. On the 7th of July they issued nine in 1 day. They are really undistressing the paper industry if it is distressed. They are requesting increases in personnel and getting into the very area where I believe the Small Business Administration is doing a better job than the Area Redevelopment people. Nevertheless, they are authorized by law, and we have to do what we can to provide the appropriations, although in my personal opinion they are not doing the job that they are stating in their propaganda.

They have a formula that every time they make a loan it means the creation of X thousand new jobs. You will find nothing in the justifications that will bear out that that is the case. I suppose there is no more disappointed group of Members of Congress than those from say the State of Pennsylvania. When the hearings were held, not one loan from the Area Redevelopment Administration was made in the State of Pennsylvania. West Virginia was distressed, and I think one loan had been made there. I believe they are getting ready to pour out more money, but I do not believe the record indicates that this is a successful operation. We hope that it will be, but I have serious misgivings about it.

The U.S. Information Agency I believe in this appropriation is adequately funded. If we have some criticisms about these activities here, mine would be this, that they are not hard-hitting enough in their propaganda, they are not selling the American way the way they should. I hope this will be corrected. The best commodity we have to export is the free enterprise system. We should do better in this area. I regret the lack of time makes it impossible to go more into detail in regard to this appropriation.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BONNER], the chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Chairman, I have the highest regard and respect for this subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives, led by the able gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] and the ranking minority member, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow].

I was surprised to some extent when I noticed a reduction in the budgeted item for the Federal Maritime Commission of \$800,000. Reorganization Plan No. 7 provided for the establishment of

the Federal Maritime Commission as a separate agency on August 12, 1961. Its primary purpose was to insure a more vigorous enforcement of the shipping statutes. Immediately following the reorganization, two major shipping bills were enacted after intensive congressional investigation. The first of these bills related to the dual-rate contract structure of the steamship conferences and foreign carriers in commerce with the United States, and the second provided for the licensing and regulating of foreign freight forwarders. Both, enacted after intensive and exhaustive hearings, represent major revisions of statutes and require the Commission to greatly expand its activities to insure enforcement.

In addition, the Antitrust Subcommittee completed a 3-year investigation into the shipping laws, conference agreements, and other practices detrimental to our foreign commerce. Its report included numerous recommendations calling for the Commission to assume new responsibilities and increase its enforcement to more effectively administer the statute for the protection of the American public against unreasonable rates and shipping practices.

These actions by this Congress, namely, establishing a new agency to provide more vigorous enforcement of the law; enactment of new legislation placing greater regulatory authority in the Commission; and committee recommendations for the Commission to expand its activities for the protection of the American shipper, exporter, and importer were made in fiscal 1962.

This was the first year of operation of the Commission as a separate agency. Funds were made available on the basis of business as usual under conditions existing prior to the reorganization and made no provision for a staff required to accommodate the aforementioned actions by this Congress.

The Federal Maritime Commission has presented a budget request for \$2,900,000 which provides for a staff of approximately 300 employees in 1963. The need for a staff of this size was urged as far back as last October upon enactment of the new legislation. Efforts to obtain a supplemental appropriation for 1962 were unsuccessful, and, if staffing permitted in 1963 should be insufficient, the years of study, investigation and hearings in Congress will have resulted in establishing statutes on the books without providing adequate means of enforcement.

The appropriation proposed in H.R. 12580 in the amount of \$2,100,000 which, I understand, covers funds for all expenses, including the additional requirement for rental of commercial office space since sufficient Government-owned space is unavailable, will only permit 200 man-years of employment. This is approximately 100 less than the number the Federal Maritime Commission urged as the minimum necessary to meet its responsibilities. Congress created this new agency, gave it additional duties, and recommended expanded regulatory effort. The degree of effectiveness of the



Commission in implementing these actions is largely dependent upon adequate staffing.

Now, Mr. Speaker, when I noticed that the budgeted item for the Federal Maritime Administration to carry out the enforcement of existing laws prior to the reorganization and the other requirement brought on them by the reorganization plan, I notice the item of \$800,000, a reduction from the recommended budget. Naturally, I was concerned for from time to time, the Merchant Marine Committee has had the Maritime Board and the new Maritime Commission before it questioning them about carrying out their responsibilities for the protection of the American importer and exporter and particularly vigorously with respect to freight forwarding and the enforcement of the regulatory laws applicable the steamship conferences. So with my respect for this subcommittee, naturally, I wanted to rise here today and ask for the comments of this subcommittee, for I am certain they went into this matter pretty thoroughly before they reduced this amount from the budgeted recommendation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BONNER].

Mr. BONNER. I would like for the subcommittee to explain to the House why this tremendous reduction was made in this budgeted item which is for the protection of importers and exporters and the general public who depend on water borne commerce—not only American flag vessels but foreign vessels that have to be supervised under the laws already on the books.

Mr. MARSHALL. I would say to the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina that the committee did go into this matter very thoroughly. This agency asked for a 100-percent increase in personnel or an increase of 153 new positions. The committee felt that was too much and we reduced that by 50 percent. We think they can do a good job and do what they are required to do with this 50-percent increase in personnel.

Mr. BONNER. I thank the gentleman for his explanation. I am sure that the subcommittee did examine the situation fully and fairly. I am sure too that the gentleman understands my concern lest this new agency not be able to carry out its functions due to lack of adequate staffing. As I explained, the work of this commission was the subject of 3 years of intensive study by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and others. We found that the regulatory responsibilities of the old Federal Maritime Board, and the predecessor Maritime Commission, had not been properly carried out and that the work of the regulatory portion of the agency suffered from neglect in relation to the overall activities of the agency as a whole. Thus, we felt and could understand that to carry out its responsibilities under previously existing law the new Commission had to have a greatly

enlarged staff over that previously assigned to regulatory work.

Then, of course, with the added burdens of new responsibilities stemming from the enactment of the Steamship Conference and freight forwarder legislation last year it seemed that the budget request for a still further increase in qualified staff was not unreasonable. I greatly appreciate the assurances of the chairman of this subcommittee that he and the subcommittee will follow the activities of the Maritime Commission closely. The distinguished chairman of the subcommittee knows the problems of the American shipping industry as well as any man in this House and I am sure that if it appears that the responsibilities of the Federal Maritime Commission cannot be carried out under the appropriation contained in this bill, he will be the first to move to remedy the situation.

I will say to the gentleman that the Merchant Marine Committee will continue to keep in close touch with the Maritime Commission in order to see whether it is adequately staffed to carry out its responsibilities under Reorganization Plan No. 7 and under the important regulatory laws dealing with both international and domestic waterborne transportation which it is obligated to administer.

(Mr. BONNER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I think this is the first time I will have only one or two amendments to offer to this bill. I have tried repeatedly in the past to cut the liquor and entertainment funds. I think I will let someone else offer the amendments this year, if they so desire. Nevertheless, I am opposed to more than a million dollars being appropriated in this bill for that purpose.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ROONEY. I assure my colleague that I shall be glad to recompense him for the time I now take.

My attention has been called to a letter written by the late Abigail Adams to Mary Cranch, dated September 5, 1784, on this very subject. Her husband, John Quincy Adams, was then the U.S. Ambassador to France. She said:

I have become steward and bookkeeper determining to know with accuracy what our expenses are, and to prevail with Mr. Adams to return to America if he finds himself straitened as I think he must be. Mr. Jay went home because he could not support his family here, with the whole salary. Mr. Adams is determined to keep as little company as he possibly can, but some entertainments we must make and it is no unusual thing for them to amount from 50 to 60 guineas at a time. More is to be performed by way of negotiation many times at one of these entertainments, than at 20 serious conversations, but the policy of our country has

been, and still is, to be a pennywise, and a pound foolish.

We stand on sufficient need of economy, and in the curtailment of salaries. I suppose they thought it absolutely necessary to cut off their foreign ministers. But my own interest apart, the system is bad, for that nation which degrades their own ministers by obliging them to live in narrow circumstances cannot expect to be held in high estimation themselves. We spend no evenings abroad, make no suppers, attend very few public entertainments or spectacles as they are called, and avoid every expense that is not held indispensable. Yet I cannot but think it hard, that a gentleman who has devoted so great a part of his life to the public service, who has been the means in a great measure, of procuring such extensive territories to this country, who saved their fisheries, and who is still laboring to procure them further advantages, should find it necessary so cautiously to calculate his pence for fear of overrunning them.

Do we not have just about the same situation today? And do not all the Members of the House of Representatives and of the Congress of the United States want our diplomats to have sufficient funds? We want them to have enough, but we do not want them to have so much that they become wasteful, intemperate, and extravagant. That, generally, has always been the position of the subcommittee.

I thank the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Just a minute, was there not a little bargain to compensate me for time you have taken?

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield the gentleman from Iowa 1 additional minute.

Mr. GROSS. Oh, Mr. Chairman, I protest.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, in view of that I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman, but I think he used the better part of 3 or 4 minutes.

I suppose the problem of entertainment has been with us since the beginning of the Republic, but I will say to the gentleman from New York that I live in a place where I can see the New State Department Building, and there is scarcely a night that the lights do not burn brightly at the "Top of the Mark" on that building.

Mr. ROONEY. In this connection I should like to say to the gentleman from Iowa that it has come to my attention, that this committee should inquire whether the taxpayers are being reimbursed for the electric light, janitorial service, wear and tear and other such things at the new building when used by outsiders. In my town of Brooklyn when an affair is held in a public school or other public building, somebody must pay the cost of the electric light, janitorial and cleaning service, and so forth. I do not see any reason why the State Department should not insist upon the same thing for all the nonofficial functions being held there.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman from New York consumed another minute of my time with that speech.

I do not know whether it is State Department officials or who that is using it, but the fact is that plush setup on top



of the State Department Building is being operated almost every night.

There are a great many questions that ought to be asked about this bill. Not so long ago I read that the State Department is hiring only girls five feet in height to go down to Ecuador.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield? I will try to be very brief.

Mr. GROSS. I yield, but I am curious to know why they have to be just 5 feet, and not 5 feet 2 with eyes of blue.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman in the State Department here in Washington in charge of personnel thinks that because a girl is more than 5 feet tall she should not be assigned to Guayaquil, Ecuador, because she cannot get male dates. He apparently does not take into consideration the question of whether or not she is a capable code clerk. His paramount criterion is whether she may be invited out to dinner.

The following is from pages 571 and 572 of the State Department hearings:

Mr. ROONEY. My attention has been called to an interesting article also in this morning's newspaper. Mr. Jerry Kluttz reports that:

"For reasons of romance, State is giving preference for its jobs in Ecuador to single girls who are shorties, no more than 5 feet tall.

"The Department for years had been assigning G-girls to that country routinely and without regard to their height. Many were lonesome and dissatisfied because they were rarely asked out socially by Ecuadorian men. A diplomatic sleuth went to work and came up with this happy solution:

"Send short girls with low heels to the South American country. Ecuadorian men are small and short by our standards and they wouldn't be caught dead taking out girls who are taller than they are.

"Preliminary evidence indicates the plan is a success. The 5-foot G-girls are breaking into the country's social life; they're happier, and they do better work."

Is that accurate reporting?

Mr. POLLACK. Mr. Chairman, may I have permission to go off the record a moment.

Mr. ROONEY. No, we are on the record.

Mr. POLLACK. Mr. Chairman, that is—let me take a second to think of my answer.

Mr. ROONEY. You can take 5 minutes to figure out the answer to this, if you need to.

Mr. POLLACK. Mr. Chairman, I am afraid I am the "diplomatic sleuth" that is referred to in that article.

Mr. ROONEY. That was my next question.

Mr. POLLACK. That is Mr. Kluttz' choice of language, not mine. I was in Guayaquil for a very brief visit last fall and did have an opportunity to talk to every employee at that post, and a minor point was made of the problem in Ecuador posed by a single American girl of unusual height finding suitable male companionship, and I did bring back to Washington, among many other notes, the suggestion that this be taken into account in making assignments to a post like Guayaquil. I think this illustrates the variety of problems we are confronted with at our posts abroad. This is just one of the many things that have to be taken into account.

Mr. ROONEY. I assume the article Mr. Kluttz wrote is correct, then?

Mr. POLLACK. In essence; yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. I thought you were too busy, Mr. Pollack, to be engaged in looking after the love life of your people in any post?

Mr. POLLACK. Mr. Chairman, if to keep one of our valued staff employees happy and content it is necessary to provide an assign-

ment according to height, we hope to do that; if it means providing a place for rest and recuperation, we hope to do that. It is important that we try to have people who stick to their jobs instead of moving them and reassigning them, which would mean additional costs.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. ROONEY. I assume you gave that to Mr. Kluttz, did you, Mr. Pollack?

Mr. POLLACK. Are we off the record, sir?

Mr. ROONEY. No. We are on the record. This is the kind of nonsense that gets your Department in trouble.

Mr. GROSS. This is an absurdity. Screening out girls over 5 feet high. In other words, the State Department now attempts to regulate the love life of its employees in terms of stature.

There are many questions I would like to ask.

For instance, this cultural setup in Hawaii, and the reception center out there. I have some information about that, and I have written the State Department, but I am having a tough time getting information.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may use.

(Mr. BOW asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I should like to join with others who have paid tribute to a great Member of this body, the gentleman from Minnesota [FRED MARSHALL]. We shall miss him.

I would like to incorporate in what I have to say all of the things that have been said about him. He has been an excellent Member of this committee, and it has been a great pleasure to serve with him on it.

Mr. Chairman, I take up a duty formerly taken over by the chairman of the committee in reference to discussions of these bills. We always listened very carefully to the chairman when he would get into the question of the judiciary, when he explained to the committee how the bankruptcies were increasing, when he would point out they are the largest in the history of the Republic, and tell us about the great increase.

But strangely enough, during this administration he has been silent.

May I point out what our record shows.

It is estimated that the number of bankruptcy cases filed in 1962 will approach 170,000. In 1963, the total filings will be in the vicinity of 185,000, or 40,000 in excess of the number of cases filed in 1961.

So the bankruptcies have increased this year, they increased last year, and this is in all areas, including business, individuals, and agriculture.

In order to keep the record in sequence year after year, we ought to point out this year's figures so that we can see what the situation is.

Mr. CEDERBERG. This is the way we are getting the country moving ahead again.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I should like to discuss several other matters. May I first discuss very briefly some matters in Commerce. The gentleman

from Iowa has been pointing to the representation allowances, and so has this committee.

You will find this on page 305 of the hearings of the committee. I should like to point out that we have now in the Commerce Department a Travel Bureau. We voted for it. I did not.

We have a Travel Bureau that is all over the world trying to induce people to come to the United States, to travel over here. They had some pretty good gimmicks in this.

You will find in here one of the gimmicks that was used was over in London. There was a double-decker bus with a combo band and Indians on it. They drove through the streets of London and England with the combo band and the Indians. This is to attract people to visit the United States of America.

In addition to that, there was also on that double-decker bus a port receptionist. This comes up in another bill involving immigration and naturalization. But it is very interesting, when we talk about the Indians, when we talk about the cowboys and Indians going through the streets of London with a port receptionist aboard who has in her possession letters from the President of the United States inviting people to visit our country.

During the investigation I turned to my chairman and I said, "Did you know about this?" The gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] replied, "I am blushing. It is all news to me." But, we were made to feel much better about it, because the next thing that the head of this agency told us was, "Well, they are locked up every night at 7 o'clock. The combo band and the Indians and the port receptionists are locked up at 7 o'clock. They can't do much damage from 7 on."

Now, there is another matter I wish to refer to. I do not have the page number here, but I can point out to you what they had to say about it. This is on the question of the representation allowances. We asked them why they needed as much money as they had, and he pointed out that again, in London, the only justification for the thousands of dollars they wanted for representation allowance and the only specific case they could give us was the case of where one of their representatives proceeded to a seashore resort in England and took six people—took them to tea. I think we should all feel very happy that at least this agency is now taking our English cousins to tea at seashore resorts in Great Britain. But, I hope that the Members will read the statement of this travel agency and then determine in your own minds whether or not you feel these are justifiable expenditures.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. I would like to tell the gentleman that the Director of this agency has been speaking across the country on this subject, and I notice in the Los Angeles Times of July 19 that he was telling about the accomplish-



ments of the agency. He said that the statistics prove that they have been doing a great good. He said:

Already Gilmore emphasized, with the 16-percent increase experienced in the first 4 months of this year—and they are our poorest for tourists—we've attracted 147,000 visitors spending an average of \$540 each.

Mr. BOW. Of course, what is happening is that the economy of Europe has increased and the people are traveling, but I still have confidence in the free enterprise of our own people, the airlines, the steamship companies, and others, to put out the proper travel information.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. That is exactly what I wanted to point out. Mr. Gilmore is taking credit for this accomplishment the agency had nothing to do with. He said in the hearings, which you are quoting from, that their advertising was not even going to start until February or March of this year, and they were not going to open offices until June or July of this year. They have not even been in operation long enough to take credit for the first 4 months of this year.

Mr. BOW. That is right. I thank the gentleman.

I should like now to call your attention to the State Department. I join in what has been said by the gentlemen who have preceded me, particularly the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL]. There are some fine people in the State Department; many of them fine, dedicated Americans, trying to do a good job. Too many times, I think, perhaps, we point at the ills in this Department rather than some of the good, and I want to at least pay tribute to those who are dedicated. But, there are things that disturb me, and I should like to call the attention of the committee to something that disturbs me and I think will disturb you. We have a Bureau of Research and Intelligence in the State Department headed by a gentleman by the name of Mr. Hilsman. When he was before the committee he brought with him some secret reports which we had an opportunity to read. And, after I had read these reports I said to Mr. Hilsman, "Do these frighten you as they do me?" And then we discussed some things which were in them, which I cannot repeat on the floor.

But, I said, "Who gets these reports?" He said, "Well, the President gets them, and the Secretary of State." I said, "I think we are in bad shape." He said, "Well, we certainly can improve, and I think we are."

Mr. Chairman, I followed through on these documents. When he started talking about them I said, "Are we off the record or are we now reading from a secret document? Are you opening this document up so I may use it publicly?" He said, "May I supply you with an unclassified, sanitized version of this?" I asked him, "What does sanitized mean? Do you have one that is sane, and this is not sane?" He said, "Sanitary." I said, "Cleaned up?" I said, "You have been reading from these documents which are presented to the President and the Secretary of State that had to be cleaned up?"

Then, listen to this: I shall not read all of this because time will not permit. He said:

The point I wanted to make here is that there is some utility in having a person write documents that are not fully cleared and do not have to go through the whole clearance process. Of course, some of these statements you have read are not completely valid. On the other hand, there may be half-truths and partial truths which will make people sit up and think.

Mr. Chairman, the secret, highly informed, the intelligence reports that go to the President and to the Secretary of State of the United States upon which our foreign policy is based, by the language of the head of that Department, on the one hand may be half-truths here and partial truths which will make people sit up and think—to make the President of the United States and the Secretary of State. To make them sit up and think, they submit partial truths and half-truths.

Mr. Chairman, I think that it is time we take a long, hard look at situations of this kind. I regret the necessity that I feel in bringing this to the attention of the Congress. But it would seem to me that this is a very dangerous practice.

Mr. Chairman, we have in the Public Affairs Department many things being done for which there is no necessity. We could have reduced this bill last year I feel by more than \$1 million if we had taken out the publicity and propaganda that was being circulated in behalf of the reciprocal trade program. Why, there were divisions of the State Department in publication after publication where people were assigned to the White House from the State Department for the sole purpose of propagandizing for the reciprocal trade program. I asked the Director of Public Affairs this: "Now, you have been printing the speeches made by Under Secretary Ball. Will you print mine?" I had been speaking against it. Oh, no; "we will only print the one side." I pointed out and I said "That is for the purpose of getting to the people to influence the Congress," and he admitted it. You will find that in the record of the hearings of the Deficiencies Subcommittee.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that they are in complete violation of title 218, section 1913, when they are using public funds in departments of Government for the purpose of propagandizing the American public so that they may make their wishes known to the Members of Congress in an attempt to influence legislation.

Mr. Chairman, something has been said about the numbers of employees. I might say with reference to the State Department that I give them credit for this: Under "Salaries and expenses" there were no new employees. There were 12 in their entire bill and they were in the cultural exchange program. However, the thing that concerned me was the Commerce Department. The Department of Commerce was asking for 2,200 new employees. They had built it up last year. We, actually, under the bill

granted appropriations for 1,377 employees, the total of new employees under this bill. I have not the time to list them, but I will put them in the RECORD.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. JONAS. Did I understand the gentleman to say that the Department of Commerce asked for 2,200 jobs in addition to those they had last year?

Mr. BOW. That is correct.

Mr. JONAS. If the gentleman will yield further, 2 or 3 weeks ago the Secretary of the Department of Commerce was quoted in the press as saying that all agencies and departments of Government could do a more efficient job with a substantial reduction in employment. I applauded that statement and thought he should be commended for it. I had been led to believe from that statement that, certainly, substantial reductions in employees would be recommended by the Department in this bill and in the estimate that came before the committee. I am amazed at the statement that the Department of Commerce requested more than 2,000 additional employees above the number they had last year.

Mr. BOW. The committee reduced that number by 896. I do not think we went far enough. I think we could have reduced it some more. But, as I say, for the gentleman from New York, there are some areas where he wanted to go one way and we wanted to go another; but we are in agreement on this bill. I believe there are some areas where greater reductions could have been made.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I congratulate the committee on the reductions. The point that I am making is that the Department asked an increase of 2,200 jobs above those they had last year.

Mr. BOW. That is correct. I will say that during the course of the hearings and in some of our executive sessions, the gentleman from California [Mr. LIPSCOMB] and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CEDERBERG] raised the same question that the gentleman from North Carolina is now raising. That is the question of the Secretary's statement which he made over the country that they would be more efficient with far less employees, that there were people he would like to get rid of. We thought that it was an excellent time and place to accommodate the gentleman. Unfortunately he was not accommodated to the degree that I felt he should have been accommodated.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I am happy to yield to my colleague from Ohio.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact we are discussing the number of employees in the Federal Establishment of the Departments in question, I think it proper to note here that the total number of permanent employees on the Federal payroll as of May 31, 1962, was 2,478,791. On January 1, 1961, the number of permanent em-



ployees on the Federal payroll was 2,372,580. In other words Federal civilian employees increased more than 106,000 in the 17-month period, ending May 31, 1962. These figures were given to me by the Civil Service Commission. I made a computation of the increased payroll resulting from such increased number of employees some time ago. Such increased payroll amounts to almost \$600 million per year. In view of the fact that we are considering a tax reduction when we have a deficit such as we had at the end of this fiscal year, I think we should take a long, hard look at the alleged justification for any additional Federal employees.

Mr. BOW. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. Chairman, I might point out that these figures I am giving you as to the number of employees are rounded out by the committee staff.

They are not exact positions but are accurate to the best of our ability to estimate. The increase under this bill will be 3,201 employees. But we reduce the number from the request that was made by 1,960. I should also point out that the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS] asked some questions about the bill and what we did with the Maritime Commission. I think we were very fair to the Maritime Commission. We gave them 76 new employees. This is an agency just getting underway. I remember very well when the reorganization plan was on the floor we were told that this was going to save us money. Like so many other things, when you separate an organization and have new organizations you end up so that it costs more money than if you had just not bothered with it in the first place. I think we were very generous in providing these additional employees and I would suggest to that Commission that they take a good, hard look at their budget in the future. If you will read the justifications I do not think you will find any justification anywhere for any additional employees above those which we approved.

Small Business had an increase of 430. That is one of the larger one. They made a good case before the committee. But I think that was a proper allowance, although we reduced them by 48 positions.

Mr. Chairman, I think this bill overall is a good bill. As I have said, there are some areas in which I would have favored further reductions. But we have an agreement and I should hope that next year these agencies will recognize the fact that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. McCULLOCH] has just brought out, that we are in a serious situation, that we are talking about a tax reduction to prevent a recession. If we are going to have to reduce taxes we are going to have to reduce costs, and we are going to have to reduce these big bills. I hope when they bring up the budgets next year they will keep that in mind because I, for one, will fight against any increase in these budgets if there is any effort to reduce taxes.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Chairman, I take this opportunity to compliment the gentleman from Ohio for the fine presentation he has made, for the way he has thoroughly gone into this budget for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce.

I have read the hearings. He has continually throughout the hearings dug into the agency budget to cut out every bit of waste and fat in these agencies.

I should like to ask the gentleman: Several years ago, in fact in September of 1960, the 86th Congress passed a resolution, Public Law 86-796. At that time I was joined by the U.S. Senator, now President, Mr. Kennedy, in getting that resolution through, inviting certain foreign countries to send representatives to the United States this summer to participate in an international parachute jumping contest. It will take place in Massachusetts next month. I am informed that 28 nations have accepted, including Russia, Italy, Britain, France, Yugoslavia, Japan, Korea, and many other countries. I requested under Public Law 87-256, the Cultural Exchange Act, funds to finance this international contest. I was turned down by the State Department and informed that this particular international contest did not have priority.

Mr. BOW. May I ask the gentleman if all the parachute jumpers are all Communists?

Mr. CONTE. No, they are not.

Mr. BOW. That is probably the gentleman's problem, because recently they paid the expenses of a Communist Soviet Union track team to go to California to compete. I can say to the gentleman in all seriousness, however, that this committee does not allocate for specific projects. In other words, they do not come before us and ask for specific projects, they give the overall picture of what they expect to do. But we do not have line items. I hope perhaps some day we can have line items in this bill so we can begin to do some of that.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman has called our attention to the cultural program. It has come to my attention that the State Department brought to this country at considerable taxpayers' expense from Poland a hot jazz combination without knowing that they were a jazz combination. They thought they were bringing to the United States at Government expense four separate exchangeers. Lo and behold, they arrived in Washington and participated in the Washington Jazz Festival, then went up to the Newport Jazz Festival. They were on television. This indicates how little the people in the State Department know about the background of those they bring here from behind the Iron Curtain.

Mr. BOW. I think the gentleman from Massachusetts should go back and point out to the people from all these other countries coming in that the dis-

tinguished Senator from Massachusetts, now President of the United States, was one of those who helped get through this project to invite these people here. It seems to me that fact should have some influence on getting some of these funds released for the gentleman's parachute exhibitions up there. I do not know whether the experience a young lady had the other day of jumping 2,000 feet into a lake has dampened their spirits, but this committee has nothing to do with that. If it did, I am sure many of these activities would be cut out.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 9 minutes to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES].

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, I should like to call to the attention of the committee an exchange which appears on page 94 of the hearings on the judiciary, in which the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL] asked this question:

What is the reason for that increase in the bankruptcy cases?

This of course has to do with the comment of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] on the increase in bankruptcy cases. Mr. Jackson, who was testifying, said this:

Sir, I do not believe I can tell you the reason for it. The only thing I can tell you is the character and kind of cases coming before the courts. The majority are filed by salaried people. The proportion runs now about 90 percent employees or salaried people and 10 percent business firms. I think Mr. Covey would say, if he were here, that primarily the reason for the salaried person going into bankruptcy is overextended credit.

Thus, it would appear, may I say to the Committee, that the increasing number of bankruptcies is pretty largely a matter of people who are in debt for something they should not have bought in the first place.

Mr. Chairman, this bill covers a wide area of important subjects. Other than independent offices, the work of this subcommittee embraces the widest field in the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations. Our work extends from the complexities of the State Department which through the U.S. Information Agency, which to all intensive purposes is an arm of the State Department. From there, however, we branch out to completely unrelated activities. We take in Justice and the judiciary. This brings in the Supreme Court which is against prayer in the schools—and sometimes I think is against the United States. It also takes in the Civil Rights Commission. This one, I shall vote to do without and have done so on a number of occasions since I think it represents a waste of money and a public nuisance. Then we go over to the broad field of the Department of Commerce which includes highways, maritime, Census, ARA, Small Business, and heaven knows what else. And, if that is not enough, we throw in some "related agencies" which extend all the way to the Rama Road in Nicaragua. Altogether, this bill embraces 100 separate appro-



priations items. Corraling all these under one heading is about like achieving unification in the Armed Forces.

These are highly important agencies of Government. It would be well if we were to direct much more time to discussing them here. I can assure you, however, that considerable time was taken in the considerations of the Appropriation recommendations which are before you. The members of this subcommittee are old hands at their job. I believe the recommendations that are made are, with one or two exceptions, sound ones which merit the endorsement of the House.

Initially I want to comment on the efforts of the chairman to keep nonessential expenditures to a minimum. With him the work of this subcommittee is just about a full time enterprise. He knows more about the work of the agencies of Government represented here than does any other person in Congress—and, I suspect, more than any other person in Government. Because he tries to hold spending down, he rubs some people the wrong way; particularly those people who do not want spending held down. There has been a furor in some quarters about criticisms he has directed toward some of the shows which are hired to travel abroad at ridiculous prices to represent culture in America. Much of this program has been a ridiculous waste of money, and the chairman is right in what he has done. I do not think there is any doubt about that in the Congress.

Let us talk for a moment about ARA. It is a new agency. It is just getting a feel for the work which has been assigned to it. It enjoys the services of topflight personnel. With these considerations in mind, I feel that the agency is doing a good job and, that it will make an increasingly valuable contribution to the economy of the Nation.

There have been delays in this program which are regrettable. Because of the delays there are some who are disappointed in the program. I do not feel this is a fair evaluation. Ground rules had to be established and the cooperation of the various State and local agencies had to be achieved. I am confident that more substantial progress will be made in the future. This agency fills a long existing need. There are areas in our country whose economy is stagnant. For one reason or another, the growth and progress which are characteristic of so many communities have passed them by. This is not necessarily the fault of the people in those areas whose economy is standing still. But, whether or not it is their fault, the fresh ideas and inspiration and the monetary wherewithal which are available through ARA can trigger new activity, new growth, and a new revitalization of the economy in many such areas.

In its broader field, the SBA has one of the ablest administrators in Government in John Horne. This agency has rendered very material service nationwide, and my contacts indicate this service is constantly improving. That does not mean everyone can get a loan who wants it. The Government must have

some rules of procedure and a reasonable certainty of getting its money back when a loan is made. Even so, I believe that SBA in most cases makes every effort within reason to grant loans and that the agency has filled a very definite need—and filled it successfully.

Moving to another area, I consider that USIA has made one of the most significant improvements that has been shown by any agency of Government in the past year. Edward R. Murrow as Administrator has obviously devoted his very special talents to the fullest in behalf of USIA. He has accepted his appointment as Administrator as a working assignment and by his example, he has been an inspiration to the personnel of this important agency.

It is an extremely important agency. We have not been too successful at tooting our own horn. As propagandists, we are a poor second to the Russians. For instance, we seem largely unable to convince India that democracy is good for the world, and good for India. We have no trouble getting that nation to take our money, but her leaders persist in carrying on a love affair with Communist Russia. We pay the bills. The Communists enjoy her favors. In Latin America, despite all our efforts and all our dollars, the Communists have made a great many people feel that the United States is a friend of the ruling elements and not a friend of the masses which often times are oppressed by those same ruling elements.

Important changes have been made in the approach of USIA to foreign audiences. Under the present administration, a far greater effort is made to talk to people in their own language and in language which carries a meaning we want them to receive. I am certain we still have far to go, but I am equally certain progress is being made—and this is the important thing.

I want to talk principally about the State Department. I speak of it with disappointment and with some sense of frustration. Now, let me hasten to say that I consider there has been improvement in some areas of foreign policy. If this had not been true, we would have been out of Berlin and out of southeast Asia by now. In these instances, the United States has reacted to pressure as a proud and powerful nation should react. We have rejected efforts to push us around. This is not the picture everywhere. In many parts of the world, we still are looked upon as a pushover in a conference. We give the impression of wanting to give away our money, asking nothing in return. In too many cases we give the impression that we are trying to get along with everybody. We baby the neutrals. We nurse the immature founding nations which we helped bring in the world prematurely and for which we have now been saddled with major responsibility.

I am not proud of the State Department. I know that it includes many dedicated and patriotic individuals. But there is still too much of business as usual—not enough of the recognition of the sobering responsibility which is ours;

a responsibility which requires realism and toughness. We are a powerful nation. We have the power to enforce a peaceful world. Failure to exert that power results in a foreign policy which leads nowhere. Let me give one illustration. A few American warships in the waters off New Guinea would have been enough to stop any talk about war over that territory. Instead, we have attempted to negotiate and currently we are credited with negotiating New Guinea away from the Dutch and into Indonesian hands. The Dutch are our friends. The Indonesians are Communist dominated. The fallacy of our policy—or the weakness of our efforts, as the case may be—is clear enough.

A short time ago, the State Department informed Senate investigators that it had censored the word "victory" from anti-Communist speeches of Defense leaders because this implies an all or nothing approach leaving no reason for accommodation. To me, it is a shocking thing that our principal agency for foreign policy can consider that we have any policy in mind but victory. When America's leaders at any level think in terms of compromise, we have entered upon a dangerous stage in our Nation's history. When victory is eliminated, only compromise or defeat is left.

A short time ago, I saw a listing of aid to the nations which voted against the United States at Punta Del Este. It was twice as substantial as the aid given to the people who voted with us. It is frequently said that the United States treats its enemies better than its friends. Certainly the neutrals have the inside track on America's largesse, and nothing is required or expected in return. This makes no sense in my book. I learned a long time ago to help the people who help me. A touch of realism in dealing with the nations of the world who look to us for help will bring many of those who now work both sides of the street around to evidence of support for democracy.

It is easier to try to get along with everybody than it is to provide vigorous and positive leadership, but we cannot afford that kind of policy. We are the prime target of the Communists. We are fighting for our lives—for the life of America. But, we are not fighting very hard. I remember the case of a young man, a patriotic young American only 21 years of age who was captured behind enemy lines during the American Revolution. He was tried as a spy and sentenced to be hanged. And then, with a rope already knotted around his bared throat, he broke his steadfast silence with words which echo down the corridors of time. He said:

I regret that I have but one life to give for my country.

Not long ago another young American went on trial for his life in Soviet Russia. Here is what he said:

I didn't know what I was doing—I know now I was risking world peace. My superiors were responsible.

I hope there are not too many like that. I hope there are not too many who are looking for an easy way out. Now, I



know the American State Department is not just looking for an easy way out in its dealings with the nations of the world, but I do not think the world knows it. And only the State Department can convince the world this Nation has a firm foreign policy; that we intend to lead to freedom those nations which want freedom.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
*Administration of foreign affairs*  
Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses of the Department of State, not otherwise provided for, including expenses authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158), not otherwise provided for; expenses necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in Germany (including those arising under the supreme authority assumed by the United States on June 5, 1945, and under contractual arrangements with the Federal Republic of Germany); salary of the United States member of the Board for the Validation of German bonds in the United States at the rate of \$17,100 per annum; expenses of the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 of the Act of July 30, 1946 (22 U.S.C. 287o, 287q, 287r); purchase (not to exceed sixteen, of which four are for replacement only) or hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding outside the continental United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); purchase of uniforms; payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; dues for library membership in organizations which issue publications to members only, or to members at a price lower than to others; employment of aliens by contract for services abroad; refund of fees erroneously charged and paid for passports; radio communications; payment in advance for subscriptions to commercial information, telephone and similar services abroad; care and transportation of prisoners and persons declared insane; expenses, as authorized by law (18 U.S.C. 3192), of bringing to the United States from foreign countries persons charged with crime; and procurement by contract or otherwise, of services, supplies, and facilities, as follows: (1) translating, (2) analysis and tabulation of technical information, and (3) preparation of special maps, globes, and geographic aids; \$140,710,000, of which not less than \$12,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That passenger motor vehicles in possession of the Foreign Service abroad may be replaced in accordance with section 7 of the Act of August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 891), and the cost, including the exchange allowance, of each such replacement shall not exceed \$3,800 in the case of the chief of mission automobile at each diplomatic mission (except that eight such vehicles may be purchased at not to exceed \$7,800 each) and \$1,500 in the case of all other such vehicles except station wagons.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, when the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] had the floor he ran out of time. I was asking certain

questions about Public Law 87-256. I would like to pursue this subject a bit further. As I understand the law—I am reading here, it says:

U.S. representation in international artistic, dramatic, musical, sports, and other cultural festivals, competitions, meetings and like exhibitions and assemblies.

Is there any doubt in the gentleman's mind that this international parachuting championship is included within this law and that funds could be provided for it by the State Department if they saw fit?

Mr. BOW. I think the very broad language of this bill takes in most anything. We have included the World's Fair in New York, and other items of that kind, and I think, yes, it would undoubtedly cover that.

Mr. CONTE. I must say I regret, and I am somewhat distressed to learn some of the things that have happened under this law. The State Department brings a jazz band from Warsaw to the United States under the auspices of this law. Mr. Chairman, we asked the State Department to bring these 24 nations here to the United States to compete in this international contest, and we requested \$100,000. We were not asking the Department to pay their airplane fare over here. We were only asking for money to conduct this meet itself.

This is ridiculous. Very soon the representatives of these countries are coming over here. Let me read some of them: Australia, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Poland, Rumania, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, and the United States will participate in this meet.

When I could not get money for that, then I went to the Defense Department to try to obtain some tents and bedding. I was promised by the Defense Department that they would cooperate, but only yesterday I learned we cannot get the tents and cots unless we get enabling legislation through the Congress. Time is of the essence.

It is disgraceful to think of all these people coming over here, these teams of five men from each country and we do not have tents and bedding to accommodate them. We spend billions of dollars to try to win the hearts and minds of men all over the world, yet in this case we are asking for only \$100,000 from the State Department and they will not give it to us. The Defense Department will not give us even tents or cots or communications systems to take care of this important world competition.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. CONTE. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I should like to say that I know of the strenuous efforts the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts has made in trying to get the State Department to cooperate insofar as this parachuting contest which is to take place up at Orange, Mass., is concerned. He discussed this matter with me some time back. The State Department or those in control did not see fit to send a budget estimate to the committee, so that the committee is now

and has been in the position where we do not have a budget estimate or a request for funds for this parachute contest. Again I say I know how hard and how long the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts worked on this project.

Mr. CONTE. I want the record to show that I certainly appreciate everything the gentleman from New York and the gentleman from Ohio tried to do for me. They realize the predicament we are in.

On this matter there has been a resolution passed by the U.S. Congress, signed by President Eisenhower and pushed through the Senate by the then Senator Kennedy, inviting the nations over here. It is ridiculous, it is a shame for them to come at all when we do not have a tent or a cot for the participants to use. We are using a school building, yet we do not have cots to put in the school, so that they can sleep there. At the same time we are bringing these jazz bands from Warsaw to kick up their heels and spend the taxpayers' hard-earned money. We send abroad comedians, who put on a disgraceful performance that hurts the image of the United States with other countries—the very countries we are trying to win over to our side.

I hope the President of the United States will read the RECORD tomorrow morning and answer my appeal for help in this situation.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I feel I should bring to the attention of the committee some additional information on the subject discussed by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] a little while ago, with reference to Roger Hilsman.

I do so because I know Mr. Hilsman. I have a high regard for him, and I know that he is making a significant contribution to our knowledge of an important area, southeast Asia. I was not present at the discussion in the committee to which the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] referred, and I do not attempt to discuss what happened there with authority. But I do feel that it will be well if I read into the RECORD a letter which Mr. Hilsman sent to me after I had asked him for some explanation of the misunderstanding between the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] and himself, both of whom I regard very highly.

Here is what he said:

JULY 20, 1962.

Hon. ROBERT L. F. SIKES,  
*House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. SIKES: This is in response to your request for an explanation of the misunderstanding between Mr. Bow and me.

Mr. Bow and I were discussing the "external research" program. In this program the State Department signs contracts with experts in a university or private business to do a study that the State Department needs but cannot do itself, usually because the study requires special skills.

Mr. Bow and I were discussing off the record one particular study, on the Communists' use of guerrilla warfare as a means of aggression. Mr. Bow, as he said in the report, did not have time to read the study,



since it was the size of a small book, but in glancing at it, saw one statement with which he did not agree.

This was a statement of judgment not of facts which as I recall characterized a foreign government as "highly unstable" and therefore vulnerable to Communist guerrilla warfare.

I agreed with Mr. Bow that this judgment might have gone too far. He asked me if the statement was not therefore a "half-truth" and I said that if you prefer that language it could be used.

Our further discussion on the record, used this unfortunate phrase "half-truth." But what I was trying to say is as follows:

An outside contractor offers his best judgments, as he is hired to do, and this is good. I might not agree with every single judgment that every one of our contractors makes, but it would destroy the value of getting outside research and judgments if we forced outside contractors to clear their work in advance with all the Bureaus of the State Department and modify them accordingly before submitting the final study.

This particular study, in fact, has been enormously useful. It shows how the Communists are trying to use guerrilla warfare to conquer nations friendly to the United States. It has helped to alert our Government to a Communist threat. It has furnished some valuable ideas on how we should meet this threat. Some of the suggestions in this study are being used today with good effect against the Communists in South Vietnam. The study is used today by our Armed Forces to alert our soldiers to the Communist threat of guerrilla warfare and how to fight it.

After the misunderstanding with Mr. Bow developed I tried several times to get to see him to explain all this. I am sure that once he has heard the full story he would agree that both this particular study and the external research program that made it possible are valuable assets in the struggle our country faces.

Sincerely,

ROGER HILSMAN.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the gentleman from Florida reading that letter into the record, and I am glad to know the extent to which Mr. Hilsman has gone to try to create a personal feeling on my part against him or that we had some point of disagreement. That is as far from the truth as it can be. I was objecting because he, in his own testimony, said that his secret reports to the President and the Secretary of State contained half-truths and partial half-truths, probably from people who said it to them. There is no disagreement about whether that is in the record or out of the record. When we go back into the House I am going to ask permission to include that testimony following the letter that has been read so that you can see exactly what the testimony was and that this is a matter that there is no disagreement on. I am not trying to attack Mr. Hilsman. I understand he has a magnificent war record. He was a guerrilla fighter and probably a great patriot. My objection is the fact that he invited these people in from the outside, using money to get experts. Why do they not have them in the State Department? That is where they are supposed to have experts on intelligence, on things of this kind. But they are bringing in these people from the outside saying they do not have to be cleared and putting in

half-truths and partial-truths and are not valid in some respects. If that is the position upon which our foreign policy is decided, no wonder we are in the position we are in now in this particular area with which this report had to do, southeast Asia. What is the situation there today as compared to what it used to be? Are we in worse shape now because of the half-truths and partial-truths and invalid statements upon which our policy has been made by the Department of State? Now, we have not cleared up any situation in southeast Asia, and that is the question of this guerrilla warfare.

The same things are in here. Mr. Hilsman has tried his best. He has had distinguished Members on the other side of the aisle and distinguished Members on this side of the aisle trying to arrange for him to come in and get this straightened up. But you cannot change this record. The record is here, and I ask every Member who is interested in the question of foreign policy to read the RECORD tomorrow with this testimony in it and determine for himself what kind of language this is and whether this is a personal feud or not.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. SIKES. I feel that I must comment on the gentleman's reference to conditions in southeast Asia. I feel very strongly that there has been improvement in that area, that for the first time since trouble began in South Vietnam, the forces of that country are beginning to push back the Viet Cong. Over a period of years the Viet Cong had been steadily expanding their operations—and their control of territory. They were rapidly increasing their numbers, doubling in strength about every 9 months. Now as the result of a stronger policy on the part of this Nation in foreign affairs, and a more realistic policy on the part of the Vietnamese Government that picture has begun to change. For the first time the Viet Cong forces in South Vietnam are being pushed back. They are finding it harder and harder to obtain supplies. The villagers are being encouraged to resist the Viet Cong, and they are doing so in more and more instances.

Mr. BOW. I would like to remind the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES] now that for the first time in the last few weeks the casualty list of American boys are beginning to come in from southeast Asia and that there is a change. There is a change in casualty lists.

Mr. SIKES. Because the Vietnamese forces are fighting more realistically and more aggressively than at any time heretofore. Our forces are there as advisers. Their presence at this time is essential to victory. If we pull them out, the gentleman knows very well South Vietnam is going down the drain and that would be another victory for communism. Our forces are exposed to danger, and I deplore the fact that it is necessary that they be exposed to danger, but we are now beginning to win that conflict. There is no other course for victory.

But as a result the forces of democracy are winning in the world for a change.

Mr. BOW. I am sure that the gentleman will agree with me that it is not proper to establish our foreign policy on reports of half truths and partial truths and some which cannot be valid.

Mr. SIKES. I am not defending the passage in the hearings to which the gentleman referred. I simply read into the RECORD a letter addressed to me from Mr. Hilsman which showed that he felt there had been a misunderstanding and that he wanted an opportunity to try to clear up that misunderstanding.

Mr. BOW. There could be no misunderstanding because of the language used, and it can be read in the RECORD, for the benefit of those who are interested:

#### POLICY RESEARCH STUDIES

Mr. Bow. Who reads these policy research studies, one of which I am holding in my hand marked "secret"?

Mr. HILSMAN. That particular one the President has seen.

Mr. Bow. Did it frighten him?

Mr. HILSMAN. I am not guaranteeing he read it. I know he is aware of the contents.

Mr. Bow. But who in your Department reads these?

Mr. HILSMAN. The Secretary of State has read it.

Mr. Bow. Was he frightened after he read it?

Mr. HILSMAN. In what way, sir?

Mr. Bow. The way I am frightened when I read it. We are in awful bad shape.

Mr. HILSMAN. Let us say we certainly can improve, sir, and I think we are.

(Off the record.)

Mr. Bow. Hurriedly going through the policy research study, I can find nothing of any real substance which I believe contributes to the peace of the world or to a sound foreign policy for this country. I would like to tell you, if we can, on the record, just how much good this has done.

Mr. HILSMAN. Sir, I think it has done a lot of good.

Mr. Bow. Where?

Mr. HILSMAN. If you will look on the first page past the letter where it says, "Major conclusions and findings," the first one is that "The key to fighting guerrillas is to adopt the tactics of the guerrillas themselves."

Mr. Bow. Now we are reading from a secret document. Are you opening this document up so I may use it publicly?

Mr. HILSMAN. May I supply you with an unclassified, sanitized version of this?

Mr. Bow. What does sanitized mean? Do you have one that is sane and this is not sane?

Mr. HILSMAN. Sanitary.

Mr. Bow. Cleaned up?

Mr. HILSMAN. Cleaned up, meaning removing—

Mr. Bow. I did not know whether you were putting sanity or sanitation into it.

Mr. HILSMAN. Sanitation in the sense of cleaning it up.

Mr. Bow. It is a rather remarkable thing that you want to submit to us something which has been cleaned up. You mean by that, something classified should be taken out?

Mr. HILSMAN. Yes, information which was acquired through sensitive sources.

Mr. Bow. Were the things I just read to you, do you think, classified?

Mr. HILSMAN. Some of them may have been, sir. I would have to check.

Mr. Bow. Go ahead.

Mr. HILSMAN. Sir, let us take this one, the first one, "The key to fighting guerrillas is to adopt the tactics of the guerrillas themselves."



First of all, I think this is fundamentally true. Perhaps I could make this point by telling you an anecdote. I was in Burma during World War II, and a guerrilla myself, operating behind the enemy lines. At one stage we had blown up bridges and ambushed trucks. During the middle of a rather large battle, the Japanese took 3,000 men out of the line of combat to chase this guerrilla unit.

Mr. Bow. This was where?

Mr. HILSMAN. In Burma, in World War II, an OSS guerrilla unit I commanded. The point was that this Japanese unit fought as regiments and battalions against guerrillas. They were the trained soldiers and we were not. I remember once they moved their battalions into a U-shaped trap, and then tried to chivy my OSS group up into this trap. We just went off into the jungle and faded away. They closed the trap on air. At the end of a month of this, the Japanese had suffered over 100 casualties and the OSS guerrilla group had suffered only 1. It was not because they were not better soldiers than we were. They were, in fact, much better soldiers than we were. But they did not adopt tactics which were suitable to fighting guerrillas.

Mr. Bow. Do you think this document has to do with fighting guerrillas?

Mr. HILSMAN. Yes, sir; it certainly does.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Then it is a defense paper.

Mr. HILSMAN. It is not a defense paper precisely because the key to fighting guerrillas is basically political. If you do not adapt your military tactics to political measures or measures of civic action, you will fail. In this particular instance, for example, which I mentioned, if the Japanese had adopted the correct military tactics and coupled them with certain civic actions, they would not have failed. This, I think, is the fundamental point about fighting guerrillas, and it is why we moved into this field, because no one that we could tell, and we checked this out—

Mr. Bow. With your experience and background in this, why did you not write the memorandum, instead of having this outsider come in and write these things about our country?

Mr. HILSMAN. I helped write it, sir.

Mr. Bow. You did not write the things I read to you.

Mr. HILSMAN. No, sir. There are a couple of points to this. One is that we want to do this as a supplement. This particular man used some expertise inside the Department, including some of my own and some of my own experiences. The second thing about it—

Mr. ROONEY. Expertise is one of your favorite words, is it not?

Mr. HILSMAN. Yes, sir; I am sorry. It is a bad word, too. I agree with you. I cut it out of all the written things, but I fell into it, here.

Mr. ROONEY. You overlooked one here.

Mr. HILSMAN. I apologize. I will not use it any more.

The point I wanted to make here was that there is some utility in having a person write a document that is not fully cleared and does not have to go through the whole clearance process. Of course, some of the statements you have read are not completely valid. On the other hand, there may be a half-truth here or a partial truth which will make people sit up and think.

Mr. Bow. If I am sitting down in the State Department and this is given to me as a research study from the Bureau of Intelligence and Research, I should think I would have a right to believe this is not half-truth or partial truth and to be able to rely upon it. Is our foreign policy made on reports with "half-truths" or "partial truths"; that is pretty dangerous.

Mr. HILSMAN. It should make you think and it should have some findings which are

useful if, in your judgment and in your own experience—

Mr. Bow. Do you mean to tell me in order to get the people in the State Department to think, we have to feed them half-truths? I do not agree with that. I would hope they are much more intelligent than that down there.

Mr. HILSMAN. May I point out in the letter of transmittal of this, I stated that it was done by a consultant working full time with the help of specialists within the Bureau of Intelligence and Research. "Our intention was to provide research that would be a useful input," but it was not necessarily to be the last word.

Mr. Bow. Where does it say that?

Mr. HILSMAN. I am sorry sir, in the letter of transmittal.

Mr. Bow. It does not say it is not to be the last word.

Mr. HILSMAN. No.

Mr. Bow. You started to quote from the letter. You did not have a chance to put your quotation marks where they should be. You read some pretty good language but it is not in that letter. You probably should have put that into the original letter. It is not there. If I were in the Department of State and read your original letter, I would take it this is something I could rely upon as being factual, not half-truth.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

(Mr. PELLY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Chairman, earlier in the consideration of this bill during the general debate the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] mentioned and read into the RECORD a letter from a Mrs. Adams which was dated in 1784 describing the difficulties of John Quincy Adams as Ambassador to France. In that recitation she indicated the debt that this country owed to him because of the fact that he had saved our fisheries.

Mr. Chairman, may I say that as far as I know he is the only Ambassador or anyone who followed the policies of our State Department who saved any of our fisheries.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. PELLY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I should like to say to the distinguished gentleman from Washington, on behalf of the gentleman from Ohio and myself, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], and all the members of this subcommittee, that we have done plenty to save the fisheries. There is plenty of fish money right now in this bill.

Mr. PELLY. I was referring in the policies of our State Department and our Ambassadors. I would particularly refer to the fact that no Ambassador who ever represented this country in Japan was able to save our fisheries, because all we have done is build up and help the fisheries of foreign governments while these foreign nations, in turn, competed with us and through imports ruined our own industry and the fishermen who were earning a livelihood through that means.

Mr. Chairman, I might add that this year in Alaska the salmon pack, for ex-

ample, is only about half what it was last year.

All during recent years the Japanese have fished in the North Pacific with nets, taking immature salmon while our own American fishermen could not use such nets. I point this up because of the fact that I have had a conservation bill which I introduced 6 months ago on which the Merchant Marine Committee has not yet had reports from the Department of State or the other agencies concerned. Thus there has been a delay in holding a hearing and the Congress could not consider a means by which the United States might protect our own American fishermen and our own fishery resources.

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

(Mr. CORMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Chairman, the entertainment industry has come in for some adverse comment today. I could not say that there were not isolated instances where it was justified.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman from California yield?

Mr. CORMAN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I should not like the distinguished gentleman from California to think that I have any animus toward the entertainment industry. I am one who has known something about it through the years. I worked in my college days as a union musician. If I were looking for a top-flight comedian, as I mentioned awhile ago, I would pick Buddy Hackett. In days gone by we had Joe Cook and his four Hawaiians; we had Fred Allen; we had Joe Penner and his duck; we had Eddie Cantor; we had many really top-notch comedians. If we must have a comedian to send abroad at the taxpayers' expense on a good will tour, for goodness sake, let us get a good one and not a ham to go abroad and make a "damphool" of himself and all of us.

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Chairman, I certainly concur in what the gentleman has said. I do not pretend to be qualified to select individual performers nor comment on the specific instances criticized here. But the RECORD should show that the American entertainment industry has contributed substantially during both the hot wars of yesterday and the cold war of today to the strength of this Nation and to an understanding of democracy in many parts of the world.

The selfless contributions over the years of top stars such as Danny Kaye, Bob Hope, Benny Goodman, Carole Lombard, Ella Fitzgerald, Betty Hutton, and Glenn Miller should be remembered by those who indict the profession as selfish.

It seems elementary to me that American artists and entertainers provide a necessary ingredient of the American picture we are intent on presenting to the developing and contested parts of the world. Our form of government and economy is well known for its high productivity and high living standards and



is sometimes charged with being too preoccupied with gadgetry and creature comforts. Yet, this free society of ours has been equally productive in the creative arts, the theater, and music. We can be proud of artists of the caliber of Isaac Stern, Igor Stravinsky, and Helen Hayes, and groups such as the University of Michigan Symphonic Band and the Alvin Ailey Dance Group who have let millions of people around the world see this side of our Nation.

In addition to the words of criticism directed on this floor today toward many of the personalities involved, I am hopeful my colleagues and the public will read the comments of newspapers around the world evidencing the goodwill created by this program.

The athletic feats of our young men and women participating in this program are a forceful answer to anti-American propaganda abroad that we are "a soft people living in a decadent society."

It has been implied that entertainers, unlike all other professional people hired by the Government, should work without compensation. This hardly seems more logical than to contend that doctors, dentists, and engineers should serve their country without compensation because they are professionals. The record discloses that in most instances professional artists, like all other professional people, sacrifice a part of their salary when they work for the Government. Further, I doubt that any profession has contributed as much in free talent over the years as have star performers.

As to the total cost of the program, \$2½ million is a lot of money. But on a comparative basis, it is to be noted that it is about as much as this Government spends annually on maintenance of the Senate Office Building and about one-fiftieth—not fifth—of the cost of maintaining one B-52 bomber wing for 1 year.

I respectfully submit that we would be denying ourselves of an important weapon in this crucial competition should we neglect this program.

I, for one, salute the artists who have contributed to it.

(Mr. CORMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

(Mr. ADAIR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Chairman, if I may have the attention of the chairman of the subcommittee, with respect to several remarks that have been made on the floor this afternoon relative to the cultural exchange activities. About a year ago this House and the Congress rewrote the law providing for cultural exchange programs. It is my purpose this afternoon to try to discover a little more specifically if I can how much money is in this bill for these exchange programs and for what purposes it is available.

Mr. ROONEY. There is included \$40 million. That is the exact amount, as I recall, and I was Chairman of the Committee of the Whole in this Chamber at the time that the gentleman from Indi-

ana assured the Committee of the Whole would be the overall cost of the consolidated cultural exchange programs.

Mr. ADAIR. The gentleman is correct; that was the figure that was given by representatives of the State Department to the subcommittee of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield further at that point?

Mr. ADAIR. Yes, I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. Is the gentleman from Indiana familiar with the fact that at the very time that that figure of \$40 million was given to the gentleman and to the members of his Foreign Affairs Committee there was in the works, in the Department of State, a request that would have brought the program up to about \$91 million a year?

Mr. ADAIR. The gentleman from Indiana is now familiar with that; he was not at the time the hearings were being held. I would like to ask the gentleman from New York further if the evidence before his subcommittee indicated that this sum of \$40 million would do an adequate job in the field of exchange of persons and educational and cultural activities.

Mr. ROONEY. I should fairly say in reply that when it came to the markup with regard to this item I suggested a figure in excess of \$40 million; but this figure of \$40 million represents the considered judgment of all the members of the subcommittee during the course of the markup, during which all the pros and cons were discussed. In other words, representing the subcommittee, I should say to the distinguished gentleman from Indiana that the committee feels that this will furnish an ample program in fiscal year 1963.

Mr. ADAIR. As I read the record of the hearings and the report, I gather that the request was more in the neighborhood of \$56 million.

Mr. ROONEY. I am sure the gentleman realizes that, as pointed out at page 8 of the committee report, in addition to the funds that are in this item, to wit, \$40 million, the Department plans to utilize an additional \$8,043,798, which is available from the unexpended balance of prior-year appropriations for "International Educational Exchange activities—special foreign currency program."

Mr. ADAIR. So there is in effect \$48 million-plus available?

Mr. ROONEY. That is correct.

Mr. ADAIR. For the sake of the record, what was the budget request for this item?

Mr. ROONEY. The budget request was in the amount of \$56,657,000.

Mr. ADAIR. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last five words.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, when my time expired in general debate I had started to ask a question concerning the cultural setup in Hawaii. I should like to know from one side of the aisle or the other whether we are going to continue to spend millions of dollars out there,

some of it in construction of new buildings, and not have title to the buildings or to the land on which the buildings are erected. Has this situation, which was discussed to some extent last year, been resolved?

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BOW. The gentleman will perhaps recall that the gentleman from Ohio a year ago raised the question about the lack of title. The grants provided that we could be put out within 30 days. This has now been changed. This grant has been entered into and the title of the property has been properly researched, and we have an unlimited tenure of occupancy. So far as the gentleman from Ohio is concerned, the changes were made that now give us protection.

Mr. GROSS. Then the gentleman is satisfied now that whatever expenditures are made there the U.S. Government will be protected?

Mr. BOW. We will be protected, I am satisfied of that.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman. I understand there is a reception center in Hawaii. There is also a reception center somewhere in California. I do not know whether it is in San Francisco or Los Angeles. For the life of me, I cannot understand why we maintain a reception center in California and another in Hawaii.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Iowa yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I should like to say that in both November and December of last year I inspected that reception center in Honolulu. There is a director, an assistant director, and just a few employees. The space used for the center could very well fit into just a corner of this Chamber. They were busy meeting foreign students, foreigners coming to Honolulu and the mainland under the exchange program, putting them up in private homes in Honolulu, and generally seeing that they were properly taken care of so that they might have a good impression of us.

Mr. GROSS. Recently it was brought to my attention—and I cannot get a complete fill-in on this for some reason or another from the State Department—that a gentleman by the name of Pershing Boswell, a Negro, was sent out to Hawaii as director of the reception center. Boswell, I am informed, has long years of experience. He is a career officer in the State Department.

Mr. ROONEY. A fine gentleman, a good Foreign Service officer, who has a charming wife. I have known him for years.

Mr. GROSS. Now I understand a gentleman by the name of Goemans has been sent out to head up this reception center.

Mr. ROONEY. He is a very competent young gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. And he is a friend of Teddy Kennedy.



Mr. ROONEY. And he is a friend of mine, too.

Mr. GROSS. Just a minute now. And I understand he has displaced Mr. Boswell as the director of the reception center, but both are paid the same salaries. This is the information I get. I have not confirmed it yet. Do you know whether or not we are paying two persons out there the same salaries and whether this friend of Teddy Kennedy has displaced this career officer as director of the reception center in Hawaii?

Mr. ROONEY. I believe they are not paying salaries as the gentleman suggests. But, having been there both in November and December, and having been in the company of Mr. Goemans and Mr. and Mrs. Boswell, I can report to you that everybody seemed happy. They were doing a good job insofar as running the reception center is concerned, and there was no apparent acrimony or trouble at all.

Mr. GROSS. Can the gentleman answer the question, Why did Mr. Goemans take his own secretary out there—if he did?

Mr. ROONEY. Well, that is a problem I suppose for personnel to decide.

Mr. GROSS. Are there no stenographers in Hawaii instead of having to ship one from this country? And does this conform to civil service procedure?

Mr. ROONEY. Again we are with that gentleman over in the State Department who says girls shall be no taller than 5 feet for Guayaquil, Ecuador. This is in his area. This is a personnel matter and belongs to Mr. Pollack over at the State Department.

Mr. GROSS. I hope the State Department will fill me in. I am trying to find out, I will say to the gentleman, about these cases.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to proceed for 5 additional minutes.)

Mr. GROSS. Now, I would like to know something about the contributions to international organizations. There was supposed to have been a financial crisis, you know, in the United Nations beginning last November, and they said they had to have a bond issue. The bond issue still has not been approved.

What I want to know is how they are financing the United Nations operation, if there was a deficit of \$100 to \$200 million last November. Where are they getting the money to operate without the bond issue?

Mr. ROONEY. I understand they hope to obtain in this bill from the United States \$26,739,279. This sum has nothing whatever to do with UNEF, the United Nations Emergency Force operations in the Congo or the operation in the Middle East. This \$26,739,279 is in effect to pay for the dues of the United States to the United Nations. I might advise the distinguished gentleman and the House that just today, the International Court of Justice announced their decision with regard to the United Nations matter. They have held that any nation which has refused to pay their assessments with regard to the Congo is

technically in arrears, and I would expect that our American representatives to the United Nations will very shortly make objection that unless the Soviet Union, the Communist satellites and those nations which have refused to pay the Congo assessment and other assessments pay them up, they must be disqualified when it comes to the right to any vote in the United Nations.

Mr. GROSS. Is it true or is it not true that they have been raiding other funds? This bill today makes funds available to UNESCO, to UNICEF and various subsidiary agencies.

Mr. ROONEY. Yes, they are all listed on page 5 of the committee report.

Mr. GROSS. Just a minute. Is it true that they have been raiding other funds to keep this polyglot organization going?

Mr. ROONEY. It is pretty hard to agree to the gentleman's suggestion when he uses the word "raiding."

If they have been transferring some funds from one account to another because of this emergency and in order to keep the United Nations' activities going, and I believe everybody is interested in keeping the United Nations and its activities going, I find no fault with the transfers.

Mr. GROSS. Call it raiding or whatever you want, they have been manipulating funds as when they took \$10 million from the U.N. Children's Fund.

Mr. ROONEY. I did not say that. I said that if they did I would not object to their transfer.

Mr. GROSS. Where have they been getting the money to run this organization?

Mr. ROONEY. Is the gentleman aware of the fact that a certain amount of the bonds has already been sold?

Mr. GROSS. Already sold? There are pledges to take a certain amount of them. We have agreed, according to Under Secretary Ball, to reimburse the British for taking \$12 million of these bonds, and we will find means of reimbursing the British. But I still do not have an answer to the question of where they are getting the money to run this organization.

Let me ask the gentleman another question.

Mr. ROONEY. I shall say to the gentleman that we are merely paying our dues to the U.N. under the terms of this bill—trying to do it, and I expect we are going to do it.

Mr. GROSS. Yes, and by keeping our assessments paid to all these various subsidiary organizations we are in turn financing the deficit if the U.N. is raiding these funds as they did a year or so ago from UNICEF, the U.N. Children's Fund; they took \$10 million out of that fund to keep the organization going. I hope it has been paid back. When we pay our regular assessments and they raid these funds then we are certainly putting up the money for the deficits, irrespective of the bond issues, and I do not like it.

Mr. ROONEY. I think the gentleman is correct in understanding that the \$10 million has been paid back.

Mr. GROSS. I hope so.

With respect to the pay of the United Nations employees, do I understand they are paid salaries that in effect reimburse them for their Federal and municipal taxes; that they are paid salaries that give a cost-of-living differential, in other words, a hardship differential in the city of New York? I did not know until recently that New York was a hardship post.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman is using the wrong word. It is a cost-of-living differential rather than hardship. We generally use "hardship" to indicate a place like Ouagadougou.

Mr. GROSS. But they are reimbursed for their taxes paid. Is that correct?

Mr. ROONEY. That is my understanding.

Mr. CAHILL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I trust the comments I am about to make will not be construed as being critical of the distinguished chairman or any member of his committee. Also I trust they may not be construed as being critical of the entertainment industry in general. I wish to continue the colloquy I had with the gentleman from California [Mr. LIPSCOMB] in regard to this cultural program that is being administered by the State Department. I therefore hope that what I am about to say will be considered as being extremely critical of the administration of this cultural program by the State Department.

Before generalizing and making my criticism of this program I would like to bring to the attention of the committee an incident that occurred in the State of New Jersey, where the American Legion band was the State champion of New Jersey for 9 consecutive years, recommended by the National American Legion band to participate in the world music contest in Holland.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. CAHILL. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. I wonder if the gentleman would be kind enough to tell the Committee of the Whole whether it was a band in the true sense of the word or a fife, drum, and bugle corps?

Mr. CAHILL. No, it was a band in the true sense of the word. It is my understanding that there were 150 bands and orchestras invited to this forthcoming music festival.

Mr. ROONEY. If the gentleman will further yield, the reason I asked that question is because of my having been an oldtime band and orchestra musician, and a member of the musicians union in New York. I have an aversion to fife, drum, and bugle corps, which make a lot of noise.

Strange to say, being Irish I am also against the bagpipe bands. They make too much noise, too.

Mr. CAHILL. I may say to the gentleman, being Irish myself, I am agreed as far as the Scotch bands are concerned, but not the Irish bugle corps.

Having heard this band, Mr. Chairman, I can assure you they would have made America proud. However, the



point is not quality of the music. The point is this organization had to raise some \$35,000 to attend. They raised \$28,000. Then they made application, after having written to Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, to somebody and to somebody. They finally got to the Cultural Division of the State Department there. They asked for \$15,000 in order to let these people go to represent the United States and they were turned down.

Here is my objection—not to their turn down, Mr. Chairman—and I would like to ask this question: Why is it that in addition to the Joey Adams show, which cost us \$250,000, why do we pay professional entertainers who could through the medium of their own booking agents be booked in the finest theaters, the finest restaurants, the finest cafes in Europe, and make money out of it? Why do we pay these people?

Mr. ROONEY. My answer has to be, I do not know, to be honest with the gentleman. His is the very question I have been asking the State Department ever since they started this program.

Mr. CAHILL. Let me say to the chairman, we paid Benny Goodman's Band \$109,000, we paid Louis Armstrong \$20,000, we paid the Holiday on Ice \$53,000. I know myself that every one of these organizations could have been booked into the best hotels in Europe and could have gone anywhere and been paid for it.

I have come to the conclusion, Mr. Chairman, they have perverted the admonition of our distinguished President. They have said in effect, it is not what you can do for your country but what your country can do for you that counts.

The State Department should listen more to the admonitions of the distinguished chairman and cut out this nonsense.

Mr. ROONEY. Before the gentleman leaves this subject, this colloquy reminds me of the fact that Helen Hayes of stage fame made a great sacrifice by playing at the rate of \$1,500 a week of the taxpayers' money, as did June Havoc on the same trip at \$1,300 a week. When the stage company was playing in English and touring in Latin America Miss June Havoc, who was getting \$1,000 a week, threatened to quit the tour unless she was raised to \$1,300 a week.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CAHILL. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Speaking of nonsense, I would suggest to the Members, if they want to really read some nonsense, read Cindy Adams' articles that she wrote to the newspapers while she was on tour with her husband in this Asian territory. I have never read more hogwash than that.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New Jersey has expired.

(By unanimous consent (at the request of Mr. ROONEY), Mr. CAHILL was allowed to proceed for 3 additional minutes.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CAHILL. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. In connection with the subject mentioned by the distinguished gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS] about the newspaper articles written by Cindy Adams, there will be found in the printed hearings every article that she wrote which was handed to the committee, having been clipped by the State Department. There is no testimony in these printed hearings with regard to Joey or Cindy Adams which was put in the mouth of any witness. Everything in this regard was read directly from documents produced by the State Department on demand of the subcommittee.

Mr. GROSS. But it took hours and I suspect a few days.

Mr. ROONEY. It not only took hours, but the committee encountered deliberate lies. We were first told there were no derogatory reports made. I believe it was Dorothy Kilgallen who wrote a column which came to the attention of the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. Lipscomb] and the gentleman from California brought up the matter in the subcommittee. When we first inquired as to whether or not there were any troubles on the trip, we were told "Oh, no." Were there any derogatory reports back from the posts that the troupe visited? "Oh, no." Then we said, "Please bring all the wires on the troupe up here at 2 o'clock this afternoon and we shall see." Well, we then went through them and they were full of derogatory reports in regard to the conduct of Adams on the tour.

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CAHILL. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MEADER. Could I ask the gentleman where in the record this testimony occurs? I would like to read it.

Mr. ROONEY. It is in the Department of State hearings.

Mr. CAHILL. May I conclude my remarks by saying there is one other matter I would like to bring to the attention of the committee that was brought to my attention by the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. Lipscomb].

Now, we have all of these professional organizations who are being paid by the State Department to go to Europe and yet, according to the information given to me by the State Department, whoever or whatever organization is to go must first be auditioned, and it is my understanding that the State Department is paying an organization in New York, ANTA, over \$100,000 to arrange these tours. It seems to me a bit ridiculous that Benny Goodman and Louis Armstrong and Helen Hayes have to be auditioned before they can be sent to Europe at American expense.

I sincerely trust, Mr. Chairman, that you will continue your vigilant and very effective fight to straighten out the State Department.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, here is the Joey Adams troupe testimony, which I shall read to you, beginning at page 755 of the printed hearings:

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Bow?

Mr. Bow. Mr. Chairman, Mr. LIPSCOMB will have to leave. May I yield to him?

Mr. ROONEY. Surely.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Thank you, Mr. Bow.

#### JOEY ADAMS SHOW

Could you tell us something about this Joey Adams show listed on page 356 of the justifications?

Mr. COOMBS. I would like to ask Mr. Isenbergh to reply to that. I can only say personally that I had a meeting some weeks ago in Bangkok of all our Asian people who had experienced the Joey Adams show and as far as the public reaction was concerned it was reported uniformly good. The show went beyond the big cities. It fascinated people who had never seen anything of this sort. It was much better in quality than the kind of vaudeville and trained bear acts the Soviet Union had been putting on in this area.

Perhaps Mr. Isenbergh could add to that.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. We spent \$256,000 on this show?

Mr. ISENBERGH. Yes, Mr. Lipscomb.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. How many entertainers?

Mr. ISENBERGH. There were 25 in the company. They gave 97 performances in 122 days. In addition to that, they made over 40 special appearances at hospitals, orphanages, schools, and foreign military installations.

May I add to what Mr. Coombs has said that both the Russians and the Chinese have been sending variety shows to south Asia and the Near East with a great deal of success. Our posts have repeatedly requested a variety show and it was in response to those requests and the Communist competition that we started on this.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mrs. Adams was the mistress of ceremonies of this show?

Mr. ISENBERGH. Mrs. Adams was along and began each show with an introduction in the language of each new country. She was paid only for her transportation.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Is she also a newspaper writer? Did she send columns back to the United States?

Mr. ISENBERGH. She is a writer and I believe she did do that, sir.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Has your Department had an opportunity to read her columns or see what she was writing and sending home?

Mr. ISENBERGH. Yes, sir. They have come to our attention.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Do you have them available so that the committee could look at them?

Mr. ISENBERGH. I do not have them here but I can supply a file of those columns for you.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Was she inclined to be critical of the presentation or the problems the group encountered?

Mr. ISENBERGH. On the contrary, I think her columns were a verification of the success of the show.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. I do not mean of the show, naturally, as she was a part of it, but of the countries and some of the things that were going on?

Mr. ISENBERGH. I do not recall that that was the general tone of her comment.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. I understand she said in one column they had been playing nothing but palaces, to the heads of state of the elite of various foreign lands at the taxpayers' expense. Do you recall anything of that sort?

Mr. ISENBERGH. No, I do not. The experience is very much to the contrary and I would be surprised if she described her experience in exactly those terms. I do not know whether I pointed out that the total attendance at the performances of the variety show was 222,400, an average of about 2,500 per performance. I also pointed out that in addition to this there were special appearances in hospitals, schools, and or-



phanages, as well as at the military installation of the countries. This would hardly be consistent with merely playing to the heads of state, although they did that as well.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. How much was Mr. Joey Adams paid?

Mr. ISENBERGH. The whole troupe was paid for on a package basis. The cost was \$10,000 per week. This figure was arrived at as a result of long negotiation.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Isenbergh, surely you know how much Adams got a week, do you not?

Mr. ISENBERGH. No, sir; I do not.

Mr. ROONEY. Is there any secret about this? Excuse me, Mr. LIPSCOMB.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Surely.

Mr. ROONEY. You mean in the negotiations you did not learn from ANTA how much he was paid?

Mr. ISENBERGH. Do you want me to tell you how the negotiations were conducted?

Mr. ROONEY. I do not care how the negotiations were conducted. Mr. Adams was paid every week. You should know how much.

Mr. ISENBERGH. Payment was made as a package to the agent for the company. The show was full of headliners who had played Las Vegas and like spots and their original demand was for exactly three times the final figure. The average pay per performer comes out at \$450 a week, out of which they had to pay all their food and lodging. The result is that the total cost was much lower than a comparable show could be gotten for in the United States, and I do not know how much of this went to Joey Adams.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Will you submit for the committee to observe the columns that Mrs. Adams wrote so that we can take a look at them?

Mr. ISENBERGH. Yes, I will.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Chairman, on last Tuesday we discussed some newspaper columns which were written during the tour of Joey Adams. The articles have been submitted and I have had an opportunity to look at some of them very quickly. These articles were written, as I understand it, by Mrs. Cindy Adams, who is Mr. Joey Adams' wife and who was on the tour. Is that correct?

Mr. ISENBERGH. That is correct, sir.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. And what was her responsibility on the tour?

Mr. ISENBERGH. She gave an introductory talk at every performance in the language of the particular country.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Did she speak the language of all these countries?

Mr. ISENBERGH. She learned it phonetically for the purpose of doing this.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. And she was briefed on what to say in each country they visited and given the phonetic introduction she would give at each performance?

Mr. ISENBERGH. This must have been so, sir.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Is this the way it was done?

Mr. ISENBERGH. I do not know but I assume that she had competent guidance.

I have just had this verified, that she was briefed on what should be said.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Is this an accurate quote from an article written by Dorothy Kilgallen and appeared in the press:

"She does not know the language of the countries being entertained.

"I ascertained from Mr. Bowman that someone in the State Department at each stop along the line whips up a phonetic introduction for her and she memorizes it. Mr. Bowman said she is very good at it."

Mr. ISENBERGH. Mr. Bowman has just confirmed that this is the case.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. In my questioning I do not want in any way to imply that these people who go on these tours are not doing it at some personal sacrifice. Traveling in some of the underdeveloped countries; I realize

it is difficult. What is the purpose of sending a unit such as the Joey Adams troupe to these countries in the Far East? What is our objective as a country?

Mr. ISENBERGH. Our objective is to have an American presence there that reaches the people in an effective, affirmative way, which is precisely what this tour achieved.

I have here a clipping from the New York Times of December 10, 1961, headed "U.S. Variety Show Is Charming India—Audiences and Critics Like Joey Adams Troupe." This is typical of the reactions throughout his tour.

I also, to repeat what I said yesterday, point out that this particular show was designed to respond to the heavy saturation in this area of variety shows by the Communist countries.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Did Mrs. Adams have any arrangements with the State Department in regard to sending a column back to the Town and Village newspaper in New York?

Mr. ISENBERGH. No, sir. We were not aware of these columns until after the event. The Town and Country newspaper is, as you know, a community newspaper which does not come to the attention of people outside of the community. It did not come to our attention until after the columns had appeared.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Did the columns come to your attention while the troupe was on tour?

Mr. ISENBERGH. My recollection is that the first that I heard of this was after the tour was over, but I am not absolutely certain.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Has there been any opportunity for you to evaluate these articles that have appeared in the press and to determine whether or not they did any harm to the tour or to our relations with the people we were trying to reach in an effective affirmative way?

Mr. ISENBERGH. As I pointed out, the audience for these columns is a very limited audience.

Mr. ROONEY. He did not ask you that. He asked you what the consequences of the published articles were.

Mr. ISENBERGH. I feel they did not do any harm to the purposes of the tour. In any event, what we know about the reaction is overwhelmingly favorable.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. In other words, you feel the contents of these articles have not in any way been funneled back to the countries she discussed in the articles?

Mr. ISENBERGH. I have no way of knowing that, but I would be surprised if they have been communicated to any significant extent to the other countries.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. There was a young lady in the Peace Corps who dropped a post card accidentally before it was mailed and it created considerable turmoil because she spoke of the poverty in the country in which she was stationed. Is that right?

Mr. ISENBERGH. That is true, sir.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. How do you think Mrs. Adams can write about this kind of thing in this country and not have any objection from the State Department?

Mr. ISENBERGH. The State Department, as I said, had no opportunity to object because the columns did not come to our attention until after they had appeared. But the proof of the pudding is in the eating and we have had no indication of any adverse effects in any of the countries. On the contrary, we have letters from officials of the other countries commenting upon the success of the Joey Adams show there.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Do you think the kind of articles written by Mrs. Cindy Adams is the type of thing that should accompany a tour or cultural presentation? Do you think that this was a good thing?

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES BY CINDY ADAMS

Mr. ROONEY. The difficulty with this interrogation, Mr. LIPSCOMB, is that we do

not presently have in the record the articles to which you are making reference, so I suggest that we insert all the columns in this regard in the record and then the reader of the record can decide for himself whether they are good or bad.

CINDY SAY: KABUL—A CITY OF CONTRASTS  
(By Cindy Adams)

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—Cindy Adams is currently on a good will tour of the Near and Far East with her comedian husband, Joey Adams, and a troupe of entertainers. The tour is sponsored by the U.S. State Department.)

KABUL, AFGHANISTAN.—Well, as we clever writers say, here we are in Afghanistan. It's 12,000 miles away from the United States. It's 250 miles away from the U.S.S.R. It's 10 days away from anything by airmail and if Rand McNally himself quizzed me, I still don't know where we are. I only know we had breakfast in New York, lunch in London, a snack in Paris, tea in Geneva and heartburn in Cairo before changing planes in Bombay and Delhi where we inherited a barefoot pilot. Nice and early Friday we grabbed an Air India jet and nice and late Monday, 4 days later, we landed in Kabul. So, if your travel agent claims it's a keen place for a weekend—forget it.

Desert area surrounded by mountains, Kabul's hot and dry daytime, cool and dusty come night and the altitude is very high. It's the home of karakul or what we call persian lamb. It's where you order postage stamps in advance 'cause they're printed as needed. It's where the Army's trained by Soviets and uniformed by Germans. It's where Moslem ladies in modern knee-length skirts trot alongside women in centuries-old "Chadari" which means "curtain" and is the veil which covers from head to foot. It's where transportation is divided betwixt American made autos and garden variety mules. It's where main boulevards are shared by sheep, oxen, 1961 Ford station wagons, bearded men in turbans, horse-drawn carts, and high-heeled women in angle-length veils. And it's where you have to guzzle bottled water even to brush your teeth.

Our troupe of 24, traveling on behalf of President Kennedy's cultural exchange program, is appearing here at the Jeshyn Fair. This is their annual week-long Independence celebration which really falls in May but gets celebrated come August cause the weather is better. It's outdoors with booths and pavilions. Sort of like the World's Fair only turban style. Every country is represented by an exhibit.

I wouldn't say the admission is commensurate with Joey's talent, but to see us it's roughly two Afghanis or, when you smooth it out, a hot nickel. We did a command performance for the royal family and the King sent us his compliments. The Crown Prince came back four times to see Buddy Rich and his great jazz group. An amateur guitarist, he's asked permission to sit in. Joey said "Sure" if His Highness could arrange for him to do a split week at the palace. Poor Joey's always wanted to work at the palace.

CINDY SAYS: A RESPONSIBLE PRESS?

(By Cindy Adams, written while airborne from Bangkok to Chiangmai, Thailand)

"The American press has become superficial," snapped our Ambassador of Afghanistan, Henry A. Byroade, who was the youngest general in the Army and a once-upon-a-time Assistant Secretary of State before brightening the Foreign Service. He told this to me in an exclusive interview just before we left Kabul. "Their anxiety to sell newspapers and sensationalism at the risk of inaccuracy and misleading statements about foreign relations makes our job more difficult."



"Such sloppy reporting is particularly true in underdeveloped areas where they figure nobody reads it anyhow."

Warming to his pet conversational peeve, His Excellency refuted this by illustrating that President Nasser fathoms the depth of U.S. sentiment against him by devouring seven major U.S. dailies every night.

In 1955 Nasser spoke these words: "No Arab is now speaking in terms of the fact that Israel should be destroyed." Three days later a New York newspaper featured the headline, "Israel should be destroyed," says Nasser.

"He was furious," related the Ambassador, his powder-blue eyes narrowing with disgust. "As Ambassador to Egypt, I could only try to explain how America's press is really free. How there's no Government control. I played the incident down. But he's no fool. This worsened our relations. Made him distrust us."

Our interview has been staged in the back of the busy Ambassador's official limousine as, with flags flying, he whisked about Afghanistan's capital. En route to a conference with the Prime Minister, he continued with underdeveloped areas of the world getting underdeveloped coverage in the news. "They figure nobody else knows anything more about these out-of-the-way places than they do anyhow. But what's out of the way today isn't out of the way tomorrow. Take Korea, Laos, the Congo, and other spots Americans knew previously only through fiction."

One top magazine immortalized Afghanistan without explaining it's but 250 miles from Khrushchev's boardinghouse reach or that there's 400 miles of Russian border at that point, or that Russia has a greater concentrated effort on this country in proportion to its size than anyplace in the world. Instead, the article was sexed up to create the impression the King had a harem. "Wasn't true, but it was more interesting," commented the Ambassador dryly. "The Government was very upset and protested officially to Washington at this vile treatment of their country. This particular magazine was barred here, which in turn hurts our spread of democracy through the printed word."

Another newspaperman wrote that the Pathans, the warring tribe of nomads on both sides of the Pakistan-Afghanistan border, quote—"Love to fight even more than they love to lust." "Just so happens lust is not an outstanding occupation among these people," commented Byroade, "but what's he care? It's a catchy phrase. Any news about the Khyber Pass is exciting. So what if he doesn't know the people? So what if he's never seen any of them? This is an unknown part of the world anyway."

The chauffeur, at that point, had swerved to avoid an unescorted sheep who was sauntering down the dirt road which is to Kabul what the Champs Elysees is to gay Paree. Without dropping a comma, the Right Honorable "Hank" Byroade continued.

"These people begin to doubt us. They feel such irresponsibility, such misinformation, sways public opinion in a government where public opinion determines the government."

"When I was Ambassador to South Africa 2½ years ago, one reporter spent weeks looking for a sign saying, 'Natives and animals aren't allowed.' I roamed the whole country. Never saw it. He claims he did. And that was the story he sent home. Hell, there's no problem without two sides. But he didn't want to study the issues. He traveled 5,000 miles with one object: To find a dramatic example of how bad something is."

"Our editors must realize this fault and redouble efforts to insure accurate reporting. It's worth any cost to cover the world more

competently than we do. It is our responsibility as leaders of the free world that our public be as fully and accurately informed as possible. We cannot afford the luxury of misinformation just to sell newspapers."

#### CINDY SAYS: RAGS AT A PREMIUM

(By Cindy Adams)

KATMANDU, NEPAL.—Beginning of our fourth week—80 miles south of the Red China border, ringed by the Himalayan Mountains, is Nepal. Considered by Government academicians to be the most underdeveloped country on this planet, it's the farthest point from central United States of America. From here on in, wherever you wander, you're nearer home.

A country of 9 million, this kingdom has no sanitation whatever but zillions of gilt encrusted Buddhist temples all over. It has but 80 miles of railroad and but 300 miles of "navigable" dirt road. Navigable, meaning just barely "jeepable." Barring occasional bicycles, jeeps are the mode of transportation for foreigners. The locals make it on foot.

The primitive Nepalese live in the equivalent of the 1500's. There's practically no sign of the wheel. There are no cars except official ones. No wheelbarrows. Brick and wood are toted on one's back with the straps around the forehead. No wagons. Water is carried in pails connected by a pole balanced across the shoulders. No carriages. Babies are carried either papoose style or on the hip. Not even a revolving wheel in the wells. Water buckets are lowered manually.

The tail end of their monsoon season, Katmandu is steamy afternoons and rainy come night. There's only one road out of Nepal and come monsoon season that's closed off, so the only exit and entrance is by air. And in bad weather, the DC-3—only aircraft that can set down here—can't land, thereby virtually isolating Nepal. There are no phones. There are no cable offices except one and that's in the Indian Embassy. Air-mail in this out-of-the-way stop is slow, as planes do not arrive or leave more than a few times a week. The only contact you feel closely in this part of the world is the hot breath of Red China.

To describe the poverty of the Nepalese is to cite what happened when our troupe did an outside show. Joey wanted to scrape the mud from his shoes and asked for a rag. Answered an English-speaking Nepalese, "Mr. Adams, we have no rags in Nepal. We're all wearing them here."

Average day in the life of Joey and I, as heads of President Kennedy's cultural exchange program, was one day last week. Up 5:30 a.m. in Delhi, India, the overnight stopover from Kabul to Katmandu. As usual, the 8 a.m. Indian Airlines flight was hours late taking off. After sitting around the airport like displaced persons, all 24 of us plus 3,000 pounds of equipment, arrived in Katmandu midday. Posed for pictures (Life magazine sent a crew to photograph the troupe during our 5 days here), had an official lunch, an hour briefing on local do's and don'ts, 2 hours with our Ambassador in an official visit, a press conference with the Minister of Public Affairs, then rehearsal, then an impromptu appearance at a hospital, then finally unpacking.

Had 1 hour to press clothes and bathe, before the official Embassy reception, where Joey and I stood 2 hours on the receiving line. In our 1 hour, we discovered the water was off (naturally) so no bath, and the electricity suffered a power failure (figures) so no pressing. After the reception came the 2-hour show, then an official state dinner with the royal family to welcome us on behalf of the Royal Nepalese Government.

Natch, us commoners couldn't amscray before their highnesses and their fantastic-

nesses were having a ball \* \* \* so-o-o, with a song in my heart and a pain in my passport, I finally laid me down to sleep at 2 a.m.—21½ hours later.

Come to think of it, this was an easy day—only one show.

#### CINDY SAYS: "PRINCE—ANYONE?"

(By Cindy Adams)

BANGKOK, THAILAND.—As we left Katmandu, Nepal, in some kind of twin-engine kite for Calcutta, India, I discovered the Red Chinese Ambassador was aboard. I mean, I had no choice. I had to wish the old boy Godspeed. After all, we were on the same plane.

Whilst changing for a jet to Bangkok, we experienced a great kick. In a window was a copy of Joey's 1954 bestseller, "Cindy and I." We didn't price it though cause, let's face it, we'd both read it before.

Our troupe had been briefed that in Moslem and Buddhist countries, we shouldn't whack anyone on the back Yankee-style or in any way touch them. The more orthodox scrub their persons and houses top to bottom if a westerner even crosses their threshold let alone has physical contact. Unfortunately, our briefings came just a couple of physical contacts too late.

One of our group was relating a pleasant little joke to a bunch of pleasant little listeners. One of them didn't laugh. Our hero thumped him on the shoulder with a "Doncha get it, Mac?" "Mac" turned out to be the Crown Prince.

In India, another of our boys was standing behind a nice, unassuming seated gentleman. Our boy was weary, the chair was backless, so he leaned his paws on the shoulder of the nice, unassuming seated gentleman who stiffened slightly. When rigor mortis set in everybody wondered why, till we found out he was the Indian Ambassador.

Then, of course, there was the time I personally kept calling a certain Prime Minister "honey." I don't know what a prime example of a Prime Minister is. I only know that whatever he should look like, this dear soul didn't.

In Kabul, Afghanistan, one of us, when introduced to another Prince, said, "Pleasure to meet you, Your Highness. I hope we can play your country sometime." Muttered Joey quietly, "This is his country."

In these smaller places, there's almost more royalty than commoners. Sometimes you can't tell the princess from the peasants without a scoreboard. \* \* \* In one country even our well-oriented Ambassador made a class A goof. Sitting outdoors, in the semi-darkness, amongst the 20,000 people in our audience, our Ambassador saved one empty seat for his wife. Engrossed in conversation, he barely noticed somebody lowering himself into the sea. He only said quickly, "Sorry, this is reserved." Even in the blackout he thought he detected a surprised look blanket the face of the seat stealer. Something made him do a double take. When he did, he looked smack into the wounded eyes of the King's brother. Many apologies and scrapings and bowing later, he and the King's kin were gabbing away whilst Mrs. Ambassador was craning her neck from behind the SRO sign.

Everywhere, admissions for our show equaled admissions to a show their country would have. In Bangkok, prices are 5, 10, and 15 baht. A baht's 5 cents. In Kabul we worked the Jeshyn Fair. It's held annually. Every few years there's the International Jeshyn, like this year, where all countries participate in pavilions, exhibits, and/or shows. I won't tell you what it cost to see us. I can only tell you that admission to the whole fair was the equivalent of 2 cents.



I don't care what my mother says, this is an underprivileged area and it had nothing whatever to do with Joey's talent.

**CINDY SAYS: U.S. "DON'T" LIST IS LONG**  
(By Cindy Adams)

PHNOM PENH, CAMBODIA.—I'd always heard the cheapest commodity in Asia was human life. However, when trouping for our country's cultural exchange program, you soon discover that even more plentiful than rice bowls are your lists of do's and don'ts issued by the State Department.

For females, high on the list are low necklines. They're verboten, forbidden, and you positively darsn't feature them in Moslem countries. And you don't wear slacks or shorts. And, for men, you don't trot about with sportshirts, no jackets, and 5 o'clock shadow.

The biggest don't is don't discuss politics. Second, don't boast how wonderful our wonderful United States of America is. Third, biggest don't being don't call the locals natives. Do call them, nationals. (Anybody ever hear that old saw, "The nationals are restless tonight?")

In Afghanistan, if you buy karacul hats, turbans, their embroidered national dress, or other indigenous garb, don't wear it locally. It's felt you're trying too hard. In Hindu India, don't whack anybody on the back in palsy-walsy Yankee style. And, so's we don't look too openhanded, don't overtip; don't feed the beggars. In Buddhist Nepal, don't dare touch or even graze a lady. Don't even shake hands unless she offers first. It's an unpardonable offense punishable by the unwritten law, the written law, and any other laws the menfolks got laying around. And don't step on orange or yellow rocks; they're considered gods.

But, like the gentleman says, you ain't heard nothin yet til Bangkok. Here, they got two No. 1 don'ts. First No. 1 don't concerns "The King and I." Just don't mention it. They're sensitive about this, deem it fiction not truth, consider it demeaned he who was Thailand's father of education and reduced His Majesty to an ordinary mortal rather than a supreme being.

Second No. 1 don't regards the worst word in Thai language which is the bottom of your foot. Because of this, even shoeshine parlors are taboo hereabouts. So, don't point your feet at anybody; don't sit with your legs crossed; don't expose the soles of your shoes.

Comes next the bunch of make sures. Make sure you don't mention President Kennedy more than once in your official speeches. Sounds like we're pressing. Make sure you throw in a kind word for our ambassador but make sure you don't lay it on too thick. Sounds like logrolling.

Then there's the second-string don'ts: Don't touch Thai on the head or shoulders. That's the sacred part of their being. Don't point or shake your finger. In Thailand it's a gesture of accusation. Don't stand over a seated Thai when conversing. Nobody knows why, unless maybe that it's just plain rude. For females, don't touch orange-robed monks. For everybody, don't raise your voice or shout to anyone. And don't kiss or display affection publicly.

**CINDY SAYS: TOURIST-TEACHERS IN LAOS**  
(By Cindy Adams)

SINGAPORE.—Teachers who teach readin', writin', and whateveritis in a little red schoolhouse in Maine may have difficult moments, but tourists who double at cramming it into 700 Lao in a little bombed schoolhouse in Vientiane are really put to the test.

The Lao-American Association opened its doors September 1959. They nearly shut them August 1960. State Department sponsored, it was staffed by wives of the menfolk stationed hereabouts. Come August 19 all

500 were ordered to amscray and take to the high ground for protection. This left our American men femaleless, our Lao pupils teacherless, and it's a draw as to who was hardest hit.

Anybody who spoke English was pressed into service. If you could say, "How are you?" without faltering, you taught advanced classes. The substitutes—Army officers, Embassy staffers, an odd missionary or two—were aided by shanghaiing anybody passing through. Photographers in town for National Geographic took a class, some Yale fellow rattling around the world took a class and though today tourist rate doesn't reach that of Siberia, anybody, who made a wrong left and landed just long enough to get out—took a class.

Joey Adams' show, touring for President Kennedy's cultural exchange program, arrived on a Thursday. Friday, one of our dancers, our pantomimist's wife, and myself were smoked out, given ricksha service to the school, handed the lessons and pointed toward a blackboard. Lao-American's slogan is, "Have books will travel." This was 2 weeks ago. I'm reminded of it today because a thank you letter from the school just reached me here in Singapore.

Pupils, age 10 to 50, pay 600 kip (\$7.50) per 3-month course. They have 8 classrooms. Come emergencies the auditorium is sectioned. This expedites pandemonium since their method is choral mimicry. The instructor recites; the class repeats. This having been French Indochina, many speak French. We were cautioned to employ "direct" methods, meaning only English.

My class, 2-C, had 180 hours of English. At times it felt they'd had more than I. "Janet Taylor was ready 10:30 on the dot," I recited. They repeated it beautifully. Everything's going to be fine, I thought. "What means 'on the dot'?" somebody asked. Utilizing my wristwatch I explained it meant "exactly." Feeling proud of myself I commenced forging onward but something stopped me. "How would you use 'on the dot'?" I asked. Grinning, one lady announced brightly, "I want a dress on the dot like yours."

I continued, but with less bravado, till Janet Taylor, my nemesis, opened a can of fruit. They couldn't understand "can." I started explaining in French. Then I recalled that's taboo. Then I realized I could not remember the French word for "can" anyway. Immediately I thought: The most important thing is not to panic. I clawed at the 26 pictorial charts lining the wall. Nothing. I pantomimed. Nothing. I squawked, "Tin—metal—." Nothing. I drew a picture. It looked like a square with a yo-yo on either end. Eventually I grabbed an interpreter who announced dolefully that the stupid teacher would bring one next day to show the class.

It was a broiling hot day. Drenched with perspiration and failure, I emerged a sodden mass. Before I killed myself, all I wanted out of life was an iced tea. Nobody understood. I used sign language, drew sketches. Nothing.

Frankly, I'd love to take another class. If only to bring them a can and teach them two words: "iced tea."

**CINDY SAYS: COMMAND PERFORMANCE PROBLEM**  
(By Cindy Adams)

DJAKARTA, INDONESIA.—Since the Joey Adams Variety Show amscrayed New York on August 18 for the Java-Sumatra-Indonesia circuit, which is the southeast Asian version of New York, New Haven, and Hartford, we've played the Palace more times than Nora Bayes. Traveling as good will ambassadors on behalf of President Kennedy's cultural exchange program, our troupe of 23 has entertained the King and Queen of Thailand, the King and Queen of

Afghanistan, the King and Queen of Nepal, the Queen and a stray princess or two in Cambodia and one of those three cranky princes from Laos.

So, although another command performance was routine, sharing a rice bowl with Sukarno wasn't. To do it, we flew in from Laos via Bangkok the night before with no sleep. We'd hoisted ourselves at 7 a.m. to make a 10 o'clock Royal Air Lao flight to Bangkok which didn't leave until noon. For reasons, known to absolutely nobody, we always have to decorate the bloody airports an hour and a half ahead of even the pilot. "Hurry up and wait" is our slogan.

In Bangkok, seems our 3,800 pounds of equipment plus hand luggage couldn't fit our Garuda Indonesian airplane. They removed some seats. Then there weren't enough seats so they replaced them and removed the luggage. Finally they replaced them and bumped some extra passenger. We left 3 hours late.

Only one problem upon arrival. Nothing serious. Just seems someone mislaid 17 pieces of luggage. "Don't worry," they chorused. "Fear not," they said. "It'll come manana." So, they bowed, we bowed, and next day there was only one problem. The sole plane due from Thailand arrived luggageless. We were scheduled for Sukarno's country palace in Bogor, 5 p.m. Djakarta's 6 hours from Bangkok. Bogor's an hour drive from Djakarta. Noontime everyone was in a funk. Except Joey. He was calm and cool and numb from panic. I mean, lets face it, who stands up a president? We could find our next stop would be Loew's firing squad.

A priority cable was sent from our Indonesian Ambassador to our Thailand Ambassador. Couched in diplomatic talk, the gist was "H-E-L-P." Sukarno had requested an American show for years. He'd looked forward to this for months. He'd invited 500 of the top 400 of Indonesia. And we hadn't one shred of stage equipment and half our girls had no personal luggage whatever.

The Thailand Embassy chartered a Royal Thai Airforce plane and cabled back, "Keep your tuxedo on, luggage arriving 7 p.m." The plane was an hour late. President Sukarno stationed his army at the airport to unload, had his aides whisk it through customs and Government trucks and a police escort stood by to careen it to Bogor.

Meanwhile, back at the Palace, the natives were getting restless. It was 9:30. The calmest and most gracious of everyone was the President himself. Like any good host, he mixed, mingled, soothed, joked, even sang songs to pass the hours and told us that although his invitees sported silks, satins, and brocades, we girls looked lovely in our 2-day-old crumpled, perspired drip-dry flight outfits.

The show was a big hit, the President was delighted and said it accomplished much in bringing the love, friendship, and joy of America to Indonesia.

But there was just one thing. I still think that extra delay at the Palace could've been avoided if Joey hadn't asked the guard for backstage.

**CINDY SAYS: MARRIAGE IN CAMBODIA**  
(By Cindy Adams)

PHNOM PENH, CAMBODIA.—In Cambodia, a gent may have seven wives. And, seems to me, if he can withstand the Cambodian courtship—which is like an endurance test—he's entitled.

Firstly, ladies hereabout never go out alone even in daylight. They're always chaperoned by parents, relatives, or someone as incorruptible as a Canadian Mountie. Instantly, this lowers the odds on a sneak meeting betwixt the Cambodian Romeo and his Juliet.

If a boy wants to set his beret for a girl, he must be a longtime family friend, have



attended the same schools, have the same type home and background, and his father must know her father.

For the first date, he needs permission from her father. Being there's no telephones, a week ahead he makes an appointment with the girl, who must be 18, for an appointment to see the old man. She gives him the address; he gives her the time and day he'll call. This whole date is merely an OK for the date.

Once past the reviewing stand, they may get out the first time—but only to a public party—and only if her parents know the party throwers. And there's no pulling the wool over Mr. and Mrs. Cambodia either. The party throwers must personally call for you and your shiek in their own car. It's ixnay on hand holding and first name calling. Even the impersonal French pronoun "vous" instead of the familiar "tu" is used.

Date No. 2 must include a group of friends, all known to mummy and daddy. The friends must come to be reviewed personally and officially request the parents' permission and guarantee the offspring's safety. The witching hour is midnight or Cinderella turns into a juvenile delinquent according to local standards. With afternoon dates, her deadline is dusk.

If he's this far through the obstacle course, third date may be a movie. Even at that pop might drag along. But no dinner. Dinner and movie is only if you're engaged. Phnom Penh being very small, she can't share a rice bowl with a man without the proper jewelry on the proper finger.

Later, dinner's permissible. But only if their kin are well acquainted. And then no movies. For some reason, the eats and picture combination spells danger in these parts.

Like the United States of America, boys play the field. Unlike it, girls can only date one suitor at a time. And only if there's some intention of marriage. If there's mutual affection but not enough for marriage, he's welcome at her house but not welcome to take her out.

With French, Chinese, and Vietnamese "strangers" who've lived side by side for centuries here in what was French Indochina, there's additional preventives. With Americans it's worse. Wary, their main theme regarding us is, "You take the high-road and we'll etc., etc."

No matter who he is, she sees him only twice a week. No matter what it is, any gift must be presented in front of mama. When it's getting serious and his mama's looking to give her the onceover, it's at her house. Going to the home of the boy, who mustn't be over 5 years riper than the girl, is 100 percent disallowed.

When he's ready for husbandhood, he pops the question—but to his parents. Next her parents. Last, the lucky girl. She'll accept because Cambodian daughters obey Cambodian mamas. Then his parents and the soon-to-be in-laws arrange details.

#### CONTINUATION OF HEARINGS ON JOEY ADAMS TOUR

Mr. LIPSCOMB. I would like to ask if the State Department has set up any regulations that this type of thing can go on or should not go on?

Mr. ISENBERGH. We always try to profit from experience, sir, and we in the future shall attempt to make it certain that no unfavorable description of the countries in question is publicly made by anybody on a tour of ours.

Incidentally, Mr. Chairman, may I, out of fairness to this company, ask that there be inserted in the RECORD two articles from the New York press, one from the New York Times and one from the New York World-Telegram, which describe the tour and puts quite the contrary stamp on it, a stamp of complete approval.

I offer you these, Mr. Chairman, and request that they be put in the RECORD as well.

Mr. ROONEY. Each member of the committee will have an opportunity to inspect these articles.

Mr. ISENBERGH. Thank you.

Mr. ROONEY. I still do not understand your position. At the outset you said there was nothing wrong in the articles by Cindy Adams and now it appears you are trying to offset such unfavorable effects as may have resulted therefrom. That is the way I sum it up.

(Discussion off the record.)

#### COST OF JOEY ADAMS TOUR

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Is the cost of this presentation as listed on your justification sheets \$256,000?

Mr. ISENBERGH. That is correct, sir; \$256,000, although this is subject to final accounting.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. And Mrs. Cindy Adams was a member of the troupe and participated in the cost?

Mr. COOMBS. Her travel only was paid.

Mr. ISENBERGH. Only her travel.

Mr. ROONEY. We certainly still want to know what he got out of it.

Mr. ISENBERGH. As I explained, this is not known to the Department.

Mr. ROONEY. You shall find out about it. There are a number of Government agencies that would have this information.

Mr. ISENBERGH. Yes, sir.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### JOEY ADAMS TROUPE

Mr. ROONEY. I should like to thank Mr. Isenbergh for calling our attention to these clips from the New York Times and Herald Tribune. I should particularly express our thanks for bringing to our attention the following, which is in the item in the New York Times of Sunday, December 10, 1961:

"Whatever internal wrangling the troupe—"

Referring to the Joey Adams troupe of 24-25—

"Whatever internal wrangling the troupe suffered earlier in the tour appears to have ended. It culminated in the dismissal of the tour manager, Harry Hirsch, in Bangkok in September."

I guess you forgot to tell us about that, did you not, Mr. Isenbergh?

Mr. ISENBERGH. This was an internal matter which did not have any effects on the success of the tour with its audiences.

Mr. ROONEY. What was the trouble?

Mr. ISENBERGH. I do not know, sir. I think it was a personality difference within the company.

Mr. ROONEY. Did you have anything to do with Mr. Hirsch being fired?

Mr. ISENBERGH. No, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. How much did Mr. Hirsch get out of it?

Mr. ISENBERGH. As I told you, sir, the only arrangement we made was a package deal for the entire show.

Mr. ROONEY. Will you be so good as to find out how much Mr. Hirsch got out of it?

Mr. ISENBERGH. We will certainly make every effort to do it.

(The following information was supplied:)

"1. Mr. Adams received \$1,200 a week for the duration of the tour.

"2. Mr. Hirsch received \$300 a week for a total of 6 weeks (including a period of services abroad in advance of the arrival of the company).

"3. The Buddy Rich Sextet was paid \$2,050 a week as a unit. Neither ANTA nor Associated Bookings Corp. can advise how this sum was distributed among the six members, including Mr. Rich. Final payment for the entire show has not yet been made by ANTA to Associated Bookings Corp. In the final settlement an equitable adjustment will be

made to reflect the fact that Mr. Rich withdrew from the show on November 18."

Mr. ROONEY. If you do not know what happened, how would you know it did not have any effect on the success of the tours?

Mr. ISENBERGH. Because we have reports on the impact from every country.

Mr. ROONEY. I see some of them. I am referring to Mrs. Adams' reports on the impact. I am going to refer to the item of October 5, 1961, from the paper to which reference was previously made. She says:

"I won't tell you what it cost to see us. I can only tell you that admission to the whole fair was the equivalent of 2 cents."

#### PERFORMANCES IN THAILAND

This is from Bangkok, Thailand. How much did it cost the American taxpayer to put on this troupe in Bangkok, Thailand?

First, I should ask: How many performances did they give in Thailand?

Mr. ISENBERGH. This company gave 15 performances in Thailand.

Mr. ROONEY. And those performances, 97 at a cost of \$256,000, cost \$2,742 for each performance; is that right?

Mr. ISENBERGH. I think this is correct, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Just make sure now. Sometimes my arithmetic is wrong.

Mr. ISENBERGH. I will have to do the arithmetic. Would you repeat your figure again, sir?

Mr. ROONEY. \$2,742. I have divided 97 performances into \$256,000. That is the net, is it not?

Mr. ISENBERGH. Our figure is \$2,640 per performance.

Mr. ROONEY. Let us say it is \$2,640. Is it the fact that the admission to the whole fair, of which this was just a part, was 2 cents a person?

Mr. ISENBERGH. I believe this is so. May I add, sir, with your permission, that the purpose was to reach the large audience that comes to the fair, which is a great event in the area.

Mr. ROONEY. I am glad you told us that because you are leading me into my next question.

It appears from her column in this newspaper of Thursday, November 23, 1961, that, quoting her:

"Our troupe of 23 has entertained the King and Queen of Thailand, the King and Queen of Afghanistan, the King and Queen of Nepal, the Queen and a stray princess or two in Cambodia, and one of those three cranky princes from Laos."

How much did they pay to see this extravaganza?

Mr. ISENBERGH. I do not know. I believe, sir, that there were some preview performances to which notables were invited, but I am not sure that they are counted among the total of performances because, in addition to the scheduled performances, there were 40 extra ones which we did not take account of in the calculation of the average price.

#### PERFORMANCE IN KABUL, AFGHANISTAN

Mr. ROONEY. Can you tell us if you gave away any free tickets at that fair to which I made reference where the admission fee was 2 cents?

Mr. ISENBERGH. The answer is "No, sir." May I say that a hundred thousand Afghans from every social class and practically every region of the country did visit the U.S. exhibit at the fair where the Adams troupe was performing, and another 20,000 watched from outside the fence.

This show was seen by more people, revisited more often, left a more memorable impression than any other single attraction, Afghan or foreign. The Soviet Union brought in a variety troupe of which a high official said that the American troupe beat it all hollow. The King and Queen, Prime Minister, and Crown Prince and several ministers who had seen—



Mr. ROONEY. What are you reading from?  
Mr. ISENBERGH. I am reading excerpts from a Post report.

Mr. ROONEY. Is there anything derogatory in that Post report?

Mr. ISENBERGH. No, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Is there anything derogatory in any of the Post reports on any of the performances?

Mr. ISENBERGH. I find nothing, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. I did not expect that you would.

Mr. ISENBERGH. Except an indication that—

#### DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN PERFORMERS

Mr. ROONEY. By the way, was there any trouble between some other performers in this entourage, other personnel in the entourage, I mean?

Mr. ISENBERGH. I think there was some difficulty between Mr. Adams and one of the other performers.

Mr. ROONEY. Would this quotation from a column of Miss Dorothy Kilgallen be correct:

"Buddy was the only famous name in the whole Adams safari. He quit because he couldn't get along with Joey. The State Department might elicit quite a story from him. (The same Department also would do well to read Cindy Adams' columns on the tour. She makes it clear that, far from communication through entertainment to the 'little people of the faraway nations,' they have been playing nothing but palaces, amusing the heads of State, and the elite of the various foreign lands at the U.S. taxpayers' expense.)"

You would not agree to that, would you?

Mr. ISENBERGH. I certainly would not. The facts are wrong.

#### PERFORMANCE IN INDONESIA

Mr. ROONEY. Did they play, as Cindy Adams says in the column of November 23, 1961, "before Mr. Sukarno in Indonesia at his place."

Mr. ISENBERGH. They did, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Had he invited, as she says, "500 of the top 400 of Indonesia"?

Mr. ISENBERGH. That imaginative language is probably a good indication of the kind of audience there was.

#### VERIFICATION OF REPORTS OF TROUBLE BETWEEN PERFORMERS

Mr. ROONEY. Did you get in touch with Buddy Rich to find out, when it was suggested by Dorothy Kilgallen, what trouble there was, so that in the future you might avoid such troubles? If so, when and where did you speak to him and what did you say to him and what did he say to you?

Mr. ISENBERGH. I have not personally talked to him.

Mr. ROONEY. Do you not think you should have?

Mr. ISENBERGH. No; I am informed Mr. Bowman did.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Bowman, what did you say to him and what did he say to you?

Mr. BOWMAN. I did not personally speak to him.

Mr. ROONEY. Who did?

Mr. BOWMAN. The people up at ANTA. Miss Macy actually spoke to him after he came back.

Mr. ROONEY. When did they come back?  
Mr. BOWMAN. They came back just 2 days before Christmas, I believe, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. This column was written, the one to which I referred, before they came back; is that right?

Mr. BOWMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. What was the trouble between Buddy Rich and Joey Adams?

Mr. BOWMAN. I think it was a clash of personalities, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. How much did Buddy Rich get out of it?

Mr. BOWMAN. Again, sir, it is the same answer. We do not know. We bought it as a package.

Mr. ROONEY. Evidently you do not know at all what is going on. You never told us here during this presentation about trouble with Buddy Rich, you did not tell us about the trouble with this man Hirsch, the stage manager or producer, whatever his title was. You do not know how much anyone got out of the taxpayers' money. Do you think this is a good way to run this program? You are the gentleman who said this was a great program, according to one of the quotes in the newspapers I have here.

Mr. BOWMAN. Yes, sir, we believe it is.

Mr. ROONEY. Pretty expensive business, is it not?

Mr. BOWMAN. For 23 people for that many weeks?

Mr. ROONEY. \$2,640 a performance. Did you notice a statement in another of these columns—I think it was one of those that Mr. Isenbergh so kindly passed across the table:

"The tour is sponsored by President Kennedy's international cultural program and administered by the American National Theatre and Academy."

\* \* \* \* \*

FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1962.

Mr. ROONEY. The committee will please come to order.

#### DEROGATORY REPORTS FROM POSTS REGARDING JOEY ADAMS TOUR

On yesterday we were told that there were no derogatory reports from the posts with regard to either the Joey Adams trip or any other trip. Since then we have asked for certain communications from the posts that were visited during the course of Joey Adams' trip. I certainly think a number of them are derogatory.

I do not know, Mr. Isenbergh, whether or not you are familiar with these. In a hasty run-through I do not find your name on them but I do recall yesterday Mr. Bowman sat there and let you answer certain questions and I find his name on practically all of these.

Joey Adams advised the Department, did he not, that he had fired Hirsch for causing dissension and trouble and that Horner was a suitable replacement who would take orders from him, is that right?

Mr. ISENBERGH. We first received—

Mr. ROONEY. Is what I read right? Either it is right or it is wrong.

Mr. ISENBERGH. That is right, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Was it reported that the position of the post was neither for nor against dismissal of Hirsch?

Mr. ISENBERGH. This is correct, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. And that if Adams decided it was impossible to work with any member of the team, the Embassy was not in a position to tell him otherwise?

Mr. ISENBERGH. This is correct, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. And that neither the post nor any member of the USIS staff has agreed that Adams was justified in dismissing Hirsch. Was that reported?

Mr. ISENBERGH. I believe it was, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. And was it the view of the post that this internal matter in the variety show did make clear that Adams and Hirsch both enlisted the Ambassador's support for their positions?

Mr. ISENBERGH. This is correct, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Was it reported that the Embassy had considerable difficulty programming this Joey Adams show due primarily to the demanding personality of Adams and his open feud with Manager Hirsch?

Mr. ISENBERGH. This report was made, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. And is it a fact that it was reported that Adams dismissed Hirsch for insubordination and intended to run the show personally?

Mr. ISENBERGH. This was reported, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. And was it reported that members of the team resented \$1,200-a-week Adams speaking for the group on matters they were not consulted on?

Mr. ISENBERGH. This was reported.

Mr. ROONEY. And was it reported that members of the group resented the attitude of Adams' wife, particularly her role in the dismissal of Hirsch?

Mr. ISENBERGH. This was reported.

Mr. ROONEY. And was it reported, in the early part of the trip, September, that Adams maintained close ties with Buddy Rich, who controlled the band, thus insuring Adams' control of the show?

Mr. ISENBERGH. This was reported.

Mr. ROONEY. That was as of September. We will see what happened later on.

Mr. ISENBERGH. As of September 15.

Mr. ROONEY. And is it the fact that Adams while in Bangkok made many demands, including a personal car, a photographer, and special treatment from the Ambassador on down? Was that reported?

Mr. ISENBERGH. Such was reported to us, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. And was it reported he usually refused any commitments before noon, especially on days after a performance?

Mr. ISENBERGH. This also was reported.

Mr. ROONEY. And was it reported that members of the team resented this and told Adams so?

Mr. ISENBERGH. This was reported, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. And then subsequently at another post on this trip, to wit, in Saigon, was it reported that in the final minutes of the troupe's stay there in Saigon, and just prior to departure for Bangkok en route to Bangalore, the much-heralded feud between Adams and Buddy Rich broke out into a near fist fight at the airport?

Mr. ISENBERGH. That was reported.

Mr. ROONEY. And was it reported that the immediate trigger this time, though by no means the root of the trouble, was the unpaid hotel bills run up by three members of Rich's band?

Mr. ISENBERGH. This was reported.

Mr. ROONEY. And was it reported that although Adams flashed a roll of bills he signed an I O U and authorized Horner, the troupe manager, to withhold certain pay in order to defray these bills amounting to \$308.60?

Mr. ISENBERGH. That was reported, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. And was it reported this was the only means of avoiding public embarrassment to the United States?

Mr. ISENBERGH. That was reported also.

Mr. ROONEY. And was it reported that if this were not the fact with regard to public embarrassment in the United States that Joey Adams would have let Rich stew in his own juice until the hotel bills were dish-washed away?

Mr. ISENBERGH. Yes, sir; that was reported.

Mr. ROONEY. And was it reported that this last-minute incident, which I assume referred to the near fist fight at the airport, although reflecting basic mismanagement on Adams' part which might warrant the Department's consideration, that the incident did not really mar the overall effects of the show?

Mr. ISENBERGH. This was reported.

Mr. ROONEY. But was it reported, however, that the price came dangerously close to being too high?

Mr. ISENBERGH. Yes, sir; it was so reported.

Mr. ROONEY. Was it reported subsequently from Calcutta that when the Joey Adams Variety Show passed through Calcutta he told the cultural affairs officer that Band Leader Rich had been a major problem at virtually all functions and was a discredit to the U.S. program, and he was requesting the recall of Rich by ANTA? Was that reported?

Mr. ISENBERGH. That was reported.



Mr. ROONEY. Did Adams claim that Rich had publicly used foul and abusive language at Saigon in the presence of the Ambassador, the press, and Embassy staff?

Mr. ISENBERGH. That was reported, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. I believe that the Ambassador subsequently denied that the foul and abusive language was used in his presence.

Mr. ISENBERGH. This is correct, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. And did Adams ask the cultural affairs officers to relay a message through the Department to ANTA for the recall of Rich but for the remaining band members to stay with the show, even paying Rich the full amount if necessary?

Mr. ISENBERGH. This was reported, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Did the Ambassador refer the Department to the cultural affairs officer with regard to the behavior at the airport which we previously discussed?

Mr. ISENBERGH. That is correct, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Was there a time when the Department advised the post that unless a lot of the difficulties were overcome that Adams at \$1,200 a week must be warned by the Embassy that he must control the situation or the tour would have to be canceled?

Mr. ISENBERGH. There was such a warning from the Department.

Mr. ROONEY. And did the Department say he had caused trouble since the inception of the tour?

Mr. ISENBERGH. I do not recall that language, sir.

Yes, I find that there is an indication that he had caused trouble since the inception of the tour, although the post still reported excellent reception of the performance.

Mr. ROONEY. And did the Department report that the conduct of many of the troupe, including Adams, had been damaging?

Mr. ISENBERGH. The Department did make that reference. The Department referred to reports concerning the conduct which may have been damaging.

Mr. ROONEY. Do you want to change your answer given yesterday that there was nothing derogatory in post reports with regard to the Joey Adams show and the tour they took?

Mr. ISENBERGH. Sir, I was talking at that time of the audience reactions. May I say that throughout this there is an indication that the feuding was kept offstage and that the audience reaction was excellent throughout.

Mr. ROONEY. Would you say the incident at the airport just before leaving for Calcutta was offstage?

Mr. ISENBERGH. That was the only incident.

Mr. ROONEY. And would you say the use of the foul and abusive language was offstage too?

Mr. ISENBERGH. This is not clear, sir, because it was later denied by the Ambassador, but I would certainly say if it occurred that it was offstage.

Mr. ISENBERGH. There were some indications in some of the cities of Latin America—I cannot recall which—that the audience was lukewarm to "The Skin of Our Teeth," although in the same city it is my recollection they were enthusiastic about "Glass Menagerie." It is inevitable in this kind of program that not every attraction could be a smash hit everywhere, and while I cannot cite instances to you, there were some reports that the audiences were less than ravingly enthusiastic about some of the shows. I do not recall any reported incidents of personal misconduct.

Mr. BOWMAN. Nor can I, sir.

(Discussion off the record.)

PAUL WINTER SEXTET

Mr. ROONEY. At page 355 of your justifications you set forth an item in fiscal year

1962 of \$72,457 for the Paul Winter Sextet. They are on the road right now, are they?

Mr. ISENBERGH. They are, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Where are they?

Mr. ISENBERGH. In Latin America.

Mr. ROONEY. What are the details with regard to that?

Mr. ISENBERGH. The Paul Winter Sextet is a jazz group which won a national competition held at Georgetown University last year as the best of its kind in the United States.

Mr. ROONEY. These are all college students, are they?

Mr. ISENBERGH. They are not now college students.

Mr. ROONEY. Some of them have master's degrees, do they not?

Mr. ISENBERGH. That, I understand, is correct.

Mr. BOWMAN. They are all working for their graduate degrees; yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Go ahead.

Mr. ISENBERGH. As I have said, it is a prize-winning group.

Mr. ROONEY. Just give us the facts.

Mr. ISENBERGH. The facts are it is on a tour in Latin America and its itinerary is scheduled as follows:

It opened at Port au Prince in Haiti February 8 and 9. It proceeded to Mexico, where it played in four cities until the 21st of February. It then went to El Salvador where it played in two cities until the 27th of February. It then went to El Salvador where it played in San Salvador on March 1 and 2. It then went to Honduras where it played in two cities on March 3 and 5.

The next stop is Nicaragua where it will play in one further city. It has already played in Managua. Thereafter it is scheduled to go to Panama where it will play in two cities.

Mr. ROONEY. What is the date of their last performance?

Mr. ISENBERGH. The date of the last performance is July 8.

Mr. ROONEY. It will be on the road from February 8 to July 8 and then return?

Mr. ISENBERGH. That is right.

Mr. ROONEY. How many performances?

Mr. ISENBERGH. I cannot tell from this itinerary. The number of performances scheduled and the dates are subject to change. I would estimate that there would be at least 60 performances.

Mr. KEARNS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I probably can speak quite authoritatively. As the distinguished chairman knows, and also the ranking minority member, I probably hold the only degree of doctor of music in the House of Representatives. Now, I want to say this: I think we can criticize the State Department in many ways, but let me say this, that the few dollars that we spend on cultural relations in countries abroad are well worth it. In 1950, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Dulles called me and asked me if I would be guest conductor for the Air Force Band and go to Iceland. At that time we had negotiated for that base for 1 year. Russia was moving in there with their symphonies, artists, painters, sculptors. We were considered an army of occupation there. There were 6,000 men in Iceland. We were a military force. At that time the Parliament of Iceland, which is the oldest parliament in the world, established in the year 930, consisted of 21 Conservatives, 16 members of the Democratic Labor group, and 14 members of the Communist Party. The balance of

power rested with the Democratic Labor group who voted with the Conservatives.

Now, here we were. Russian could not use Iceland, but they wanted us out. And I would like to call the attention of the House to this, because I think it is very important: I took the 100-piece Air Force symphony orchestra over there and I learned one thing. I learned that despite all that Russia had done they had not taken a harp to Iceland. So, on our airplane, with that complement of 114 men that we took out of Andrews Field, we put two harps, so that if one were destroyed we would still have one to play during the symphony concerts.

All right, what happened? We had four concerts there. Let me tell you that the people of Iceland are highly cultured people. They hold culture and the arts in great esteem. They go to their concerts in black tie, which we do not do lots of times for such events in Washington. They get dressed and they listen. It might be said of the people of Iceland that they "know the score."

Mr. Chairman, I want to say this: All over the continent of Europe and the Far East people pay great tribute to our service bands. The few dollars that it costs us to send the Air Force Band, the Navy Band, the Army Band, and the Marine Band, all around the world, is well worth the money spent. The behavior of our boys in uniform is excellent. I want to tell you that the best dollar investment we make is in that boy in uniform going abroad in our great service bands. He can play his fiddle, his cornet, or anything else. At the same time he can drop a bomb, he can go out in the field and fight. But we can win victories with music, because it is the most universal language in the whole world. Why not use it when we can.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number or words.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to attempt to get information in connection with the appropriation for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. I might say that in supporting the establishment of this Agency and voting for the original appropriation, my position drew a certain amount of criticism from many of my constituents.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to know at this time how many employees are presently in the Agency. I would like to have that information from anyone who can answer the question.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLLIER. Yes, I would be happy to yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BOW. The record that I have here shows that at the present time there are 126 employees in this bill, taking round figures. Again I must say that these are round figures and not figures of the Department. But their best estimate would be an increase of 94 in this bill.

Mr. COLLIER. Bringing the total roll to what number?

Mr. BOW. Well, 126 plus 94 would be 220.



Mr. COLLIER. Were there any reports given to the committee on the work which this Agency has done thus far?

Mr. BOW. If the gentleman will yield further, yes. The gentleman will find in the hearings that there is a very full report by the Agency of not only what they had done up to this time but their anticipation of what they will do in the following year.

Mr. COLLIER. It would seem to me, based upon the functions which are outlined here and which were presented to this House at the time the Agency was established, that we could reach a saturation point in the number of employees required to perform these functions.

Is this going to be another one of those agencies which will grow and grow and grow like Topsy?

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLLIER. I would be happy to yield further to the gentleman.

Mr. BOW. The gentleman, perhaps, is stating the fact but may I say to the gentleman that the committee allowed the entire amount requested in this case. I might also say to the gentleman that there was a great deal of effort made outside this Agency by people throughout the country that we increase it well over the budget. But in the budget there is a justification, although I will say to the gentleman that this may be an empire-building Agency and we may see it skyrocketing in the future.

I will say to the gentleman as one member of the committee I shall watch it very carefully, but I would feel at this time that they did present justification for their full budget request at this time.

Mr. COLLIER. As I understand it, originally there were 90 people in the State Department who, prior to the establishment of this Agency, performed what are basically the present functions of this Agency. But they did so as a part of an assignment within the Department; is that correct?

Mr. BOW. That is correct. Then when the separation came under the act of Congress setting up this Agency, many of those people were transferred into the new function, doing the same work they had done in the State Department.

Mr. COLLIER. Of course, I presume this made it possible to reduce the number of employees in the other areas of the Department of State by reason of the transfer.

Mr. BOW. I might say there is no increase in employment under the item, "Salaries and expenses" in the appropriation bill.

Mr. COLLIER. The figure of \$6,500,000 for this appropriation actually is in excess of what we in the House were told the annual operating expense of this agency would be, at the time the bill was brought to the floor establishing the agency; is that correct?

Mr. BOW. I cannot answer the question; I do not recall what the amount was that was mentioned at that time.

Mr. COLLIER. As I recall it is some \$2,200,000 more than we were told the annual operating cost of the agency would be.

Mr. BOW. I can say to the gentleman that this is the budget request that is contained in this bill.

Mr. COLLIER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, several days ago I read with a great deal of interest some of the newspaper stories my fellow newspapermen had written as to some of the things which had been found and learned during the hearings on this particular legislation as conducted by the chairman of this subcommittee, my good friend, the able gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY]. And I noticed that the reporters realized the great news value of the information they had evidently obtained from the gentleman from New York. I was happy to see that they did not have any difficulty in spelling his name correctly, with the two "o's" and the "ey."

I have listened with a great deal of interest to the debate and the discussion on the floor as to the expenditure of these various funds. I listened a moment ago to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KEARNS] discussing, as he did in his wisdom and his knowledge of the various arts and of the musical world, and as to his opinion of the great value that we receive from the visits of some of the Russian musical organizations, symphony orchestras, and so forth coming to the United States. And yet I find myself unconvinced that any of these Russian musical organizations have been able to convert any Americans to communism, or that when we sent the famous "Satchmo" and Benny Goodman to Moscow, and his fellow Joey Adams down into southeast Asia, that any Communists were converted to our way of life or to our belief in the God we all worship.

And then I began to think about all these costly things that we have been discussing, and have been doing, all over the world I realize, being just a common, ordinary newspaperman from Ohio, that we have been doing all these things on borrowed money; and that we are asking our children and our grandchildren yet unborn to pay all the cost for sending a lot of these peculiar people all over the world, supposedly to spread Americanism and tell the people of other countries as to the values of our way of life, without any really beneficial effect whatsoever.

That makes me wonder, I will say to the ladies and gentlemen of the House, just how silly, how asinine, and how stupid our Government and our Congress can get at times.

The day will come, and I want to predict it as I stand here in the House today, the time will come, and not too far off, when the force of circumstances will compel us to stop a lot of these wild, extravagant, silly, and stupid expenditures that do no one any good except a few people who engage in them more or less as a racket, only as a benefit to themselves, and not as a benefit either to this country, this Government, or the peace

of the world. So I am just a little bit surprised, and just a little bit ashamed of the fact, that we are wasting our time and wasting the substance of the people we represent on some of these costly activities that have been discussed here on the floor of the House today.

Mr. INOUE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I join my colleagues in complimenting the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], the chairman of the subcommittee, and the ranking minority member of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOW], for their most excellent presentation of this important appropriation measure before the House. I wish also to compliment the subcommittee for its wise and reasonable handling of the appropriations requested by the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West. May I assure my colleagues that this money will be wisely and prudently expended by the Center.

Mr. Chairman, may I invite my colleagues to visit the State of Hawaii and personally inspect the facilities and operation of the Center. I am certain that my colleagues will be favorably impressed.

In closing may I express my personal gratitude to the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] for his great and abiding interest in the Center. May I, in behalf of the people of Hawaii, assure Chairman ROONEY and his subcommittee that we will do our utmost to live up to the confidence the subcommittee has expressed in our East-West Center.

(Mr. INOUE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. ASHBROOK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Chairman, I take this time simply for the purpose of recounting some statements that were made on the floor of the House 10 years ago, rather 10 B.S. or 10 B.H.; that is, before Schlesinger or before Heller.

If the Members will refer to page 5467 of the April 20, 1950, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, there is this very interesting colloquy between a Congressman by the name of John F. Kennedy and Congressman ROONEY, of New York. One of the nice things about the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD is that although the views of the Congressmen may change, their words do not change.

I would like you to listen and think about today's events and where we find ourselves as far as financial condition is concerned, and the concern voiced at that time by Congressman John F. Kennedy. There was a colloquy between the gentleman from New York, the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee [Mr. ROONEY], wherein Mr. Kennedy said the following:

Mr. KENNEDY. I would like to ask the gentleman whether or not he feels that it is more dangerous to carry a deficit of \$6 bil-



lion in a prosperous year like today, or cut some of these appropriations by 10 percent? I do not see how we can go on carrying a deficit every year?

Imagine that.

I should think it would be much more preferable to cut some of these appropriations by that figure.

I am saying this is the exact bill 12 years ago, 12 years B.S., before Schlesinger and Heller, that we are discussing here.

Mr. ROONEY. I do not believe in further cutting this appropriation, which is for a vital service, in one of our most important departments, the Department of State.

Congressman Kennedy went on to say:

How are we going to bring that deficit of \$6 billion down to a reasonable figure unless we make some of these cuts?

He went on later, on page 5467, to say this:

Does not the gentleman think that a very important item in the cold war is the economic stability of our country so that we will have resources in case of war?

I simply call this to the attention of the Members of Congress. It seems rather strange that 12 years later we are discussing the same bill. The man who was Congressman then is President now, and does not seem to be concerned about the deficit as he was in those years. In fact, he would make the deficit 10 years ago of \$6 billion seem rather trivial.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. ASHBROOK. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ROONEY. I would like to compliment the distinguished gentleman for calling this colloquy to the attention of the House. I guess it is unfortunate that I am still here in the House of Representative 12 years later—

Mr. ASHBROOK. The gentleman from Ohio certainly did not mean to infer that, as I am sure the gentleman realizes.

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mrs. CHURCH asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, at this moment in particular I would be the last to admit that the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] has been in the House too long because on the subject on which I hope to speak briefly, he has been a devoted friend. He has always given strong support to our efforts to eliminate the lamprey eel.

I have been disturbed by the colloquy between the gentleman and the gentleman from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] and Dr. Moffett as recounted on pages 1172 and 1173 of the hearings. As the gentleman remembers, the interest in my district and in the neighboring districts of Illinois and Michigan in this subject has been almost historic. From the very beginning, we have aided all efforts and sought help to eradicate the lamprey eel which went so far toward destroying the great fishing industry of Lake Michigan. I was interested in reading and, in fact, somewhat disturbed

to read, on page 1172 of the hearings, that Dr. Moffett now claims a loss of faith in the method of eliminating eels by the utilization of the electrical barrier; and that, apparently, the only attempt that will be made to obtain appropriations in the future along such lines will be for the maintenance and operation of electrical barriers already in being. The good doctor is willing to rely on a substitute or alternate method, namely the use of larvicide.

I wonder if the chairman of the subcommittee could assure me that the apparent loss of faith in the electrical barrier and the turn toward the use of larvicide will not indicate any loss of realization as to the importance of this problem to the fishermen of the Great Lakes?

Mr. ROONEY. I will say this, in answer to the distinguished gentlewoman from Illinois, that the experts contend the larvicide method is far superior to the electrical barrier method. It is expected that it will eventually all be done by way of the larvicide method and we will then not need even to keep in repair the electrical barriers presently erected up there in the Great Lakes area.

Mrs. CHURCH. Would the gentleman assure me that there is in this bill, despite the reduction in the appropriation for fisheries, an adequate sum to give a real test to the larvicide method?

Mr. ROONEY. Most certainly, the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CEDERBERG] saw to that.

Mrs. CHURCH. I can remember even before the days here of Mr. CEDERBERG that Michigan was a great help to Illinois in this matter, and I am, indeed, very glad to have him on the appropriations subcommittee, to protect the need for continued action.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. CHURCH. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BOW. I should like to call your attention to an article which the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CEDERBERG] has inserted in the RECORD.

I was in Michigan not long ago checking on this same thing. The article says, "Nearly 90 percent of all sea lamprey in Lake Superior have been destroyed by the chemical stream treatment program of the past 4 years, according to the most recent figures."

This is by the experts. With this new chemical being used in the Lake Superior region, about 90 percent of the eels have been destroyed and people are back again fishing for trout in Lake Superior. I believe from our investigation, this is a proper method and we will eventually win this war against the lamprey eel.

Mrs. CHURCH. I thank the gentleman very much for his contribution.

Mr. Chairman, I would add that my interest in this problem has been greatly heightened at this time because there actually has been a decrease in the number of fish in Lake Michigan and not an increase as occurred for so many years during the time when we first started the use of the electrical barrier.

Will the gentleman also assure me that there is provision in the bill for a suffi-

cient appropriation to deal with the problem?

Mr. BOW. Certainly, I am glad to assure the gentlewoman and the people in the region of Lake Erie and the people around the Great Lakes that this committee is very much concerned about this problem.

Mrs. CHURCH. I thank the gentleman very much.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to enable the United States to meet obligations in connection with participation in international fisheries commissions pursuant to treaties or conventions, and implementing Acts of Congress, \$1,910,000: *Provided*, That the United States share of such expenses may be advanced to the respective commissions.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WILLIAMS: On page 12, line 3, immediately before the period, insert the following: "*Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated herein shall be used to pay the salary, or to enter into any contract providing for the payment thereof, to any individual in excess of \$22,500 per annum."

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, this is the section under which funds are made available for entering into contracts with these entertainers.

There has been quite a bit of discussion today about our having paid Joey Adams at the rate of \$1,200 a week and having paid Helen Hayes at the rate of some \$1,500 a week to go overseas for the State Department's cultural exchange program.

The chairman of the committee has said that he could not understand where there was any justification for paying this kind of money to these people for their services. I cannot either. If these people are sincere in their desire to make a contribution to international good will for the United States, surely they should be willing to serve over there at least at the same rate of pay that a U.S. Senator or a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives receives.

This amendment speaks for itself. I am not yet ready to say that Joey Adams or Helen Hayes or any of these entertainers can contribute more to the interest of their country than the majority leader of the House or the majority leader of the other body, or perhaps any Member of this body or the other body.

Mr. Chairman, I submit that this amendment should be adopted.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

Even though in my own mind I may feel tempted to accept the amendment I am afraid of its consequences. I do not want to pay any of these people more than \$22,500, but they do not go away on these tours on an annual basis. For instance, Helen Hays might be away 15 or 16 weeks on a tour entertaining our diplomats and the American colonies abroad.

I do not think this amendment gets at the problem. Like the amendment



with regard to the United Nations which I unsuccessfully fought here many years ago, also introduced by my good friend the gentleman from Mississippi, and when I said: "What you are doing here today is to approve the United States paying one-third of the U.N. expenses," and that is the way it turned out. The State Department regarded one-third as the authorized amount.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS. If the gentleman will note, the language is exactly the language of the bill. I took it from the next section of the bill. It was written in there by the committee.

Mr. ROONEY. I know, but this is a different sort of program. The program the gentleman picked out has to do with an annual salary for the Director of the East-West Center.

I know we are talking about people who have obtained large sums of the taxpayers' money, but I do not think it is good judgment to adopt the pending amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for a negative vote on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WILLIAMS) there were ayes—49, noes 65.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GROSS: On page 11, line 21, strike the figure \$40,000,000 and insert \$34,000,000.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that we have already passed that and are over on page 12.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will say to the gentleman that we are still on the same paragraph. The point of order is overruled.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, in view of all we have heard about the alleged comedians and others that have been running around over the world and how they have been performing, I think this appropriation ought to be cut somewhat below the funds for last year. If I understand the figures correctly, and I think I do, the \$34 million contained in my amendment will return it to what it was last year, minus \$2 million. That also leaves \$8 million in foreign currencies that would be available, or a total of approximately \$42 million for this purpose. Surely that is enough to spend on this sort of nonsense. I urge the adoption of my amendment and this modest saving to the taxpayers.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

Mr. Chairman, I do not know how the distinguished gentleman from Iowa arrived at the amount \$34 million. He might as well make it \$30 million or, if

he really wants to thoroughly wreck the program, make it \$20 million.

The amount appropriated for this program in the fiscal year just closed was \$36,970,800. When this committee cut the amount \$56,657,000 to \$40 million it went far enough. The subcommittee found itself in unanimous agreement with regard to this reduced amount. It was considered and discussed for a considerable period of time between the majority and minority members of the committee.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Now, was not that figure a cut from the budget request?

Mr. ROONEY. Of course it is a cut from the budget request—from \$56,657,000 to \$40 million.

Mr. GROSS. All right, but that is like the horse trader who is trying to get rid of an old broken down spavin horse.

Mr. ROONEY. We must exercise mature judgment here, and this \$40 million is the judgment of all the members of the subcommittee, both majority and minority. We are not in the business of horse trading.

Mr. GROSS. This is a cut of only \$2 million.

Mr. ROONEY. No; it is a cut of \$4 million.

Mr. GROSS. No; it is not.

Mr. ROONEY. You are correct, it is not \$4 million; it is a cut of \$2.9 million from last year. That is exactly what it amounts to.

Mr. Chairman, I ask that the pending amendment be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. GROSS) there were—ayes 52, noes 61.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### CENTER FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL INTER-CHANGE BETWEEN EAST AND WEST

To enable the Secretary of State to provide for carrying out the provisions of the Center for Cultural and Technical Inter-change Between East and West Act of 1960, by grant to any appropriate agency of the State of Hawaii, \$8,340,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated herein shall be used to pay the salary, or to enter into any contract providing for the payment thereof, to any individual in excess of \$20,000 per annum.

#### RAMA ROAD, NICARAGUA

For an additional amount for necessary expenses for the survey and construction of the Rama Road, Nicaragua, in accordance with the provisions of title 23, United States Code, section 213, and the Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1709), \$2,350,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That transfer of funds may be made from this appropriation to the Department of Commerce for the performance of work for which the appropriation is made.

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to draw the attention of the committee to lines 14 through 22 on page 12 relating to the Rama Road, Nicaragua. This item is

discussed on page 8 of the committee report, and the details concerning the Rama Road are set forth commencing on page 1232 of the committee hearings.

Mr. Chairman, the Rama Road in Nicaragua runs 155 miles from the head of the Escondido River on the Atlantic side to a point on the Inter-American Highway on the Pacific side of Nicaragua.

The committee report refers to an agreement to construct this road. Well, the agreement was made in this fashion:

Dictator Somoza, of Nicaragua, came to Washington to visit President Roosevelt in 1939 and complained that the Corps of Engineers had recommended against the construction of a canal across Nicaragua. In the most offhand way the President, to mollify Dictator Somoza, said: "I will give you \$2 million out of my emergency fund to build a road from one side of Nicaragua to the other." And, that was the agreement.

Mr. Chairman, we have been for 20 years completing 155 miles of road. Now, the appropriation here is for \$2,350,000. Of that \$2,350,000, \$1.5 million only is authorized; \$850,000 has not yet been authorized by the Public Works Committee or the Congress, and it is my intention to make a point of order against this language.

Now, they will say this, because this road has been built piecemeal and the Senate agreed to only \$1 million out of the last authorization, leaving \$1.5 million authorized but unappropriated, that it has been more costly to complete this highway.

Mr. Chairman, I do not have the records here, but through the years I say to you that they have come in time after time and said: "If you will give us the money, we will finish the road," a road which was supposed to have cost \$2 million over 20 years ago has cost \$16 million already, and the end has not yet been reached.

Mr. Chairman, I think it is about time that the Congress should look into this matter and find out what is going on and finally get this road finished and get it off the books.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MEADER. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BOW. I am wondering if the gentleman is not referring to the Inter-American Highway, where we came in and said "If you will give us the money, we will finish the road"? Not to my knowledge, since I have been on the committee, have we ever come in and said that the amount that has been appropriated would finish the Rama Road. We did at one time come in and ask for enough money to finish the Inter-American Highway.

Mr. MEADER. The record will speak for itself. But there has been before this House authorization bills and appropriation bills ever since I have been down here. I rode on this road in 1946 and there is not any reason why they could not have finished a decent road based upon the commitment that President Roosevelt made to President Somoza long before this.



Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. MEADER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Unfortunately, it seems that our fine Michiganites get all mixed up with regard to the Rama Road in Nicaragua. I have in mind the distinguished present judge who formerly was a Member of the other body from the State of Michigan to whom this Rama Road was a favorite whipping boy.

Mr. MEADER. Yes; because he was down there at the same time I was, and knew what he was talking about.

Mr. ROONEY. Would the distinguished gentleman let me finish my remarks?

In the 1960 fiscal year this subcommittee—the gentleman from Ohio, myself, and the rest of the members of the committee—came before the House and recommended that the House vote \$4.5 million which would have completed the road; would have finished it completely, kaput. The U.S. Bureau of Public Roads definitely assured us of this. So, what happened? The House approved and the bill went over to the other body and in order to make the bill look good they cut the \$4.5 million down to \$1 million and added the difference elsewhere in the bill. You will find in the present testimony, if you will read it, that that reduction by the other body has cost the American taxpayers \$850,000. You are now going to do about the same here in the alleged interest of economy. I am interested in saving taxpayers' money. It is my judgment and the judgment of the subcommittee that if you will appropriate this \$2,350,000 the road will be finished, kaput, and that will be the end of it, and there will not have to be further discussions on it between Michiganites and New Yorkers.

Mr. MEADER. All I say is wait until the full amount has been studied by the Public Works Committee and the authorization made, the same as we do with public works projects in this country, and then appropriate the full amount and be sure that is going to be the end of it.

Mr. ROONEY. If the gentleman will yield further, does not the gentleman realize that this is the money for the completion of it?

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language contained on lines 14 through 22 of page 12 of the bill on the ground that the appropriation made in that paragraph is not yet authorized.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I am constrained to concede the gentleman's point of order. We thought, perhaps, we could save some money for the taxpayers. But in view of this point of order made by the distinguished gentleman from Michigan, we have no alternative. We must concede it.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman concedes the point of order.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROONEY: On page 12, line 14, insert:

"RAMA ROAD, NICARAGUA

"For an additional amount for necessary expenses for the survey and construction of the Rama Road, Nicaragua, in accordance with the provisions of title 23, United States Code, section 213, and the Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1709), \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That transfer of funds may be made from this appropriation to the Department of Commerce for the performance of work for which the appropriation is made."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, this is the identical language which appeared at page 12 of the pending bill, from lines 14 through 22 inclusive, except for the fact that the amount in line 19 is reduced from \$2.35 million to \$1.5 million. This is not presently subject to a point of order, and I urge the adoption of this amendment as one step in order to get this Rama Road completed so that we may be finished talking about it.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the adoption of my pending amendment.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. WILLIAMS. As I understood the amendment as it was read, the use of these funds would be limited to surveys, is that correct?

Mr. ROONEY. No.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Surveys and planning?

Mr. ROONEY. This money is to be transferred to the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads and it would do all the construction work necessary to complete the Rama Road if we appropriated the amount \$2,350,000. We had had the assurance, if we appropriated that amount, that this long project would be completed. This will now cover \$1.5 million of the required road work.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

BOOKS FOR THE SUPREME COURT

For books and periodicals for the Supreme Court, to be purchased by the Librarian of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the Chief Justice, \$35,000.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HALEY: On page 43, line 11, after "\$35,000", strike out the period and insert a comma and the words "of which such sums as may be necessary may be used to purchase, for the personal use of each justice a copy of the Holy Bible."

Mr. HALEY. Will you accept it?

Mr. ROONEY. If the gentleman does not want to debate his amendment, I am placed in the perplexing situation of having to oppose it, and I oppose it for the reason that I happen to quite well know one of the distinguished members of the Supreme Court who was a former Attorney General of the United States,

who is continually in possession of his dear mother's Bible. I think he would feel this action to be an insult. I have already and succinctly expressed my displeasure with regard to the decision of the Supreme Court regarding the New York school prayer, but I think this present proposal goes a bit too far. I am sure my distinguished friend from Florida has made his point and that he will now withdraw his amendment.

Mr. HALEY. No, I do not withdraw the amendment, Mr. Chairman. I just want to say this. We are buying \$35,000 worth of books for the Supreme Court for the use of the Justices of the Supreme Court. I merely want to buy nine Bibles, because I think that they need to read the Bible, the Holy Bible, over there. I certainly will not withdraw my amendment, and I ask for a vote on it.

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to know what assurance the gentleman would have that the nine members of the Court would read it if they were provided with it.

Mr. HALEY. At least they will be available over there and we will know that they could if they wanted to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HALEY].

The question was taken; and the Chairman being in doubt, the committee divided, and there were—ayes 47, noes 66.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask for tellers.

Tellers were refused.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Salaries and expenses

For expenses necessary for the Commission on Civil Rights, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$950,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of any employee paid from funds provided under this head shall not exceed \$20,500 per annum.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to ask the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] if, in appropriating \$950,000 to the Civil Rights Commission, the committee took into consideration the Equal Job Opportunities Commission that is also costing the taxpayers a lot of money and, perhaps, explain why there is need for a Civil Rights Commission and an Equal Job Opportunities Commission.

Mr. ROONEY. Of course, I am not thoroughly familiar with the budget in the other commissions to which the gentleman refers. I am quite familiar with the Civil Rights Commission. I think that the Civil Rights Commission is composed of some of the most distinguished, capable, and finest men in America.

Mr. GROSS. I would not know about that, but I do know that we are supporting two organizations which must duplicate functions.



Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman from New York is somewhat at a disadvantage on this because he does not know too much about the details of this other organization to which the gentleman from Iowa refers, but I do know the facts with regard to the operations of the Civil Rights Commission.

Mr. GROSS. The Equal Job Opportunities Commission is spending at least a half million dollars and, perhaps, more each year.

Mr. ROONEY. I do not know the first thing about the details of the budget item to which the gentleman refers, and I am trying to tell him so.

Mr. GROSS. The Chairman of this Commission is the Vice President of the United States, Mr. LYNDON JOHNSON. Let me tell you what this organization is doing among other things. Last year they called upon the Department of Defense to run a nose count of all Negroes employed by the Department of Defense. Applications for civil service employment carry no notation as to race or color. So this Equal Job Opportunities Commission told the Navy Department—it started, apparently, with the Navy Department—that it must have in a matter of 4 days all of the Negroes—not American Indians and not Jews and not Caucasians—just Negroes—all the Negroes in every military installation in this country and throughout the world. Of course, they had to resort to the most expensive means of communication known to mankind to get this information in 4 days from all quarters of the earth, and you may have some idea of the bill of expense. Now what I am saying is just this—

Mr. ROONEY. That is the difficulty—I have no idea of the bill of expense, but I am familiar with the bill of expense so far as the Civil Rights Commission is concerned.

Mr. GROSS. Yes, it gets \$950,000 in this bill. So they made this nose count or this line-of-sight count—call it whatever you want—and I do not know how they could tell merely by looking at a person just what the individual's racial antecedents were. But the count was later made in every branch of the military service and then spread out over the Government. I do not understand why we are maintaining both these organizations and spending at least \$1,500,000 plus all of the expenses that go with this kind of nonsense on the part of the Equal Job Opportunities Commission in obtaining this information on a forced-draft basis.

Mr. ROONEY. Would the gentleman from Iowa kindly take off after my distinguished friend, the Vice President of the United States, and leave the distinguished gentleman from New York alone.

I am primarily concerned with the Civil Rights Commission. If he wants to express his ideas as to the organization that the Vice President of the United States heads, that is his privilege.

Mr. GROSS. Help me put a stop to this waste. Let us have the Equal Jobs Opportunity Commission, or the Civil Rights Commission, one or the other, but not both.

Mr. ROONEY. I am sure if the distinguished Vice President of the United States, and former Senator from Texas, had anything to do with it, it must make good sense.

Mr. GROSS. It must what? I just said he is the Chairman of the Commission that authorized this expensive line-of-sight nose count all over the world, the results to be reported back in 4 days. If this kind of information is important let it be put on form 57 when application is made for Government employment.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. Certainly.

Mr. ROONEY. Has the gentleman not inquired as to the Commission the gentleman refers to?

Mr. GROSS. Yes, the Appropriations Committee appropriates money for it.

Mr. ROONEY. Which subcommittee?

Mr. GROSS. I wish the gentleman would help me find out.

Mr. ROONEY. I am sure if you turn to the gentleman from California [Mr. LAFSCOMB] he will find out for you by just looking up the budget.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

(Mr. TOLLEFSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Chairman, starting with the Hoover Commission recommendations, the Congress has adopted a number of reorganization plans. As I understood it, the reorganization plans were designed to bring about more efficient administration of Government in the various agencies and departments at less cost and with fewer employees. I am sure that under the reorganization plans that have been adopted there have been some good results, but in connection with some I am sure the reverse has been true.

Last year Congress approved Reorganization Plan No. 7 which created an independent agency called the Maritime Commission. Reading the report and the bill I find that the Maritime Commission has requested an additional 153 employees over what the committee has approved for the Commission. This is just another illustration of what often happens under reorganization plans: Instead of spending less money, instead of employing fewer people we are going to spend more money than ever before, at least in this instance.

I was one of those who opposed Reorganization Plan No. 7, and I am not taking this time just to say "I told you so." I just want some assurance from the committee with respect to the Maritime Commission. I say if we have adopted the reorganization plan let us make the plan work. I have considerable confidence in this subcommittee. I have worked with it with respect to maritime matters over the years. I would like some assurance from the committee that they have supplied adequate money for the Maritime Commission to function under the reorganization plan.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TOLLEFSON. I yield.

Mr. MARSHALL. In the first place I want to compliment the gentleman on the statement he made about reorganization plans. Unfortunately that seems to be the thing that happens as far as increased expense is concerned when reorganization plans have been approved.

As far as the Maritime Commission is concerned, we went into it very carefully. They asked for 306 personnel for 1 year. We cut down 50 percent of the increased personnel because we felt that gave them all the personnel they could use to do a good job this coming year out of these funds, and we feel the amount is sufficient to do the job.

We have found as the gentleman said about these reorganization plans. Our experience has been that when you start a new agency like this unless you hold them in line the chances are they will get out of balance and employ more personnel and spend more money than they should. Personally, I think we were overly generous in giving them the increase we did. We will watch them very closely, I am sure, and see just how well they do their work, and see that they are provided with ample personnel.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. I thank the gentleman for his explanation. From what he says I can assume that the subcommittee will watch the functionings of the Maritime Commission and make adequate provision for staffing the same to make sure that it will be able to perform the functions assigned to it by law. The Commission, as I understand the present situation, says that it requires more than the 153 employees approved by this bill. Despite my opposition to the Reorganization Plan No. 7, I say that if more employees are actually needed they should be approved.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the position taken by my honorable colleague, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. TOLLEFSON] to the effect that every effort must be made to insure that the Federal Maritime Commission be kept at maximum strength and efficiency.

Those of us representing the Commonwealth of Massachusetts know how important a progressive and effective merchant marine is. Well known as our fourth arm of defense, the Federal Maritime Commission's long-range plans, in keeping with the tenor of the President's message on transportation, are such that it must be allocated the necessary funds to do the proper job.

The Clerk read as follows:

UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY

*Arms control and disarmament activities*

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, for arms control and disarmament activities authorized by the Act of September 26, 1961 (75 Stat. 631), \$6,500,000.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question of someone concerning the accomplishments of this new, super-duper disarmament setup that was established last year. Can anyone on the committee give me any information as



to what has been accomplished? The spending for this purpose has gone from \$1 million last year to \$6 million this year. What have been the accomplishments of this new and plush outfit?

Mr. ROONEY. In answer to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa, I must say I cannot agree with him that it is a plush outfit. I know it is being very capably handled when it is in the hands of Mr. William C. Foster. Bill Foster is highly respected, he is the former head of the Olin-Mathiesen Chemical Co. He was Under Secretary of Commerce under Averell Harriman; he was Under Secretary of Defense under President Eisenhower. We all have great confidence in him. But when the gentleman from Iowa pertinently and most properly asks about the accomplishments of this agency in the past year, I must confess that I am unable to advise him at this time. The agency has barely gotten started. The money included in this bill, this proposed budget of \$6.5 million, will carry out the functions that are described, beginning at page 1008 of the printed hearings.

Mr. GROSS. Yes, I know that. Last year, when the bill creating this new outfit came before the House I opposed it and asked the question of what this super-duper organization could do that was not already being done in the field of disarmament. Who is disarming? Whom do they expect to disarm?

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Foster advised the committee that having been in the business but 6 months at the time he appeared before the subcommittee, they were building and staffing a committee, they backstopped the United Nations debates.

Mr. GROSS. Were they very helpful in backstopping the United Nations?

Mr. ROONEY. He advised that they were backstopping the nuclear test meeting at Geneva, prepared for the general Disarmament Conference in Geneva, and were presently backstopping and instructing that delegation.

Mr. GROSS. So we have to spend \$5 million more for someone to backstop the Tower of Babel in New York?

Mr. ROONEY. This proposal is the judgment of a unanimous committee. The committee felt that if the expenditure of \$6,500,000 would help prevent nuclear war, would do some good, that we should do so, that it is worth the chance.

Mr. GROSS. You know, we got along pretty well this afternoon until right now when nuclear testing and Khrushchev came into the picture. Khrushchev did not come up in connection with consideration of the farm bill yesterday, and I do not know how that happened.

Mr. ROONEY. I did not mention Khrushchev. I was about to get to him.

Mr. GROSS. Who is going to start a nuclear war, if it is not Khrushchev?

Mr. ROONEY. I hope my splendid relationship with the gentleman from Iowa continues. It is always good to get along with the distinguished gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I do not know what we would do without Khrushchev.

Mr. ROONEY. I must say that the distinguished gentleman from Iowa is one Member of this House who reads every page of the printed hearings on this appropriation bill, and when this committee gets to the floor, he is one Member who knows as much, if not more, in regard to some items, than the committee itself. However, on this one I believe he is in error.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I do not know what I am in error about, because I have not yet gotten very much information on the accomplishments of this plush disarmament setup.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. THORNBERRY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 12580) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and the amendment thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. GROSS. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Gross moves to recommit the bill, H.R. 12580, to the House Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The motion to recommit was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 266, nays 55, not voting 114, as follows:

[Roll No. 169]

YEAS—266

Adair	Hagen, Calif.	Osmers
Addabbo	Halpern	Ostertag
Albert	Hansen	Passman
Alexander	Harding	Patman
Arends	Harris	Pelly
Ashley	Harvey, Ind.	Perkins
Aspinall	Hechler	Peterson
Auchincloss	Henderson	Pfost
Avery	Hoeben	Philbin
Baker	Holifield	Pike
Baldwin	Holland	Pillion
Baring	Horan	Pirnie
Barrett	Hosmer	Poage
Bass, Tenn.	Hull	Price
Bates	Inouye	Pucinski
Battin	Jarman	Quile
Beckworth	Jennings	Randall
Bell	Jensen	Reece
Bennett, Mich.	Joelson	Reuss
Berry	Johnson, Calif.	Rhodes, Ariz.
Betts	Johnson, Md.	Rhodes, Pa.
Blatnik	Johnson, Wis.	Riehlman
Boland	Jones, Ala.	Rivers, Alaska
Bonner	Jones, Mo.	Roberts, Tex.
Bow	Judd	Robison
Boykin	Karsten	Rodino
Brademas	Kastenmeier	Rogers, Colo.
Bray	Kearns	Rogers, Fla.
Brewster	Keith	Rooney
Brooks, Tex.	Kilburn	Roosevelt
Broyhill	Kilgore	Rosenthal
Burke, Ky.	King, Calif.	Rostenkowski
Burke, Mass.	Kirwan	Roudebush
Byrne, Pa.	Kitchin	Rutherford
Cahill	Kluczynski	Ryan, Mich.
Cannon	Knox	Ryan, N.Y.
Cederberg	Kornegay	St. George
Chamberlain	Kowalski	St. Germain
Chelf	Kunkel	Schenck
Chenoweth	Kyl	Schneebell
Chiperfield	Laird	Schweiker
Church	Langen	Schwengel
Clancy	Lankford	Scott
Clark	Lennon	Seely-Brown
Coad	Lesinski	Sheppard
Cohelan	Libonati	Shipley
Collier	Lindsay	Shriver
Conte	Lipscomb	Sibal
Cook	McCulloch	Sikes
Cooley	McDonough	Sisk
Corbett	McDowell	Smith, Iowa
Corman	McFall	Smith, Va.
Cunningham	McIntire	Springer
Curtin	Macdonald	Stafford
Daddario	Mack	Staggers
Daniels	Magnuson	Stratton
Dawson	Mahon	Stubblefield
Delaney	Marshall	Sullivan
Dent	Martin, Nebr.	Taylor
Denton	Mathias	Teague, Calif.
Derounian	Meador	Teague, Tex.
Diggs	Michel	Thomas
Donohue	Miller, Clem	Thompson, N.J.
Dooley	Miller,	Thompson, Tex.
Doyle	George P.	Thomson, Wis.
Durno	Miller, N.Y.	Thornberry
Dwyer	Milliken	Toll
Edmondson	Mills	Tollefson
Elliott	Minshall	Trimble
Evins	Monagan	Tupper
Fascell	Moore	Udall, Morris K.
Fenton	Morgan	Ullman
Finnegan	Morris	Vinson
Fisher	Morse	Wallhauser
Fogarty	Mosher	Walter
Ford	Moss	Watts
Fountain	Murphy	Weaver
Friedel	Murray	Weis
Garmatz	Natcher	Whalley
Gary	Nedzi	Wharton
Gavin	Nelsen	Whitener
Glenn	Nix	Wickersham
Gonzalez	Norrell	Widnall
Goodling	Nygaard	Wilson, Calif.
Granahan	O'Brien, Ill.	Wilson, Ind.
Gray	O'Hara, Ill.	Wright
Green, Oreg.	O'Hara, Mich.	Young
Griffin	Olsen	Younger
Griffiths	O'Neill	Zablocki



## NAYS—55

Abbitt	Garland	Matthews
Abernethy	Gathings	O'Konski
Anderson, Ill.	Goodell	Poff
Andrews	Grant	Ray
Ashbrook	Gross	Riley
Ashmore	Hagan, Ga.	Rogers, Tex.
Beermann	Haley	Rousselot
Bennett, Fla.	Hall	Saylor
Brown	Harrison, Wyo.	Schadeberg
Bruce	Hemphill	Selden
Burleson	Herlong	Short
Casey	Hiestand	Siler
Colmer	Hoffman, Ill.	Smith, Calif.
Curtis, Mo.	Huddleston	Stephens
Davis, John W.	Johansen	Tuck
Dorn	King, N.Y.	Whitten
Dowdy	Landrum	Williams
Everett	McMillan	
Forrester	McVey	

## NOT VOTING—114

Alford	Findley	Moeller
Alger	Fino	Montoya
Andersen, Minn.	Flood	Moorehead,
Anfuso	Flynt	Ohio
Ayres	Frazier	Moorhead, Pa.
Bailey	Frelinghuysen	Morrison
Barry	Fulton	Moulder
Bass, N.H.	Gallagher	Multer
Becker	Gaiamo	Norblad
Belcher	Gilbert	O'Brien, N.Y.
Blich	Green, Pa.	Pilcher
Boggs	Gubser	Powell
Bolling	Halleck	Purcell
Bolton	Hardy	Rains
Breeding	Harrison, Va.	Reifel
Bromwell	Harsha	Rivers, S.C.
Broomfield	Harvey, Mich.	Roberts, Ala.
Buckley	Hays	Roush
Byrnes, Wis.	Healey	Santangelo
Carey	Hébert	Saund
Celler	Hoffman, Mich.	Scherer
Cramer	Ichord, Mo.	Scranton
Curtis, Mass.	Jonas	Shelley
Dague	Karth	Slack
Davis,	Kee	Smith, Miss.
James C.	Kelly	Spence
Davis, Tenn.	Keogh	Steed
Derwinski	King, Utah	Taber
Devine	Lane	Thompson, La.
Dingell	Latta	Uft
Dole	Loser	Vanik
Dominick	McSween	Van Pelt
Downing	MacGregor	Van Zandt
Dulski	Madden	Waggonner
Ellsworth	Mailliard	Westland
Fallon	Martin, Mass.	Willis
Farbstein	Mason	Winstead
Feighan	May	Yates
	Merrow	Zelenko

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Cramer for, with Mr. Alger against.  
Mr. Breeding for, with Mr. Alford against.  
Mr. Downing for, with Mr. Winstead against.

Mr. Gaiamo for, with Mr. Rivers of South Carolina against.

Mr. King of Utah for, with Mr. Waggonner against.

Mr. Halleck for, with Mr. Van Pelt against.

Mr. Frelinghuysen for, with Mr. Hoffman of Michigan against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Buckley with Mr. Andersen of Minnesota.

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Scherer.

Mr. Keogh with Mr. Martin of Massachusetts.

Mr. Morrison with Mr. Anderson of Illinois.

Mr. Zelenko with Mr. Dague.

Mr. Thompson of Louisiana with Mr. Westland.

Mr. Farbstein with Mr. Byrnes of Wisconsin.

Mr. Willis with Mr. Dominick.

Mr. Anfuso with Mr. Utt.

Mr. McSween with Mr. Merrow.

Mr. Dulski with Mr. Bass of New Hampshire.

Mr. Roberts of Alabama with Mr. Fino.

Mr. Healey with Mr. Ayres.

Mr. Boggs with Mr. Gubser.

Mr. Bailey with Mr. Harsha.

Mr. Powell with Mr. Reifel.

Mr. Multer with Mrs. May.  
Mr. Green of Pennsylvania with Mr. Becker.

Mr. Santangelo with Mr. Curtis of Massachusetts.

Mr. Loser with Mr. Fulton.

Mr. Carey with Mr. Van Zandt.

Mr. Spence with Mrs. Bolton.

Mrs. Kelly with Mr. Moorehead of Ohio.

Mr. Davis of Tennessee with Mr. Jonas.

Mr. Gilbert with Mr. Derwinski.

Mr. Frazier with Mr. Belcher.

Mr. Moorhead of Pennsylvania with Mr. Dole.

Mr. Gallagher with Mr. Ellsworth.

Mr. Celler with Mr. Scranton.

Mr. Fallon with Mr. MacGregor.

Mr. Feighan with Mr. Broomfield.

Mr. Hardy with Mr. Norblad.

Mr. Harrison of Virginia, with Mr. Latta.

Mr. Hays with Mr. Findley.

Mr. Lane with Mr. Mason.

Mr. Moeller with Mr. Bromwell.

Mr. O'Brien of New York with Mr. Barry.

Mr. Slack with Mr. Mailliard.

Mr. Shelley with Mr. Harvey of Indiana.

Mr. Dingell with Mr. Devine.

Mr. Moulder with Mr. Taber.

Mr. EVERETT and Mr. SHORT

changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The doors were opened.

## GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask

unanimous consent that all Members

may have 5 legislative days in which to

extend their remarks on the bill just

passed, H.R. 12380.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to

the request of the gentleman from New

York?

There was no objection.

## FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE

## SENATE

A further message from the Senate by

Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, an-

nounced that the Senate insists upon

its amendment to the bill (H.R. 10062)

entitled "An act to extend the applica-

tion of certain laws to American Samoa,"

disagreed to by the House; agrees to the

conference asked by the House on the

disagreeing votes of the two Houses

thereon, and appoints Mr. JACKSON, Mr.

GRUENING, Mr. LONG of Hawaii, Mr.

KUCHEL, and Mr. MILLER to be the con-

fererees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the

Senate agrees to the report of the com-

mittee of conference on the disagreeing

votes of the two Houses on the amend-

ment of the House to the bill (S. 2996)

entitled "An act to amend further the

Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as

amended, and for other purposes."

## SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1962

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1962, H.R. 11038, and also to consider on Monday next a concurrent resolution in connection with the said bill, H.R. 11038.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement follows:

## CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 2025)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 11038) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 3, 5, 8, 9, 14, 15, 18, 20, 27, 30, 34, 40, 45, 50, and 52.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 6, 11, 13, 24, 26, 31, 33, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 44, 46, 49, and 51, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$7,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$1,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$82,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$1,250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,800,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 2, 4, 7, 10, 12, 16, 22, 23, 25, 28, 42, 43, 47, 48 and 53.

ALBERT THOMAS,  
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,  
CLARENCE CANNON,  
BEN F. JENSEN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

SPESARD L. HOLLAND,  
CARL HAYDEN,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,  
LISTER HILL,  
WARREN G. MAGNUSON,  
MILTON R. YOUNG,  
LEVERETT H. SALTONSTALL,  
KARL E. MUNDT,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.



## STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 11038) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Amendment No. 1—Appropriates \$2,750,000 for the Agricultural Research Service instead of \$2,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2—Reported in disagreement.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Amendment No. 3—Appropriates \$200,000 for salaries and expenses of the Coast and Geodetic Survey as proposed by the House instead of \$625,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 4—Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 5—Appropriates \$17,000,000 for participation in the New York World's Fair as proposed by the House instead of \$15,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

Amendment No. 6—Appropriates \$3,900,000 for the Department of the Army for the Corps of Engineers, civil, for operation and maintenance, general, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the House.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Amendment No. 7—Reported in disagreement.

## EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Amendment No. 8—Deletes the Senate provision relating to review of requests for additional personnel by the Bureau of the Budget. The conferees are agreed on the objectives of the language and that its purposes can be achieved under present law.

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Amendment No. 9—Deletes language proposed by the Senate for an appropriation of \$7,092,000 for assistance for school construction.

Amendment No. 10—Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 11—Appropriates \$174,000 for hospitals and medical care as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 12—Reported in disagreement.

## INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Amendment No. 13—Appropriates \$20,000 for contribution to Delaware River Basin Commission as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 14—Deletes appropriation of \$175,000 for the Federal Maritime Commission proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 15—Deletes appropriation of \$150,000 for the Federal Power Commission proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 16—Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 17—Appropriates \$7,500,000 for the General Services Administration to increase the general supply fund instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$10,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 18—Appropriates \$350,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$488,000 as proposed by the Senate for expenses, supply distribution.

Amendment No. 19—Appropriates \$1,000,000 to the Housing and Home Finance Agency for an additional amount for the public works planning fund instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 20—Appropriates \$100,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$125,000 as proposed by the Senate for the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Amendment No. 21—Appropriates \$82,500,000 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development instead of \$80,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$85,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 22—Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 23—Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 24—Inserts language proposed by the Senate earmarking \$15,000,000 for disaster loans by the Small Business Administration.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Amendment No. 25—Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 26—Appropriates \$200,000 for the Bureau of Land Management for construction as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 27—Appropriates \$775,000 for the National Park Service for management and protection as proposed by the House instead of \$875,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 28—Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 29—Appropriates \$1,250,000 for the National Park Service for construction instead of \$1,850,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 30—Appropriates \$720,000 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs for resources management as proposed by the House instead of \$820,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 31—Appropriates \$220,000 for Menominee educational grants as proposed by the Senate.

Development and operation of helium properties: The budget request for an increase of \$17,500,000 in the annual limitation on the amount of payments that the Government may be obligated to make under contracts executed for the purchase of helium has been passed over without prejudice. The existing contracts, executed under the present annual obligation limitation of \$47,500,000, provide for the procurement of 62,500,000,000 cubic feet of helium over a period of 22 years at a cost of about \$1,000,000,000. It is believed desirable to postpone action on this new request, which would authorize additional helium purchase contracts at a cost of up to \$300,000,000 over the next 22 years, pending completion of the program review being conducted by the General Accounting Office.

Amendment No. 32—Appropriates \$1,800,000 for the Fish and Wildlife Service for construction by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife instead of \$300,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,990,000 as proposed by the Senate.

## THE JUDICIARY

Amendment No. 33—Appropriates \$300,000 for the courts of appeal, district courts, and other judicial services as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 34—Deletes appropriation of \$11,250 for the Administrative Office of the United States Courts proposed by the Senate.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Amendment No. 35—Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 36—Appropriates \$100,000 for salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals, instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 37—Appropriates \$400,000 for fees and expenses of witnesses as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 38—Appropriates \$300,000 for the Federal Prison System for buildings and facilities as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 39—Appropriates \$800,000 for support of United States prisoners as proposed by the Senate instead of \$600,000 as proposed by the House.

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Amendment No. 40—Deletes \$2,850,000 appropriation proposed by the Senate for manpower development and training activities.

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Amendment No. 41—Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 42—Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 43—Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 44—Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 45—Deletes item proposed by the Senate appropriating \$1,185 for the Office of the Vice President.

Amendment No. 46—Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 47 and 48—Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 49—Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 50—Deletes item proposed by the Senate appropriating \$20,000 for the Joint Economic Committee.

Amendment No. 51—Appropriates \$286,000 for miscellaneous items, Senate, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 52—Deletes item proposed by the Senate appropriating \$15,000 to the Architect of the Capitol for the Senate office buildings.

Amendment No. 58—Reported in disagreement.

The conferees note that since the bill was passed by both bodies the fiscal year has ended and some items are no longer necessary. The managers on the part of the House will propose a concurrent resolution to change the engrossed House bill to eliminate those items which are now found unnecessary due to the lapse of time.

ALBERT THOMAS,  
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,  
CLARENCE CANNON,  
BEN F. JENSEN,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

## PROGRAM FOR WEEK OF JULY 23

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute to ask the majority leader to advise as to the program for next week.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARENDS. I yield.

Mr. ALBERT. Monday is District day. There are two bills: H.R. 6967, nonprofit corporation—accept Senate amendments—and S. 2321, develop medicine and surgery.

Also on Monday there will be the conference report on the bill H.R. 11038, the second supplemental appropriation bill; and

S. 476, California, Point Reyes National Seashore.

On Tuesday there will be the conference report on the bill S. 2996, the Foreign Aid Assistance Act of 1962.

And also H.R. 12648, the Department of Agriculture and related agencies appropriation bills for 1963 will be taken up.









87<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 12580

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 23, 1962

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

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## AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

1      *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2      *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3      That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4      in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the De-  
5      partments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary,  
6      and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963,  
7      namely:

## 1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## 2 ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

## 3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For necessary expenses of the Department of State, not  
5 otherwise provided for, including expenses authorized by the  
6 Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801–  
7 1158), not otherwise provided for; expenses necessary to  
8 meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States  
9 in Germany (including those arising under the supreme  
10 authority assumed by the United States on June 5, 1945,  
11 and under contractual arrangements with the Federal Re-  
12 public of Germany) ; salary of the United States member of  
13 the Board for the Validation of German Bonds in the United  
14 States at the rate of \$17,100 per annum; expenses of the  
15 National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cul-  
16 tural Cooperation as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 of  
17 the Act of July 30, 1946 (22 U.S.C. 287o, 287q, 287r) ;  
18 purchase (not to exceed sixteen, of which four are for  
19 replacement only) or hire of passenger motor vehicles;  
20 printing and binding outside the continental United States  
21 without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919  
22 (44 U.S.C. 111) ; services as authorized by section 15 of the  
23 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; purchase of uni-  
24 forms; payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in  
25 the first paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28



1 of the United States Code when such claims arise in foreign  
2 countries; dues for library membership in organizations  
3 which issue publications to members only, or to members at  
4 a price lower than to others; employment of aliens by con-  
5 tract for services abroad; refund of fees erroneously charged  
6 and paid for passports; radio communications; payment in  
7 advance for subscriptions to commercial information, tele-  
8 phone and similar services abroad; care and transportation  
9 of prisoners and persons declared insane; expenses, as  
10 authorized by law (18 U.S.C. 3192), of bringing to the  
11 United States from foreign countries persons charged with  
12 crime; and procurement by contract or otherwise, of services,  
13 supplies, and facilities, as follows: (1) translating, (2)  
14 analysis and tabulation of technical information, and (3)  
15 preparation of special maps, globes, and geographic aids;  
16 \$140,710,000, of which not less than \$12,000,000 shall be  
17 used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or  
18 owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That  
19 passenger motor vehicles in possession of the Foreign Service  
20 abroad may be replaced in accordance with section 7 of the  
21 Act of August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 891), and the cost, includ-  
22 ing the exchange allowance, of each such replacement shall  
23 not exceed \$3,800 in the case of the chief of mission auto-  
24 mobile at each diplomatic mission (except that eight such  
25 vehicles may be purchased at not to exceed \$7,800 each)

1 and \$1,500 in the case of all other such vehicles except  
2 station wagons.

3 REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

4 For representation allowances as authorized by section  
5 901 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U.S.C. 1131),  
6 \$950,000.

7 ACQUISITION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILD-  
8 INGS ABROAD (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PRO-  
9 GRAM)

10 For purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under  
11 title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance  
12 Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the purposes  
13 authorized by section 104 (1) of that Act, to be credited to  
14 and expended under the appropriation account for "Acquisi-  
15 tion, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad",  
16 to remain available until expended, \$2,000,000: *Pro-*  
17 *vided*, That this appropriation shall not be used for the  
18 purchase of currencies available in the Treasury for the pur-  
19 poses of section 104 (f) of such Act, unless such currencies  
20 are excess to the normal requirements of the United States.

21 EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

22 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State  
23 to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic  
24 and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the require-



1 ment of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C.  
2 107), \$1,500,000.

3 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

4 CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

5 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to  
6 meet annual obligations of membership in international multi-  
7 lateral organizations, pursuant to treaties, conventions, or  
8 specific Acts of Congress, \$68,392,000.

9 MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

10 For expenses necessary for permanent representation  
11 to certain international organizations in which the United  
12 States participates pursuant to treaties, conventions, or  
13 specific Acts of Congress, including expenses authorized by  
14 the pertinent Acts and conventions providing for such  
15 representation; salaries, expenses, and allowances of per-  
16 sonnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service  
17 Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158) ; hire of  
18 passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding, without  
19 regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C.  
20 111) ; and purchase of uniforms for guards and chauffeurs;  
21 \$2,250,000.

22 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

23 For necessary expenses of participation by the United  
24 States upon approval by the Secretary of State, in inter-

1 national activities which arise from time to time in the  
2 conduct of foreign affairs and for which specific appropria-  
3 tions have not been provided pursuant to treaties, conven-  
4 tions, or special Acts of Congress, including personal services  
5 without regard to civil service and classification laws;  
6 salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and depend-  
7 ents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as  
8 amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158) ; hire of passenger motor  
9 vehicles; contributions for the share of the United States  
10 in expenses of international organizations; and printing and  
11 binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1,  
12 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111) ; \$1,943,000, of which not to  
13 exceed a total of \$75,000 may be expended for representa-  
14 tion allowances as authorized by section 901(3) of the  
15 Act of August 13, 1946 (22 U.S.C. 1131) and for official  
16 entertainment.

## 17 INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

### 18 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,

#### 19 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

20 For expenses necessary to enable the United States to  
21 meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905,  
22 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the United States and Mexico,  
23 and to comply with the other laws applicable to the United  
24 States Section, International Boundary and Water Commis-



1 sion, United States and Mexico, including operation and  
 2 maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canalization,  
 3 flood control, bank protection, water supply, power, irriga-  
 4 tion, boundary demarcation, and sanitation projects; detailed  
 5 plan preparation and construction (including surveys and  
 6 operation and maintenance and protection during construc-  
 7 tion) ; Rio Grande emergency flood protection ; expenditures  
 8 for the purposes set forth in sections 101 through 104 of the  
 9 Act of September 13, 1950 (22 U.S.C. 277d-1—277d-4) ;  
 10 purchase of four passenger motor vehicles for replacement  
 11 only ; purchase of planographs and lithographs ; uniforms or  
 12 allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September  
 13 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131) ; and leasing of pri-  
 14 vate property to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and  
 15 other materials, without regard to section 3709 of the Re-  
 16 vised Statutes, as amended (41 U.S.C. 5) ; as follows:

#### 17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For salaries and expenses not otherwise provided for,  
 19 including examinations, preliminary surveys, and investi-  
 20 gations, \$620,000.

#### 21 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

22 For operation and maintenance of projects or parts  
 23 thereof, as enumerated above, including gaging stations,  
 24 \$1,950,000: *Provided*, That expenditures for the Rio Grande

1 bank protection project shall be subject to the provisions and  
2 conditions contained in the appropriation for said project as  
3 provided by the Act approved April 25, 1945 (59 Stat. 89).

#### 4 CONSTRUCTION

5 For detailed plan preparation and construction of proj-  
6 ects authorized by the convention concluded February 1,  
7 1933, between the United States and Mexico, the Acts  
8 approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U.S.C. 277-  
9 277f), August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 961), June 4, 1936 (49  
10 Stat. 1463), June 28, 1941 (22 U.S.C. 277f), September  
11 13, 1950 (22 U.S.C. 277d-1-9), and the projects stipu-  
12 lated in the treaty between the United States and  
13 Mexico signed at Washington on February 3, 1944,  
14 \$11,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,  
15 That no expenditures shall be made for the Lower Rio  
16 Grande flood-control project for construction on any land,  
17 site, or easement in connection with this project except such  
18 as has been acquired by donation and the title thereto has  
19 been approved by the Attorney General of the United States:  
20 *Provided further*, That the Anzalduas diversion dam shall  
21 not be operated for irrigation or water supply purposes in  
22 the United States unless suitable arrangements have been  
23 made with the prospective water users for repayment to  
24 the Government of such portions of the costs of said dam



1 as shall have been allocated to such purposes by the Secre-  
2 tary of State.

3 AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

4 For expenses necessary to enable the President to per-  
5 form the obligations of the United States pursuant to treaties  
6 between the United States and Great Britain, in respect to  
7 Canada, signed January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448), and  
8 February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), the treaty between the  
9 United States and Canada, signed February 27, 1950, includ-  
10 ing services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of  
11 August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; hire of passenger motor  
12 vehicles; \$415,000, to be disbursed under the direction of  
13 the Secretary of State, and to be available also for addi-  
14 tional expenses of the American Sections, International  
15 Commissions, as hereinafter set forth:

16 International Joint Commission, United States and  
17 Canada, the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the  
18 United States who shall serve at the pleasure of the President  
19 (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity without  
20 compensation therefor) ; salaries of clerks and other em-  
21 ployees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of the  
22 United States with the approval solely of the Secretary of  
23 State; travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in

1 attending hearings of the Commission at such places in the  
2 United States and Canada as the Commission or the Ameri-  
3 can Commissioners shall determine to be necessary; and  
4 special and technical investigations in connection with mat-  
5 ters falling within the Commission's jurisdiction: *Provided*,  
6 That transfers of funds may be made to other agencies of the  
7 Government for the performance of work for which this  
8 appropriation is made.

9 International Boundary Commission, United States and  
10 Canada, the completion of such remaining work as may be  
11 required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal  
12 and the existing treaties between the United States and Great  
13 Britain; commutation of subsistence to employees while on  
14 field duty, not to exceed \$8 per day each (but not to exceed  
15 \$5 per day each when a member of a field party and subsist-  
16 ing in camp) ; hire of freight and passenger motor vehicles  
17 from temporary field employees; and payment for timber  
18 necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear.

19 INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

20 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to  
21 enable the United States to meet its obligations in connection  
22 with participation in international fisheries commissions pur-



1 suant to treaties or conventions, and implementing Acts of  
2 Congress, \$1,910,000: *Provided*, That the United States  
3 share of such expenses may be advanced to the respective  
4 commissions.

## 5 EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

### 6 MUTUAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE

#### 7 ACTIVITIES

8 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to  
9 enable the Secretary of State to carry out the functions of the  
10 Department of State under the provisions of the Mutual Edu-  
11 cational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 527)  
12 and the Act of August 9, 1939 (22 U.S.C. 501), including  
13 salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel as authorized  
14 by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C.  
15 801-1158) ; hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed  
16 \$18,000 for representation expenses; not to exceed \$1,000  
17 for official entertainment within the United States; services  
18 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946  
19 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; and advance of funds notwithstanding  
20 section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended;  
21 \$40,000,000, of which not less than \$9,515,000 shall be  
22 used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or

1 owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*,  
2 That not to exceed \$1,732,000 may be used for administra-  
3 tive expenses during the current fiscal year.

4 CENTER FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL INTERCHANGE  
5 BETWEEN EAST AND WEST

6 To enable the Secretary of State to provide for carry-  
7 ing out the provisions of the Center for Cultural and Tech-  
8 nical Interchange Between East and West Act of 1960,  
9 by grant to any appropriate agency of the State of Hawaii,  
10 \$8,340,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated  
11 herein shall be used to pay the salary, or to enter into any  
12 contract providing for the payment thereof, to any individual  
13 in excess of \$20,000 per annum.

14 RAMA ROAD, NICARAGUA

15 For an additional amount for necessary expenses for the  
16 survey and construction of the Rama Road, Nicaragua, in  
17 accordance with the provisions of title 23, United States  
18 Code, section 213, and the Act of September 2, 1958 (72  
19 Stat. 1709), \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended:  
20 *Provided*, That transfer of funds may be made from this  
21 appropriation to the Department of Commerce for the  
22 performance of work for which the appropriation is made.



## 1       GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2       SEC. 102. Appropriations under this title for “Salaries  
3 and expenses”, “International conferences and contingen-  
4 cies”, and “Missions to international organizations” are  
5 available for reimbursement of the General Services Admin-  
6 istration for security guard services for protection of confi-  
7 dential files.

8       SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation contained in  
9 this title shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any  
10 person assigned to or serving in any office of any of the  
11 several States of the United States or any political subdivi-  
12 sion thereof.

13       SEC. 104. None of the funds appropriated in this title  
14 shall be used (1) to pay the United States contribution to  
15 any international organization which engages in the direct  
16 or indirect promotion of the principle or doctrine of one  
17 world government or one world citizenship; (2) for the  
18 promotion, direct or indirect, of the principle or doctrine of  
19 one world government or one world citizenship.

20       SEC. 105. It is the sense of the Congress that the Com-  
21 munist Chinese Government should not be admitted to

1 membership in the United Nations as the representative of  
2 China.

3 This title may be cited as the "Department of State  
4 Appropriation Act, 1963".

## 5 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### 6 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

#### 7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

8 For expenses necessary for the administration of the  
9 Department of Justice and for examination of judicial offices,  
10 including purchase (two for replacement only) and hire of  
11 passenger motor vehicles; and miscellaneous and emergency  
12 expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General  
13 or the Administrative Assistant Attorney General;  
14 \$4,295,000.

#### 15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

16 For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the De-  
17 partment of Justice, not otherwise provided for, including mis-  
18 cellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or approved  
19 by the Attorney General or the Administrative Assistant At-  
20 torney General; not to exceed \$20,000 for expenses of col-  
21 lecting evidence, to be expended under the direction of the  
22 Attorney General and accounted for solely on his certificate;  
23 and advances of public moneys pursuant to law (31 U.S.C.  
24 529) ; \$16,500,000.



## 1                   ALIEN PROPERTY ACTIVITIES

## 2           LIMITATION ON GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

3           The Attorney General, or such officer as he may desig-  
4 nate, is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other  
5 property or interest vested in him or transferred to him pur-  
6 suant to or with respect to the Trading With the Enemy  
7 Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U.S.C. App.),  
8 and the International Claims Settlement Act, as amended  
9 (22 U.S.C. 1631), necessary expenses incurred in carrying  
10 out the powers and duties conferred on the Attorney-Gen-  
11 eral pursuant to said Acts: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
12 \$690,000 shall be available in the current fiscal year  
13 for the general administrative expenses of alien property  
14 activities, including rent of private or Government-owned  
15 space in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That  
16 on or before November 1 of the current fiscal year the At-  
17 torney General shall make a report to the Appropriations  
18 Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives  
19 giving detailed information on all administrative and non-  
20 administrative expenses incurred during the next preceding  
21 fiscal year in connection with the alien property activities:  
22 *Provided further*, That of the total amount herein authorized  
23 the amount of \$50,000 is to be transferred to the appropria-

1 tion for "Salaries and expenses, general administration",  
2 Justice.

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

4 For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust  
5 and kindred laws, \$5,988,000: *Provided*, That none of  
6 this appropriation shall be expended for the establishment  
7 and maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Anti-  
8 trust Division.

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

10 AND MARSHALS

11 For necessary expenses of the offices of United States  
12 attorneys and marshals, including purchase of firearms and  
13 ammunition; \$27,085,000, of which not to exceed \$50,000  
14 shall be available for the employment of temporary deputy  
15 marshals in lieu of bailiffs at a rate of not to exceed \$12  
16 per day: *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated  
17 \$17,500 may be used for the emergency replacement of one  
18 prisoner-carrying bus upon certificate of the Attorney Gen-  
19 eral: *Provided further*, That of the amount herein appropri-  
20 ated not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available for payment  
21 of compensation and expenses of Commissioners appointed in  
22 condemnation cases under Rule 71A (h) of the Federal Rules  
23 of Civil Procedure.



## 1 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

2 For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and  
3 for per diems in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law,  
4 and not to exceed \$275,000 for such compensation and  
5 expenses of witnesses (including expert witnesses) or in-  
6 formants pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 28, 1950  
7 (5 U.S.C. 341) and sections 4244-48 of title 18, United  
8 States Code; \$1,900,000: *Provided*, That no part of the  
9 sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness  
10 more than one attendance fee for any one calendar day.

## 11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE

## 12 OF THE UNITED STATES

13 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for  
14 the Administrative Conference of the United States,  
15 \$100,000.

## 16 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

## 17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For expenses necessary for the detection and prosecution  
19 of crimes against the United States; protection of the person  
20 of the President of the United States; acquisition, collection,  
21 classification and preservation of identification and other  
22 records and their exchange with, and for the official use of,

1 the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of  
2 States, cities, and other institutions, such exchange to be sub-  
3 ject to cancellation if dissemination is made outside the re-  
4 ceiving departments or related agencies; and such other in-  
5 vestigations regarding official matters under the control of  
6 the Department of Justice and the Department of State as  
7 may be directed by the Attorney General, including pur-  
8 chase for police-type use without regard to the general pur-  
9 chase price limitation for the current fiscal year (not to  
10 exceed five hundred and one, including one armored vehicle,  
11 for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles;  
12 firearms and ammunition; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab  
13 hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this  
14 paragraph; payment of rewards; and not to exceed \$70,000  
15 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to  
16 be expended under the direction of the Attorney General,  
17 and to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$130,700,-  
18 000: *Provided*, That the compensation of the Director of  
19 the Bureau shall be \$22,000 per annum so long as the posi-  
20 tion is held by the present incumbent.

21       None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau  
22 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of any  
23 civil-service employee.



## 1 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

## 2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for  
4 the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to  
5 immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, including  
6 advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en  
7 route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of \$1  
8 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the immigra-  
9 tion laws, for work performed; payment of rewards; not to  
10 exceed \$50,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a con-  
11 fidential character, to be expended under the direction of the  
12 Attorney General and accounted for solely on his certificate;  
13 purchase for police-type use, without regard to the general  
14 purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year (not to  
15 exceed two hundred and fifty for replacement only) and  
16 hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase (not to exceed  
17 five for replacement only) and maintenance and opera-  
18 tion of aircraft; firearms and ammunition, attendance at  
19 firearms matches; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills,  
20 immigration fines, and other items properly returnable, ex-  
21 cept deposits of aliens who become public charges and  
22 deposits to secure payment of fines and passage money;  
23 operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair of buildings

1 and the purchase of equipment incident thereto; acquisition  
2 of land as sites for enforcement fence and construction in-  
3 cident to such fence; reimbursement of the General Services  
4 Administration for security guard services for protection of  
5 confidential files; and maintenance, care, detention, surveil-  
6 lance, parole, and transportation of alien enemies and their  
7 wives and dependent children, including return of such  
8 persons to place of bona fide residence or to such other place  
9 as may be authorized by the Attorney General; \$64,050,000:  
10 *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated, not to  
11 exceed \$50,000 may be used for the emergency replacement  
12 of aircraft upon certificate of the Attorney General.

### 13 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

#### 14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

15 For expenses necessary for the administration, opera-  
16 tion, and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional  
17 institutions, including supervision of United States prisoners  
18 in non-Federal institutions; purchase of not to exceed  
19 twenty-six (of which twenty shall be for replacement  
20 only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; compila-  
21 tion of statistics relating to prisoners in Federal and non-Fed-  
22 eral penal and correctional institutions; payment pursuant to  
23 law of claims of employees for loss, damage, or destruction of  
24 personal property (31 U.S.C. 238) ; firearms and ammuni-  
25 tion; medals and other awards; payment of rewards; pur-



1 chase and exchange of farm products and livestock; con-  
 2 struction of buildings at prison camps; and acquisition of  
 3 land and water rights as authorized by section 7 of the Act  
 4 of July 28, 1950 (5 U.S.C. 341f) ; \$48,814,000: *Pro-*  
 5 *vided*, That there may be transferred to the Public Health  
 6 Service such amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion  
 7 of the Attorney General, for direct expenditure by that  
 8 Service for medical relief for inmates of Federal penal and  
 9 correctional institutions.

#### 10 BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

11 For constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary  
 12 buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional  
 13 institutions, including all necessary expenses incident thereto,  
 14 by contract or force account, \$2,595,000: *Provided*, That  
 15 labor of United States prisoners may be used for work per-  
 16 formed under this appropriation.

#### 17 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

18 For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal  
 19 institutions, including necessary clothing and medical aid,  
 20 and payment of rewards, \$3,700,000.

#### 21 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

22 SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this title  
 23 may be used to pay the compensation of any person here-  
 24 after employed as an attorney (except foreign counsel em-  
 25 ployed in special cases) unless such person shall be duly

1 licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney under the  
2 laws of a State, territory, or the District of Columbia.

3 SEC. 203. Seventy-five per centum of the expenditures  
4 for the offices of the United States attorney and the United  
5 States marshal for the District of Columbia from all appro-  
6 priations in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States  
7 from any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the  
8 credit of the District of Columbia.

9 SEC. 204. Appropriations and authorizations made in  
10 this title which are available for expenses of attendance at  
11 meetings shall be expended for such purposes in accordance  
12 with regulations prescribed by the Attorney General.

13 SEC. 205. Appropriations and authorizations made in  
14 this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for  
15 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
16 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem  
17 for individuals.

18 SEC. 206. Appropriations for the current fiscal year  
19 for "Salaries and expenses, general administration", "Sal-  
20 aries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation", "Sal-  
21 aries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Serv-  
22 ice", and "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons", shall  
23 be available for uniforms and allowances therefor as author-  
24 ized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5  
25 U.S.C. 2131).



1        This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice  
2    Appropriation Act, 1963".

3            TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

4                    GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

5                            SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6        For expenses necessary for the general administration  
7    of the Department of Commerce, including expenses neces-  
8    sary to carry out the provisions of the Great Lakes Pilotage  
9    Act of 1960 (74 Stat. 259), and not to exceed \$1,500 for  
10   official entertainment, \$3,700,000.

11            AVIATION WAR RISK INSURANCE REVOLVING FUND

12        The Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized to  
13    make such expenditures, within the limits of funds available  
14    pursuant to section 1306 of the Act of August 23, 1958  
15    (49 U.S.C. 1536), and in accordance with section 104 of  
16    the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended (31  
17    U.S.C. 849), as may be necessary in carrying out the pro-  
18    grams set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year for  
19    aviation war risk insurance activities under said Act.

20            AREA REDEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

21                    OPERATIONS

22        For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of  
23    the Area Redevelopment Administration, including not to  
24    exceed \$3,600,000 for technical assistance, as authorized by

1 section 11 of the Area Redevelopment Act (75 Stat. 47).  
2 and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$12,250,000.

3 GRANTS FOR PUBLIC FACILITIES

4 For grants in accordance with the provisions of section 8  
5 of the Area Redevelopment Act (75 Stat. 53), \$35,000,000.

6 AREA REDEVELOPMENT FUND

7 For loans and participations as authorized by section 6  
8 and public facility loans as authorized by section 7 of the  
9 Area Redevelopment Act (75 Stat. 53), \$115,480,000:  
10 *Provided*, That no part of the appropriations contained in  
11 this Act shall be used for administrative expenses in connec-  
12 tion with loans and participations financed or to be financed  
13 with funds borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury.

14 EXPORT CONTROL

15 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions  
16 of the Export Control Act of 1949, as amended, relating  
17 to export controls, including awards of compensation to  
18 informers under said Act and as authorized by the Act of  
19 August 13, 1953 (22 U.S.C. 401), \$3,480,000 of which  
20 not to exceed \$1,237,000 may be advanced to the Bureau  
21 of Customs, Treasury Department, for enforcement of the  
22 export control program, and of which not to exceed \$80,400



1 may be advanced to the appropriation for "Salaries and  
2 expenses" under "General administration".

3 OFFICE OF FIELD SERVICES

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For expenses necessary to operate and maintain field  
6 offices for the collection and dissemination of information  
7 useful in the development and improvement of commerce  
8 throughout the United States and its possessions, \$3,400,000.

9 BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For necessary expenses of the Business and Defense  
12 Services Administration, \$4,600,000.

13 INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For necessary expenses for the promotion of foreign  
16 commerce, including trade centers and trade and industrial  
17 exhibits, abroad, without regard to the provisions of law set  
18 forth in 41 U.S.C. 5 and 13; 44 U.S.C. 111, 322, and 324;  
19 purchase of commercial and trade reports; employment of  
20 aliens by contract for services abroad; rental of space abroad,

1 for periods not exceeding five years, and expenses of altera-  
2 tion. repair, or improvement; advance of funds under con-  
3 tracts abroad; payment of tort claims, in the manner author-  
4 ized in the first paragraph of section 2672 of title 28 of the  
5 United States Code, when such claims arise in foreign coun-  
6 tries; and not to exceed \$10,000 for official representation  
7 expenses abroad; \$6,500,000.

8 UNITED STATES TRAVEL SERVICE

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of  
11 the International Travel Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 129), includ-  
12 ing employment of aliens by contract for service abroad;  
13 rental of space, for periods not exceeding five years, and  
14 expenses of alteration, repair or improvement; advance of  
15 funds under contracts abroad; payment of tort claims, in the  
16 manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672 of  
17 title 28 of the United States Code, when such claims arise in  
18 foreign countries; and not to exceed \$5,000 for representa-  
19 tion expenses abroad; \$3,350,000.

20 OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For necessary expenses of the Office of Business  
23 Economics, \$1,750,000.



## BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for collecting, compiling, and publishing current census statistics, provided for by law, \$12,250,000.

## 1962 CENSUS OF GOVERNMENTS

For an additional amount for expenses necessary for preparing for, taking, compiling, and publishing the 1962 census of governments as authorized by law, \$1,050,000, to remain available until June 30, 1964.

## 1963 CENSUSES OF BUSINESS, TRANSPORTATION, MANUFACTURES, AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES

For an additional amount for expenses necessary for preparing for, taking, compiling, and publishing the 1963 censuses of business, transportation, manufactures, and mineral industries, as authorized by law, \$3,000,000, to remain available until December 31, 1966.

## 1964 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

For expenses necessary to prepare for taking, compiling, and publishing the 1964 Census of Agriculture, as authorized by law, \$700,000, to remain available until December 31, 1967.

## 1           MODERNIZATION OF COMPUTING EQUIPMENT

2           For expenses necessary for replacement of an electronic  
3 computer system, \$4,000,000, to remain available until June  
4 30, 1964.

## 5                           COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

## 6                                   SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7           For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the  
8 Act of August 6, 1947, as amended (33 U.S.C. 883a-883i),  
9 including hire of aircraft; operation, maintenance, and repair  
10 of an airplane; pay, allowances, gratuities, transportation of  
11 dependents and household effects, and payment of funeral  
12 expenses, as authorized by law, for an authorized strength  
13 of 200 commissioned officers on the active list; and pay of  
14 commissioned officers retired in accordance with law;  
15 \$21,500,000, of which \$840,000 shall be available for  
16 retirement pay of commissioned officers and payments  
17 under the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection Plan:  
18 *Provided*, That during the current fiscal year, this  
19 appropriation shall be reimbursed for at least press costs  
20 and costs of paper for charts published by the Coast and  
21 Geodetic Survey and furnished for the official use of the  
22 military departments of the Department of Defense: *Pro-*  
23 *vided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for  
24 construction of a seismological vault and a recorder building  
25 on private property, on a long term lease basis.



## 1                    CONSTRUCTION OF SURVEYING SHIPS

2            For necessary expenses for the design, supervision, con-  
3    struction, equipping, and outfitting of surveying vessels, as  
4    authorized by the Act of August 6, 1947 (33 U.S.C. 883i),  
5    \$14,400,000, to remain available until expended.

## 6                    INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

## 7                    LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

8            Not to exceed \$2,000 shall be available for administrative  
9    expenses to be determined in the manner set forth under the  
10   title "General expenses" in the Uniform System of Accounts  
11   for Carriers by Water of the Interstate Commerce Commis-  
12   sion (effective January 1, 1947).

## 13                   MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

## 14                   SHIP CONSTRUCTION

15           For construction-differential subsidy and cost of national-  
16   defense features incident to construction of ships for operation  
17   in foreign commerce (46 U.S.C. 1152, 1154); for  
18   construction-differential subsidy and cost of national-defense  
19   features incident to the reconstruction and reconditioning of  
20   ships under title V of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as  
21   amended (46 U.S.C. 1154); and for acquisition of used  
22   ships pursuant to section 510 of the Merchant Marine Act,  
23   1936, as amended (46 U.S.C. 1160); to remain available  
24   until expended, \$50,000,000: *Provided*, That transfers may  
25   be made to the appropriation for the current fiscal year for

1 "Salaries and expenses" for administrative and warehouse  
2 expenses (not to exceed \$3,150,000) and for reserve fleet  
3 expenses (not to exceed \$500,000), and any such transfers  
4 shall be without regard to the limitations under that appropri-  
5 ation on the amounts available for such expenses.

6 OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES (LIQUIDATION OF  
7 CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

8 For the payment of obligations incurred for operating-  
9 differential subsidies granted on or after January 1, 1947, as  
10 authorized by the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended,  
11 and in appropriations heretofore made to the United States  
12 Maritime Commission, \$225,000,000, to remain available  
13 until expended: *Provided*, That no contracts shall be executed  
14 during the current fiscal year by the Secretary of Commerce  
15 which will obligate the Government to pay operating-  
16 differential subsidy on more than two thousand four hun-  
17 dred voyages in any one calendar year, including voyages  
18 covered by contracts in effect at the beginning of the current  
19 fiscal year.

20 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

21 For expenses necessary for research, development, fabri-  
22 cation, and test operation of experimental facilities and  
23 equipment; studies to improve water transportation systems;  
24 and supporting services related to nuclear ship operation;  
25 \$3,550,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,



1 That transfers maybe made to the appropriation for the  
 2 current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses" for admin-  
 3 istrative expenses (not to exceed \$600,000), and any such  
 4 transfers shall be without regard to the limitation under that  
 5 appropriation on the amount available for such expenses:  
 6 *Provided further*, That transfers may be made from this  
 7 appropriation to the "Vessel operations revolving fund" for  
 8 losses resulting from expenses of experimental ship opera-  
 9 tions.

#### 10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For expenses necessary for carrying into effect the Mer-  
 12 chant Marine Act, 1936, and other laws administered by  
 13 the Maritime Administration, \$14,950,000, within limita-  
 14 tions as follows:

15 Administrative expenses, including not to exceed \$1,125  
 16 for entertainment of officials of other countries when specifi-  
 17 cally authorized by the Maritime Administrator, and not to  
 18 exceed \$1,250 for representation allowances, \$8,173,400;

19 Maintenance of shipyard facilities and operation of ware-  
 20 houses, \$1,000,000;

21 Reserve fleet expenses, \$5,776,600.

#### 22 MARITIME TRAINING

23 For training cadets as officers of the Merchant Marine  
 24 at the Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, New  
 25 York; not to exceed \$2,500 for contingencies for the Super-

1 intendent, United States Merchant Marine Academy, to be  
2 expended in his discretion; and uniform and textbook allow-  
3 ances for cadet midshipmen, at an average yearly cost of not  
4 to exceed \$300 per cadet; \$3,300,000: *Provided*, That,  
5 except as herein provided for uniform and textbook allow-  
6 ances, this appropriation shall not be used for compensation  
7 or allowances for cadets: *Provided further*, That reimburse-  
8 ment may be made to the appropriation for the current fiscal  
9 year for "Maritime training", for expenses in support of  
10 activities financed from the appropriations for "Research and  
11 development" and "Ship construction".

## STATE MARINE SCHOOLS

For financial assistance to State marine schools and the students thereof as authorized by the Maritime Academy Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 622-624), \$1,375,000, of which \$250,000 is for maintenance and repair of vessels loaned by the United States for use in connection with such State marine schools, and \$1,125,000, to remain available until expended, is for liquidation of obligations incurred under authority granted by said Act, to enter into contracts to make payments for expenses incurred in the maintenance and support of marine schools, and to pay allowances for uniforms, textbooks, and subsistence of cadets at State marine schools.



## 1      GENERAL PROVISIONS—MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

2      No additional vessel shall be allocated under charter,  
3 nor shall any vessel be continued under charter by reason  
4 of any extension of chartering authority beyond June 30,  
5 1949, unless the charterer shall agree that the Maritime  
6 Administration shall have no obligation upon redelivery to  
7 accept or pay for consumable stores, bunkers, and slopchest  
8 items, except with respect to such minimum amounts of  
9 bunkers as the Maritime Administration considers advisable  
10 to be retained on the vessel and that prior to such redelivery  
11 all consumable stores, slopchest items, and bunkers over and  
12 above such minimums shall be removed from the vessel by  
13 the charterer at his own expense.

14      Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the  
15 Maritime Administration is authorized to furnish utilities and  
16 services and make necessary repairs in connection with any  
17 lease, contract, or occupancy involving Government property  
18 under control of the Maritime Administration, and payments  
19 received by the Maritime Administration for utilities, serv-  
20 ices, and repairs so furnished or made shall be credited to  
21 the appropriation charged with the cost thereof: *Provided,*  
22 That rental payments under any such lease, contract, or  
23 occupancy on account of items other than such utilities,

1 services, or repairs shall be covered into the Treasury as  
2 miscellaneous receipts.

3 No obligations shall be incurred during the current fiscal  
4 year from the construction fund established by the Merchant  
5 Marine Act, 1936, or otherwise, in excess of the appropria-  
6 tions and limitations contained in this Act, or in any prior  
7 appropriation Act, and all receipts which otherwise would  
8 be deposited to the credit of said fund shall be covered into  
9 the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

#### 10 PATENT OFFICE

#### 11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For necessary expenses of the Patent Office, including  
13 defense of suits instituted against the Commissioner of  
14 Patents; \$25,860,000.

#### 15 BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

#### 16 LIMITATION ON GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

17 Necessary expenses of administration and research (not  
18 to exceed \$36,800,000), including maintenance of a Na-  
19 tional Register of Revoked Motor Vehicle Operators' Li-  
20 censes, as authorized by Law (74 Stat. 526), and purchase of  
21 forty-seven passenger motor vehicles of which forty-four  
22 shall be for replacement only, shall be paid, in accordance  
23 with law, from appropriations made available by this Act  
24 to the Bureau of Public Roads and from advances and  
25 reimbursements received by the Bureau of Public Roads.



1       Of the total amount available from appropriations of  
2   the Bureau of Public Roads for general administrative and  
3   research expenses pursuant to the provisions of title 23,  
4   United States Code, section 104(a), \$100,000 shall be  
5   available for carrying out the provisions of title 23, United  
6   States Code, section 309.

7               FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS (TRUST FUND)

8       For carrying out the provisions of title 23, United States  
9   Code, which are attributable to Federal-aid highways, to  
10   remain available until expended, \$3,249,200,000, or so much  
11   thereof as may be available in and derived from the "High-  
12   way trust fund"; which sum is composed of \$1,508,261,397,  
13   the balance of the amount authorized for the fiscal year 1961,  
14   and \$1,735,000,000 (or so much thereof as may be available  
15   in and derived from the "Highway trust fund"), a part of  
16   the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year  
17   1962, \$4,938,603 for reimbursement of the sums expended  
18   for the repair or construction of highways and bridges which  
19   have been damaged or destroyed by floods, hurricanes, or  
20   landslides, as provided by title 23, United States Code, sec-  
21   tion 125, and \$1,000,000 for reimbursement of the sums  
22   expended for the design and construction of bridges upon  
23   and across dams, as provided by title 23, United States Code,  
24   section 320.

# 1 IMPROVEMENT OF THE PENTAGON ROAD NETWORK

2 (TRUST FUND)

3 For expenses necessary for the improvement of routes on  
4 the Pentagon Road Network, to be conveyed to the Com-  
5 monwealth of Virginia, as authorized by the Act of Septem-  
6 ber 26, 1961 (75 Stat. 670), \$2,000,000, to be derived  
7 from the Highway Trust Fund.

## 8 FOREST HIGHWAYS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT

9 AUTHORIZATION)

10 For payment of obligations incurred in carrying out the  
11 provisions of title 23, United States Code, section 204,  
12 pursuant to contract authorization granted by title 23,  
13 United States Code, section 203, to remain available until  
14 expended, \$32,000,000, which sum is composed of  
15 \$7,850,000, the balance of the amount authorized to be  
16 appropriated for the fiscal year 1961, and \$24,150,000, a  
17 part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the  
18 fiscal year 1962: *Provided*, That this appropriation  
19 shall be available for the rental, purchase, construction, or  
20 alteration of buildings and sites necessary for the storage and  
21 repair of equipment and supplies used for road construction  
22 and maintenance but the total cost of any such item under  
23 this authorization shall not exceed \$15,000.



1 PUBLIC LANDS HIGHWAYS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT  
2 AUTHORIZATION)

3 For payment of obligations incurred in carrying out  
4 the provisions of title 23, United States Code, section 209,  
5 pursuant to the contract authorization granted by title 23,  
6 United States Code, section 203, to remain available until  
7 expended, \$2,500,000, which sum is composed of \$800,000,  
8 the balance of the amount authorized to be appropriated for  
9 the fiscal year 1962, and \$1,700,000, a part of the amount  
10 authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1963.

11 CONTROL OF OUTDOOR ADVERTISING

12 For incentive payments to the States for control of out-  
13 door advertising, as authorized by law (23 U.S.C. 131),  
14 \$4,000,000, to remain available until expended.

15 GENERAL PROVISIONS—BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

16 Not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended during the  
17 current fiscal year for services of individuals employed  
18 pursuant to section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5  
19 U.S.C. 55a), at rates in excess of \$50 per diem.

20 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

21 RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

22 For expenses necessary in performing the functions  
23 authorized by the Act of March 3, 1901, as amended (15

1 U.S.C. 271-278e), including general administration; oper-  
2 ation, maintenance, alteration, and protection of grounds and  
3 facilities; and improvement and construction of facilities as  
4 authorized by the Act of September 2, 1958 (15 U.S.C.  
5 278d); \$27,500,000 of which not to exceed \$1,700,000  
6 shall be available for payments to the "Working capital  
7 fund", National Bureau of Standards, for additional capital:  
8 *Provided*, That during the current fiscal year the maximum  
9 base rate of compensation for employees appointed pursuant  
10 to the Act of September 2, 1958 (15 U.S.C. 278e), shall  
11 be equivalent to the maximum scheduled rate for GS-12.

12 RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL SERVICES (SPECIAL FOREIGN  
13 CURRENCY PROGRAM)

14 For purchase of foreign currencies which the Treasury  
15 Department determines to be excess to the normal require-  
16 ments of the United States, for necessary expenses of the  
17 National Bureau of Standards, as authorized by law, \$1,000,-  
18 000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That  
19 this appropriation shall be available, in addition to other  
20 appropriations to the Bureau, for the purchase of the fore-  
21 going currencies.

22 PLANT AND FACILITIES

23 For expenses incurred, as authorized by section 1 of the  
24 Act of September 2, 1958 (15 U.S.C. 278c-278e), in the



1 acquisition, construction, improvement, alteration, or emer-  
2 gency repair of buildings, grounds, and other facilities  
3 including a plasma physics building, a radio warning service  
4 building, and a paint shop; design of a radio standards  
5 laboratory; and procurement and installation of special re-  
6 search equipment and facilities, therefor; \$2,000,000, to  
7 remain available until expended.

#### 8 CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES

9 For an additional amount for "Construction of facili-  
10 ties", including construction, equipment, and expenses of  
11 occupying the facilities, \$30,000,000, to remain available  
12 until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$6,250,000  
13 of this amount shall be available for payment to the "Work-  
14 ing capital fund", National Bureau of Standards, for addi-  
15 tional capital for purchase of equipment.

#### 16 WORKING CAPITAL FUND

17 The Working capital fund shall be available, during the  
18 current fiscal year, for the purchase of not to exceed four  
19 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only.

#### 20 WEATHER BUREAU

#### 21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For expenses necessary for the Weather Bureau, includ-  
23 ing maintenance and operation of aircraft; purchase of upper  
24 air supplies for delivery through December 31, of the next

1 fiscal year; and not to exceed \$10,000 for maintenance of a  
2 printing office in the city of Washington, as authorized by  
3 law; \$58,250,000.

4 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

5 For expenses necessary for the conduct of research by  
6 the Weather Bureau, including development and service  
7 testing of equipment; operation and maintenance of aircraft;  
8 and for acquisition, establishment, and relocation of research  
9 facilities and related equipment; \$10,000,000, to remain  
10 available until June 30, 1965.

11 ESTABLISHMENT OF METEOROLOGICAL FACILITIES

12 For an additional amount for the acquisition, establish-  
13 ment, and relocation of operational facilities and related  
14 equipment, including the alteration and modernization of ex-  
15 isting facilities, and for the acquisition of land; \$4,000,000,  
16 to remain available until June 30, 1965: *Provided*, That  
17 the appropriations heretofore granted under this head shall  
18 be merged with this appropriation.

19 METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITE OPERATIONS

20 For expenses necessary to establish and operate a sys-  
21 tem for the continuous observation of worldwide meteorologi-  
22 cal conditions from space satellites and for the reporting and  
23 processing of the data obtained for use in weather forecast-  
24 ing, \$40,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*



1 *vided*, That payments of not to exceed \$285,000 may be  
2 made to the appropriation for the Weather Bureau for the  
3 current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses": *Provided*  
4 *further*, That this appropriation shall be available for  
5 payment to the National Aeronautics and Space Admin-  
6 istration for procurement, in accordance with the authority  
7 available to that Administration, of such equipment or fa-  
8 cilities as may be necessary to establish and operate the  
9 aforesaid system.

10 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

11 SEC. 302. During the current fiscal year applicable ap-  
12 propriations and funds available to the Department of Com-  
13 merce shall be available for the activities specified in the Act  
14 of October 26, 1949 (5 U.S.C. 596a), to the extent and in  
15 the manner prescribed by said Act.

16 SEC. 303. Appropriations in this title available for  
17 salaries and expenses shall be available for hire of passenger  
18 motor vehicles; services as authorized by section 15 of the  
19 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but, unless otherwise  
20 specified, at rates for individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem;  
21 and uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by the  
22 Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131).

23 This title may be cited as the "Department of Commerce  
24 Appropriation Act, 1963".

## 1 TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

## 2 SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

## 3 SALARIES

4 For the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, and  
5 all other officers and employees, whose compensation shall  
6 be fixed by the Court, except as otherwise provided by law,  
7 and who may be employed and assigned by the Chief Jus-  
8 tice to any office or work of the Court, \$1,494,000.

## 9 PRINTING AND BINDING SUPREME COURT REPORTS

10 For printing and binding the advance opinions, pre-  
11 liminary prints, and bound reports of the Court, \$108,000.

## 12 MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

13 For miscellaneous expenses, to be expended as the Chief  
14 Justice may approve, \$79,000.

## 15 CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

16 For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable  
17 the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties imposed  
18 upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40 U.S.C.  
19 13a—13b), including improvements, maintenance, repairs,  
20 equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances; special  
21 clothing for workmen; and personal and other services  
22 (including temporary labor without reference to the Classi-  
23 fication and Retirement Acts, as amended), and for snow



1 removal by hire of men and equipment or under contract  
 2 without compliance with section 3709 of the Revised  
 3 Statutes, as amended (41 U.S.C. 5) ; \$323,400.

#### 4 AUTOMOBILE FOR THE CHIEF JUSTICE

5 For purchase, exchange, lease, driving, maintenance,  
 6 and operation of an automobile for the Chief Justice of the  
 7 United States, \$6,800.

#### 8 BOOKS FOR THE SUPREME COURT

9 For books and periodicals for the Supreme Court, to be  
 10 purchased by the Librarian of the Supreme Court, under the  
 11 direction of the Chief Justice, \$35,000.

#### 12 COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

##### 13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges, and  
 15 all other officers and employees of the court, and necessary  
 16 expenses of the court, including exchange of books, and  
 17 traveling expenses, as may be approved by the chief judge,  
 18 \$361,000.

#### 19 CUSTOMS COURT

##### 20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For salaries of the chief judge and eight judges; salaries  
 22 of the officers and employees of the court; services as author-  
 23 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C.

1 55a) ; and necessary expenses of the court, including ex-  
2 change of books, and traveling expenses, as may be approved  
3 by the court; \$919,000: *Provided*, That traveling expenses  
4 of judges of the Customs Court shall be paid upon the  
5 written certificate of the judge.

## 6 COURT OF CLAIMS

### 7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges, and  
9 all other officers and employees of the court, and for other  
10 necessary expenses, including stenographic and other fees  
11 and charges necessary in the taking of testimony, and travel,  
12 \$1,025,000.

### 13 REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

14 For necessary repairs and improvements to the Court  
15 of Claims buildings, to be expended under the supervision of  
16 the Architect of the Capitol, \$9,500.

## 17 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

### 18 JUDICIAL SERVICES

#### 19 SALARIES OF JUDGES

20 For salaries of circuit judges; district judges (including  
21 judges of the district courts of the Virgin Islands, the Panama  
22 Canal Zone, and Guam; justices and judges retired or re-  
23 signed under title 28, United States Code, sections 371, 372,

1 and 373; and annuities of widows of Justices of the Supreme  
2 Court of the United States in accordance with title 28,  
3 United States Code, section 375; \$10,860,000.

4 SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

5 For salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal  
6 Judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for,  
7 \$27,000,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of secre-  
8 taries and law clerks of circuit and district judges shall  
9 be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office of the  
10 United States Courts without regard to the Classification Act  
11 of 1949, as amended, except that the salary of a secretary  
12 shall conform with that of the General Schedule grades  
13 (GS) 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, as the appointing judge shall  
14 determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with  
15 that of the General Schedule grades (GS) 7, 8, 9, 10, 11,  
16 or 12, as the appointing judge shall determine, subject to  
17 review by the Judicial Conference of the United States if  
18 requested by the Director, such determination by the judge  
19 otherwise to be final: *Provided further*, That (exclusive of  
20 step increases corresponding with those provided for by  
21 title VII of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and  
22 of compensation paid for temporary assistance needed be-  
23 cause of an emergency) the aggregate salaries paid to



1 secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge shall not  
2 exceed \$15,950 per annum, except in the case of the chief  
3 judge of each circuit and the chief judge of each district court  
4 having five or more district judges, in which case the  
5 aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$21,305 per annum.

6 FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

7 For fees, expenses, and costs of jurors; compensation  
8 of jury commissioners; fees of United States commissioners  
9 and other committing magistrates acting under title 18,  
10 United States Code, section 3041; and compensation of  
11 voting referees fixed by the court pursuant to the provisions  
12 of the Civil Rights Act of 1960 (74 Stat. 86) ; \$4,500,000.

13 TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

14 For necessary travel and miscellaneous expenses, not  
15 otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judiciary, including  
16 the purchase of firearms and ammunition, and the cost of  
17 contract statistical services for the office of Register of Wills  
18 of the District of Columbia, \$4,600,000: *Provided*, That  
19 this sum shall be available in an amount not to exceed  
20 \$16,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned  
21 with the work of Federal probation when incurred on the  
22 written authorization of the Director of the Administrative  
23 Office of the United States Courts: *Provided further*, That

1 no part of this appropriation may be used for payment of  
2 actual expenses of subsistence in excess of \$25 per diem.

### 3 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

4 For necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of  
5 the United States Courts, including travel, advertising, and  
6 rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$1,500,000:  
7 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$110,000 of the appropriations  
8 contained in this title shall be available for the study of rules  
9 of practice and procedure.

### 10 SALARIES OF REFEREES

11 For salaries of referees as authorized by the Act of  
12 June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U.S.C. 68), not to exceed  
13 \$2,600,000, to be derived from the Referees' salary and  
14 expense fund established in pursuance of said Act.

### 15 EXPENSES OF REFEREES

16 For expenses of referees as authorized by the Act of  
17 June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U.S.C. 68, 102), not to  
18 exceed \$4,850,000, to be derived from the Referees' salary  
19 and expense fund established in pursuance of said Act.

### 20 GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

21 SEC. 402. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the  
22 District Court of the United States for the District of Colum-  
23 bia from all appropriations under this title and 30 per centum

1 of the expenditures for the United States Court of Appeals  
2 for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under  
3 this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any  
4 funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Colum-  
5 bia.

6 SEC. 403. The reports of the United States Court of  
7 Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for  
8 a price exceeding that approved by the court and for not  
9 more than \$6.50 per volume.

10 This title may be cited as the "Judiciary Appropriation  
11 Act, 1963".

## 12 TITLE V—RELATED AGENCIES

### 13 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

#### 14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of  
16 the American Battle Monuments Commission, including the  
17 acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign countries;  
18 purchase and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national  
19 cemeteries and monuments outside of the United States and  
20 its territories and possessions; not to exceed \$80,000  
21 for expenses of travel; rent of office and garage space  
22 in foreign countries; purchase (one for replacement only)  
23 and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and insurance of official  
24 motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of  
25 such countries; \$1,523,000: *Provided*, That where sta-



1 tion allowance has been authorized by the Depart-  
2 ment of the Army for officers of the Army serving the Army  
3 at certain foreign stations, the same allowance shall be  
4 authorized for officers of the Armed Forces assigned to the  
5 Commission while serving at the same foreign stations, and  
6 this appropriation is hereby made available for the payment  
7 of such allowance: *Provided further*, That when traveling on  
8 business of the Commission, officers of the Armed Forces  
9 serving as members or as secretary of the Commission may  
10 be reimbursed for expenses as provided for civilian members  
11 of the Commission: *Provided further*, That the Commission  
12 shall reimburse other Government agencies, including the  
13 Armed Forces, for salary, pay, and allowances of personnel  
14 assigned to it.

#### 15 DEDICATION OF MEMORIALS

16 Not to exceed \$40,000 shall be available until June 30,  
17 1964, from the appropriation to the Commission for "Salaries  
18 and expenses", for the current fiscal year, for necessary ex-  
19 penses of appropriate dedications of World War II  
20 memorials, erected under the authority of the Act of July 25,  
21 1956 (36 U.S.C. 123), including travel and such other  
22 expenses as the Commission may deem necessary, and such  
23 amount may be expended without regard to such provisions  
24 of law, or regulations relating to the expenditure of public  
25 funds as the Commission may deem proper (except that this

1 exemption shall not be construed as waiving the requirement  
2 for a General Accounting Office audit) : *Provided*, That,  
3 when in the discretion of the head of any other Government  
4 agency it would be in the public interest, personnel, services,  
5 supplies, equipment, and facilities of such agency may be  
6 furnished, without reimbursement to the Commission for the  
7 purposes of these dedications.

8 COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For expenses necessary for the Commission on Civil  
11 Rights, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$950,000:  
12 *Provided*, That the compensation of any employee paid from  
13 funds provided under this head shall not exceed \$20,500 per  
14 annum.

15 FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For necessary expenses of the Federal Maritime Com-  
18 mission, including services as authorized by section 15 of  
19 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates for  
20 individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem; hire of passenger  
21 motor vehicles; and uniforms, or allowances therefor, as  
22 authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended  
23 (5 U.S.C. 2131) ; \$2,100,000.

## 1 FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

## 2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary to carry on the activities of the  
4 Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, including services  
5 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946  
6 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; allowances and benefits similar to those  
7 provided by title IX of the Foreign Service Act of 1946,  
8 as amended, as determined by the Commission; expenses of  
9 packing, shipping, and storing personal effects of personnel  
10 assigned abroad; rental or lease, for such periods as may be  
11 necessary, of office space and living quarters for personnel  
12 assigned abroad; maintenance, improvement, and repair of  
13 properties rented or leased abroad, and furnishing fuel, water,  
14 and utilities for such properties; insurance on official motor  
15 vehicles abroad; and advances of funds abroad; not to exceed  
16 \$12,000 for expenses of travel; advances or reimbursements  
17 to other Government agencies for use of their facilities and  
18 services in carrying out the functions of the Commission;  
19 hire of motor vehicles for field use only; purchase of two  
20 passenger motor vehicles for use in Poland; and employment  
21 of aliens; \$700,000, and in addition \$30,000 (to be merged  
22 with this appropriation) to be derived from the War claims



1 fund created by section 13 (a) of the War Claims Act of  
2 1948 (50 U.S.C. App. 2012a).

3 SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for,  
6 of the Small Business Administration, including hire of  
7 passenger motor vehicles, \$5,750,000, and in addition there  
8 may be transferred to this appropriation not to exceed  
9 \$27,000,000 from the revolving fund, Small Business Ad-  
10 ministration, for administrative expenses in connection with  
11 activities financed under said fund: *Provided*, That the  
12 amount authorized for transfer from the revolving fund,  
13 Small Business Administration, may be increased, with the  
14 approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, by  
15 such amount (not exceeding \$500,000) as may be re-  
16 quired to finance administrative expenses incurred in the  
17 making of disaster loans: *Provided further*, That 10 per  
18 centum of the amount authorized to be transferred from the  
19 revolving fund, Small Business Administration, shall be  
20 apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised  
21 Statutes, as amended, only in such amounts and at such  
22 times as may be necessary to carry out the business loan  
23 program.

## REVOLVING FUND

For additional capital for the revolving fund authorized by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be available without fiscal year limitations, \$300,000,000.

## SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Subversive Activities Control Board, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), not to exceed \$30,000 for expenses of travel, and not to exceed \$500 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals, \$395,000.

# TARIFF COMMISSION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Tariff Commission, including subscriptions to newspapers (not to exceed \$300), not to exceed \$70,000 for expenses of travel, and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals, \$2,900,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any member of the Tariff Commission who shall hereafter participate in

1 any proceedings under sections 336, 337, and 338 of the  
 2 Tariff Act of 1930, wherein he or any member of his family  
 3 has any special, direct, and pecuniary interest, or in which  
 4 he has acted as attorney or special representative: *Provided*  
 5 *further*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be  
 6 used for making any special study, investigation, or report at  
 7 the request of any other agency of the executive branch of  
 8 the Government unless reimbursement is made for the cost  
 9 thereof.

## 10 UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT

### 11 AGENCY

#### 12 ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT ACTIVITIES

13 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for,  
 14 for arms control and disarmament activities authorized by  
 15 the Act of September 26, 1961 (75 Stat. 631), \$6,500,000.

## 16 UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

### 17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For expenses necessary to enable the United States  
 19 Information Agency, as authorized by Reorganization Plan  
 20 No. 8 of 1953, the Mutual Educational and Cultural Ex-  
 21 change Act (75 Stat. 527), and the United States Informa-  
 22 tion and Educational Exchange Act, as amended (22 U.S.C.  
 23 1431 et seq.), to carry out international information activi-  
 24 ties, including employment, without regard to the civil service  
 25 and classification laws, of (1) persons on a temporary



1 basis (not to exceed \$120,000), (2) aliens within the  
2 United States, and (3) aliens abroad for service in the United  
3 States relating to the translation or narration of colloquial  
4 speech in foreign languages (such aliens to be investigated  
5 for such employment in accordance with procedures estab-  
6 lished by the Secretary of State and the Attorney General) ;  
7 travel expenses of aliens employed abroad for service in the  
8 United States and their dependents to and from the United  
9 States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and  
10 dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946,  
11 as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158) ; entertainment within  
12 the United States not to exceed \$500; hire of passenger  
13 motor vehicles; insurance on official motor vehicles in for-  
14 eign countries; services as authorized by section 15 of  
15 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; payment of  
16 tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph  
17 of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States  
18 Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; advance  
19 of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes,  
20 as amended; dues for library membership in organizations  
21 which issue publications to members only, or to members at  
22 a price lower than to others; employment of aliens, by con-  
23 tract, for service abroad; purchase of ice and drinking water  
24 abroad; payment of excise taxes on negotiable instruments  
25 abroad; cost of transporting to and from a place of storage

1 and the cost of storing the furniture and household and  
2 personal effects of an employee of the Foreign Service who  
3 is assigned to a post at which he is unable to use his furniture  
4 and effects, under such regulations as the Director may pre-  
5 scribe; actual expenses of preparing and transporting to  
6 their former homes the remains of persons, not United States  
7 Government employees, who may die away from their homes  
8 while participating in activities authorized under this appro-  
9 priation; radio activities and acquisition and production of  
10 motion pictures and visual materials and purchase or rental  
11 of technical equipment and facilities therefor, narration,  
12 script-writing, translation, and engineering services, by con-  
13 tract or otherwise; maintenance, improvement, and repair  
14 of properties used for information activities in foreign  
15 countries; fuel and utilities for Government-owned or leased  
16 property abroad; rental or lease for periods not exceeding  
17 five years of offices, buildings, grounds, and living quarters  
18 for officers and employees engaged in informational activities  
19 abroad; travel expenses for employees attending official  
20 international conferences, without regard to the Standardized  
21 Government Travel Regulations and to the rates of per diem  
22 allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses under the Travel  
23 Expense Act of 1949, but at rates not in excess of comparable  
24 allowances approved for such conferences by the Secretary  
25 of State; and purchase of objects for presentation to foreign

1 governments, schools, or organizations; \$120,500,000, of  
2 which not less than \$11,000,000 shall be used to purchase  
3 foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the  
4 Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
5 \$110,000 may be used for representation abroad: *Provided*  
6 *further*, That this appropriation shall be available for ex-  
7 penses in connection with travel of personnel outside the  
8 continental United States, including travel of dependents and  
9 transportation of personal effects, household goods, or auto-  
10 mobiles of such personnel, when any part of such travel or  
11 transportation begins in the current fiscal year pursuant to  
12 travel orders issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact that  
13 such travel or transportation may not be completed during  
14 the current year: *Provided further*, That passenger motor  
15 vehicles used abroad exclusively for the purposes of this ap-  
16 propriation may be exchanged or sold, pursuant to section  
17 201 (c) of the Act of June 30, 1949 (40 U.S.C. 481 (c) ),  
18 and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales shall be  
19 available for replacement of an equal number of such vehicles  
20 and the cost, including the exchange allowance of each such  
21 replacement, except buses and station wagons, shall not  
22 exceed \$1,500: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the  
23 provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as  
24 amended (31 U.S.C. 665), the United States Information  
25 Agency is authorized, in making contracts for the use of



1 international shortwave radio stations and facilities, to agree  
2 on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and  
3 operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds  
4 as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose against loss  
5 or damage on account of injury to persons or property  
6 arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities:  
7 *Provided further*, That existing appointments and assign-  
8 ments to the Foreign Service Reserve for the purposes of  
9 foreign information and educational activities which expire  
10 during the current fiscal year may be extended for a period  
11 of one year in addition to the period of appointment or  
12 assignment otherwise authorized.

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY  
14 PROGRAM)

15 For purchase of foreign currencies which the Treasury  
16 Department determines to be excess to the normal require-  
17 ments of the United States, for necessary expenses of the  
18 United States Information Agency, as authorized by law,  
19 \$8,500,000, to remain available until expended.

20 SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

21 For expenses necessary to carry out the functions of  
22 the United States Information Agency under section 102 (a)  
23 (3) of the "Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange  
24 Act of 1961" (75 Stat. 527), \$7,600,000, to remain avail-  
25 able until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed a total of

1 \$10,550 may be expended for representation: *Provided*  
 2 *further*, That the unexpended balance of funds heretofore  
 3 appropriated under the heading "Special International Pro-  
 4 gram" for expenses of trade fair participation, labor and  
 5 trade missions, and United States Information Agency special  
 6 exhibits, shall be merged with funds appropriated hereunder  
 7 and accounted for as one fund.

8 SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

9 (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

10 For purchase of foreign currencies which the Treasury  
 11 Department determines to be excess to the normal require-  
 12 ments of the United States, for necessary expenses of the  
 13 United States Information Agency in connection with special  
 14 international exhibitions under the Mutual Educational and  
 15 Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 527), \$375,000,  
 16 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to  
 17 exceed \$1,250 may be expended for representation: *Pro-*  
 18 *vided further*, That the unexpended balance of funds here-  
 19 tofore appropriated under the heading "Special International  
 20 Program (Special Foreign Currency Program)" shall be  
 21 merged with funds appropriated hereunder and accounted  
 22 for as one fund.

23 ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO FACILITIES

24 For an additional amount for the purchase, rent, con-  
 25 struction, and improvement of facilities for radio transmission

1 and reception, purchase and installation of necessary equip-  
2 ment for radio transmission and reception, without regard to  
3 the provisions of the Act of June 30, 1932 (40 U.S.C.  
4 278a), and acquisition of land and interests in land by pur-  
5 chase, lease, rental, or otherwise, \$10,750,000, to remain  
6 available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation  
7 shall be available for acquisition of land outside the con-  
8 tinental United States without regard to section 355 of the  
9 Revised Statutes (40 U.S.C. 255), and title to any land  
10 so acquired shall be approved by the Director of the United  
11 States Information Agency.

12 INFORMATIONAL MEDIA GUARANTEE FUND

13 For the "Informational media guarantee fund", for  
14 partial restoration of realized impairment to the capital used  
15 in carrying on the authority to make informational media  
16 guarantees, as provided in section 1011 of the United States  
17 Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as  
18 amended (22 U.S.C. 1442), \$1,500,000.

19 TITLE VI—FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES,  
20 INCORPORATED

21 The following corporation is hereby authorized to make  
22 such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing  
23 authority available to such corporation, and in accord with the  
24 law, and to make such contracts and commitments without  
25 regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of



1 the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as  
2 may be necessary in carrying out the program set forth in the  
3 budget for the fiscal year 1963 for such corporation including  
4 purchase (not to exceed ten) and hire of passenger motor  
5 vehicles, except as hereinafter provided:

6 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND VOCATIONAL TRAIN-  
7 ING EXPENSES, FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCOR-  
8 PORATED

9 Not to exceed \$575,000 of the funds of the cor-  
10 poration shall be available for its administrative ex-  
11 penses, and not to exceed \$1,135,000 for the expenses  
12 of vocational training of prisoners, both amounts to be avail-  
13 able for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of  
14 August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), and to be computed on an  
15 accrual basis and to be determined in accordance with the  
16 corporation's prescribed accounting system in effect on July  
17 1, 1946, and shall be exclusive of depreciation, payment of  
18 claims, expenditures which the said accounting system re-  
19 quires to be capitalized or charged to cost of commodities  
20 acquired or produced, including selling and shipping ex-  
21 penses, and expenses in connection with acquisition, con-  
22 struction, operation, maintenance, improvement, protection,  
23 or disposition of facilities and other property belonging to  
24 the corporation or in which it has an interest.

## 1           TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

2           SEC. 701. No part of any appropriation contained in this  
3 Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not  
4 authorized by the Congress.

5           SEC. 702. No part of any appropriation contained in this  
6 Act shall be used to administer any program which is funded  
7 in whole or in part from foreign currencies or credits for  
8 which a specific dollar appropriation therefor has not been  
9 made.

10          This Act may be cited as the “Departments of State,  
11 Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies  
12 Appropriation Act, 1963”.

Passed the House of Representatives July 20, 1962.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

*Clerk.*





# AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

JULY 23, 1962

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations







Sept 28, 1962

forestry research by providing grants and other assistance for forestry research to land-grant colleges and universities or agricultural experiment stations, was passed as reported on Sept. 25, and passed the bill without amendment. (pp. 20021-3) This bill will now be sent to the President. Rejected the committee amendments which would have made all colleges and universities offering graduate training in the sciences basic to forestry and having forestry schools eligible for grants under the bill without regard to whether they are State supported. (p. 20023)

13. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. A subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee approved for full committee consideration with amendments this bill, H. R. 12580. p. D907
14. BUDGETING. The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment H.R. 10613, to repeal subsection (d) of Sec. 16 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 which requires detailed budget estimates for appropriations to be used for purchase or hire of passenger motor vehicles or for purchase, maintenance, or operation of aircraft (S. Rept. 2184). p. 19997
15. PERSONNEL. The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment H.R. 10652, to provide a more reasonable allowance for transportation of house trailers or mobile dwellings by certain governmental officers and employees upon their transfer from one official station to another (S. Rept. 2185). p. 19997  
Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 12180, to extend until July 1, 1964, the existing provisions of law permitting the free importation of personal and household effects brought into the U. S. under Government orders. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 20082
16. MINERALS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments S. 1696, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a survey of federally-owned lands for the purpose of locating strategic minerals (S. Rept. 2188). p. 19997
17. D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. Passed as reported this bill, H. R. 12276. Conferees were appointed. pp. 20025-78
18. DRUGS. Conferees were appointed on S. 1552, the proposed Drug Industry Act of 1962. House conferees have already been appointed. pp. 20078-82
19. WILDERNESS PRESERVATION. Sen. Humphrey defended the wilderness preservation bill as passed by the Senate and urged the House to take action on the measure this session of Congress. pp. 20097-9
20. RECLAMATION. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 1060, to authorize the construction of the Oroville-Tonasket unit of the Okanogan-Similkameen division, Chief Joseph Dam project, Wash. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 20085-6
21. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Jackson defended the provisions of S. 3153, to define the primary marketing area of the Bonneville Power Administration, as passed by the Senate Aug. 8. pp. 20086-8
22. PEACE CORPS. Sen. Humphrey commended the work of the Peace Corps on its first anniversary. pp. 20094-7
23. FOREIGN AID. The Rules and Administration Committee reported a resolution authorizing the printing as a Senate document a study, "United States Private

Foreign Aid Programs." p. 19997

24. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield stated that the foreign aid appropriation bill will be considered next Mon., Oct. 1, following by consideration of the State-Justice-Commerce appropriation bill, the public works appropriation bill, and the roads bill, and that the conference report on the tax bill will probably be considered Wed., and the supplemental appropriation bill will probably be considered on Thurs. pp. 20011-3

SENATE - Sept. 29

25. PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 12900. pp. 20114, 20115, 20118-43, 20149, 20156, 20168-237
26. STATE-COMMERCE-JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. Sen. Smathers submitted notice that he will move to suspend the rules on this bill, H. R. 12580, for the purpose of proposing amendments to it. pp. 20102-9
27. FOREIGN AID APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. Sens. Smathers and Hayden submitted notices that they will move to suspend the rules on this bill, H. R. 13175, for the purpose of proposing amendments to it. p. 20109
28. WATER POLLUTION. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. R. 10617, providing that the U. S. district courts shall have jurisdiction of certain cases involving pollution of interstate river systems, and providing for the venue thereof (S. Rept. 2211). p. 20102
29. EDUCATION. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported with amendment S. 3477, to promote the security and welfare of the people of the U. S. by providing for a program to assist the several states in further developing their programs of general university extension education (S. Rept. 2204). p. 20102
30. PERSONNEL. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments H. R. 8140, to strengthen the criminal laws relating to bribery, graft, and conflicts of interest (S. Rept. 2213). p. 20102  
Passed without amendment H. R. 10652, to amend the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 to provide a more reasonable allowance for transportation of house trailers or mobile dwellings by certain governmental officers and employees upon their transfer from one official station to another so as to provide that the employee may be reimbursed the actual cost of moving the trailer if it is moved by a commercial firm or his agency contracts to move it. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 20153
31. MINERALS. Passed as reported H. R. 11049, to provide for the relief of certain oil and gas lessees under the Mineral Leasing Act. pp. 20149-51
32. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Passed without amendment H. R. 11378, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 so as to permit donations of surplus property to schools for the mentally retarded, schools for the physically handicapped, educational television stations, and public libraries. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 20153-4
33. ADJOURNED until Mon. Oct. 1. p. 20237







Sept. 29, 1962

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United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 87<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 108

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1962

No. 177

## House of Representatives

The House was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, October 1, 1962, at 12 o'clock noon.

## Senate

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1962

### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, September 28, 1962, was dispensed with.

### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that the President had approved and signed the following acts:

On September 27, 1962:

S. 319. An act to amend part I of the Interstate Commerce Act in order to provide that the provisions of section 4(1), thereof, relating to long- and short-haul charges, shall not apply to express companies.

S. 2184. An act for the relief of Mrs. Heghine Tomassian;

S. 2208. An act for the relief of Su-Fen Chen;

S. 3026. An act for the relief of Jeno Nagy; and

S. 3154. An act to amend Public Law 86-184, an act to provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the admission of West Virginia into the Union as a State.

On September 28, 1962:

S. 4. An act to provide for the establishment of the Padre Island National Seashore.

### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—EN- ROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESO- LUTION SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolution, and they were signed by the Acting President pro tempore:

S. 919. An act to amend section 9(b) of the act entitled "An act to prevent pernicious

political activities" (the Hatch Political Activities Act) to reduce the requirement that the Civil Service Commission impose no penalty less than thirty days' suspension for any violation of section 9 of the act;

H.R. 310. An act to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense, the Secretaries of the military departments, and the Secretary of the Treasury to settle certain claims for damage to, or loss of, property, or personal injury or death, not cognizable under any other law;

H.R. 2952. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain public lands in the State of California to the city of Needles;

H.R. 11887. An act to provide for the conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the United States reserved or retained in certain lands heretofore conveyed to the city of El Paso, Tex.; and

H.J. Res. 897. Joint resolution making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1963, and for other purposes.

### LIMITATION OF DEBATE DURING MORNING HOUR

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, statements during the morning hour were ordered limited to 3 minutes.

### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. BYRD of Virginia, from the Committee on Finance, without amendment:

H.R. 6371. An act to amend section 37 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the limitation on retirement income (Rept. No. 2202);

H.R. 8517. An act to grant emergency officer's retirement benefits to certain persons who did not qualify therefor because their applications were not submitted before May 25, 1929 (Rept. No. 2203); and

H.R. 8846. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the taxation of dispositions of property (other

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a.m., and was called to order by Hon. LEE METCALF, a Senator from the State of Montana.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father, God, Thou hast ordained that not in cushioned seats of complacent safety, but in danger and stern conflict shall we find our strength and our triumph. With demands and pressures that sap our resources, send us forth, we pray, to meet the tasks of this day with the assurance that has steadied Thy servants across all the changing centuries as they have gratefully testified, "He restoreth my soul."

As in the name of the God of freedom and of justice we dedicate our strength to serve the present age, grant us Thy sustaining grace, that we may be—

True to all truth the world denies,  
Not tonguetied by its gilded lies,  
Not always right in all men's eyes,  
But faithful to the light within.

In the Redeemer's name we ask it.  
Amen.

### DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESI- DENT PRO TEMPORE

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,  
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,  
Washington, D.C., September 29, 1962.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. LEE METCALF, a Senator from the State of Montana, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

CARL HAYDEN,  
President pro tempore.

Mr. METCALF thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.



than stock) pursuant to old laws forcing the antitrust laws (Rept. No. 2201).

By Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

S. 2844. A bill for the relief of Miloye M. Sokitch (Rept. No. 2207);

S. 3645. A bill for the relief of Jean Rosen (Rept. No. 2208);

H.R. 555. An act for the relief of Elmore County, Ala. (Rept. No. 2194);

H.R. 6987. An act for the relief of Maj. William R. Cook (Rept. No. 2195);

H.R. 7617. An act for the relief of John W. Schleiger (Rept. No. 2196);

H.R. 9285. An act for the relief of Helenita K. Stephenson (Rept. No. 2197);

H.R. 9590. An act for the relief of Lt. Col. Edward Hirsch (Rept. No. 2210);

H.R. 10501. An act for the relief of Kenyon B. Zahner (Rept. No. 2198); and

H.R. 10617. An act providing that the U.S. district courts shall have jurisdiction of certain cases involving pollution of interstate river systems, and providing for the venue thereof (Rept. No. 2211).

By Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment:

S. 3394. A bill for the relief of Lt. Col. William A. Carter, U.S. Air Force (Rept. No. 2212).

By Mr. EASTLAND (for Mr. DIRKSEN), from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

H.R. 1660. An act for the relief of Margaret MacPherson, Angus MacPherson, Ruth MacPherson, and Marilyn MacPherson (Rept. No. 2209).

By Mr. KEFAUVER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

H.R. 11552. An act for the relief of Henry E. Keiser (Rept. No. 2199).

By Mr. KEATING, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

H.R. 2836. An act for the relief of C. Edwin Alley (Rept. No. 2200).

By Mr. JOHNSTON, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

H.R. 11678. An act to waive section 142 of title 28, United States Code, with respect to the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, eastern division, holding court at Akron, Ohio (Rept. No. 2206).

By Mr. FONG, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

S. Res. 219. Resolution to refer to the Court of Claims the bill (S. 2594) for the relief of Mrs. Edith Kiaer (Rept. No. 2205).

By Mr. MORSE, from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, with an amendment:

S. 3477. A bill to promote the security and welfare of the people of the United States by providing for a program to assist the several States in further developing their programs of general university extension education (Rept. No. 2204).

#### STRENGTHENING THE CRIMINAL LAWS RELATING TO BRIBERY, GRAFT, AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE—INDIVIDUAL VIEWS (S. REPT. NO. 2213)

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Mississippi, the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary [Mr. EASTLAND], from the Committee on the Judiciary, I report favorably, with amendments, the bill (H.R. 8140) to strengthen the criminal laws relating to bribery, graft, and conflicts of interest, and for other purposes, and I submit a report thereon. I ask unanimous consent that the report be printed, together with the individual views of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. CARROLL]

and the individual views of the Senator from New York [Mr. KEATING].

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be received, and the bill will be placed on the calendar; and, without objection, the report will be printed, as requested by the Senator from Nebraska.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. HART:

S. 3763. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Inge Maarso Fischer; and

S. 3764. A bill for the relief of Francesco Scardina, his wife, Maria, and their children, Salvatore and Antonia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOLLAND:

S. 3765. A bill to amend subsection (b) of section 512 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (dealing with unrelated business taxable income); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CLARK:

S. 3766. A bill for the relief of Dr. George R. Mikhail, his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Mikhail, and their children, Marianne Mikhail and Michael Mikhail; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### GRANT OF EMERGENCY OFFICER'S RETIREMENT BENEFITS TO CERTAIN PERSONS—AMENDMENT

Mr. MILLER submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (H.R. 8517) to grant emergency officer's retirement benefits to certain persons who did not qualify therefor because their applications were not submitted before May 25, 1929, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

#### PERMISSION FOR DOMESTIC BANKS TO PAY INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AT RATES DIFFERING FROM THOSE APPLICABLE TO DOMESTIC DEPOSITORS—AMENDMENTS

Mr. PROXMIER submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (H.R. 12080) to permit domestic banks to pay interest on time deposits of foreign governments at rates differing from those applicable to domestic depositors, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

#### NOTICE OF MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENT TO DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963

Mr. SMATHERS submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H.R. 12580) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for

other purposes, the following amendment; namely, at the end of the bill add the following new sections:

"SEC. . That this Act may be cited as the 'Self-Employed Individuals Tax Retirement Act of 1962'.

"SEC. . QUALIFICATION OF PLANS.

"Section 401 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to qualified pension, profit-sharing, and stock bonus plans) is amended—

"(1) by adding at the end of paragraph (5) of subsection (a) the following new sentence: 'For purposes of this paragraph and paragraph (10), the total compensation of an individual who is an employee within the meaning of subsection (c)(1) means such individual's earned income (as defined in subsection (c)(2)), and the basic or regular rate of compensation of such an individual shall be determined, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary or his delegate, with respect to that portion of his earned income which bears the same ratio to his earned income as the basic or regular compensation of the employees under the plan bears to the total compensation of such employees.';

"(2) by adding at the end of subsection (a) the following new paragraphs:

"(7) A trust shall not constitute a qualified trust under this section unless the plan of which such trust is a part provides that, upon its termination or upon complete discontinuance of contributions under the plan, the rights of all employees to benefits accrued to the date of such termination or discontinuance, to the extent then funded, or the amounts credited to the employees' accounts, are nonforfeitable. This paragraph shall not apply to benefits or contributions which, under provisions of the plan adopted pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Secretary or his delegate to preclude the discrimination prohibited by paragraph (4), may not be used for designated employees in the event of early termination of the plan.

"(8) A trust forming part of a pension plan shall not constitute a qualified trust under this section unless the plan provides that forfeitures must not be applied to increase the benefits any employee would otherwise receive under the plan.

"(9) In the case of a plan which provides contributions or benefits for employees some or all of whom are employees within the meaning of subsection (c)(1), a trust forming part of such plan shall not constitute a qualified trust under this section unless, under the plan, the entire interest of each employee—

"(A) either will be distributed to him not later than his taxable year in which he attains the age of 70½ years, or, in the case of an employee other than an owner-employee (as defined in subsection (c)(3)) in which he retires, whichever is the later, or

"(B) will be distributed, commencing not later than such taxable year, (1) in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary or his delegate, over the life of such employee or over the lives of such employee and his spouse, or (2) in accordance with such regulations, over a period not extending beyond the life expectancy of such employee or the life expectancy of such employee and his spouse.

A trust shall not be disqualified under this paragraph by reason of distributions under a designation, prior to the date of the enactment of this paragraph, by any employee under the plan of which such trust is a part, of a method of distribution which does not meet the terms of the preceding sentence.

"(10) In the case of a plan which provides contributions or benefits for employees some or all of whom are owner-employees (as defined in subsection (c)(3))—



“(A) paragraph (3) and the first and second sentences of paragraph (5) shall not apply, but—

“(i) such plan shall not be considered discriminatory within the meaning of paragraph (4) merely because the contributions or benefits of or on behalf of employees under the plan bear a uniform relationship to the total compensation, or the basic or regular rate of compensation, of such employees, and

“(ii) such plan shall not be considered discriminatory within the meaning of paragraph (4) solely because under the plan contributions described in subsection (e) (3) (A) which are in excess of the amounts which may be deducted under section 404 (determined without regard to section 404(a)(10)) for the taxable year may be made on behalf of any owner-employee; and

“(B) a trust forming a part of such plan shall constitute a qualified trust under this section only if the requirements in subsection (d) are also met; and

“(3) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (h) and inserting after subsection (b) the following new subsections:

“(c) DEFINITIONS AND RULES RELATING TO SELF-EMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS AND OWNER-EMPLOYEES.—For purposes of this section—

“(1) EMPLOYEE.—The term ‘employee’ includes, for any taxable year, an individual who has earned income (as defined in paragraph (2)) for the taxable year. To the extent provided in regulations prescribed by the Secretary or his delegate, such term also includes, for any taxable year—

“(A) an individual who would be an employee within the meaning of the preceding sentence but for the fact that the trade or business carried on by such individual did not have net profits for the taxable year, and

“(B) an individual who has been an employee within the meaning of the preceding sentence for any prior taxable year.

“(2) EARNED INCOME.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘earned income’ means the net earnings from self-employment (as defined in section 1402(a)) to the extent that such net earnings constitute earned income (as defined in section 911(b) but determined with the application of subparagraph (B)), but such net earnings shall be determined—

“(i) without regard to paragraphs (4) and (5) of section 1402(c),

“(ii) in the case of any individual who is treated as an employee under sections 3121(d)(3)(A), (C), or (D), without regard to paragraph (2) of section 1402(c), and

“(iii) without regard to items which are not included in gross income for purposes of this chapter, and the deductions properly allocable to or chargeable against such items.

For purposes of this subparagraph, sections 911(b) and 1402, as in effect for a taxable year ending on December 31, 1962, and subparagraph (B), as in effect for a taxable year beginning on January 1, 1963, shall be treated as having been in effect for all taxable years ending before such date.

“(B) EARNED INCOME WHEN BOTH PERSONAL SERVICES AND CAPITAL ARE MATERIAL INCOME-PRODUCING FACTORS.—In applying section 911(b) for purposes of subparagraph (A), in the case of an individual who is an employee within the meaning of paragraph (1) and who is engaged in a trade or business in which both personal services and capital are material income-producing factors and with respect to which the individual actually renders personal services on a full-time, or substantially full-time basis, so much of his share of the net profits of such trade or business as does not exceed \$2,500 shall be considered as earned income. In the case of any such individual who is engaged in more than one trade or business with respect to which he actually renders substantial personal services, if with respect

to all such trades or businesses he actually renders personal services on a full-time, or substantially full-time basis, there shall be considered as earned income with respect to the trades or businesses in which both personal services and capital are material income-producing factors—

“(i) so much of his share of the net profits of such trades or businesses as does not exceed \$2,500, reduced by

“(ii) his share of the net profits of any trade or business in which only personal services is a material income-producing factor.

The preceding sentences shall not be construed to reduce the share of net profits of any trade or business which under the second sentence of section 911(b) would be considered as earned income of any such individual.

“(3) OWNER-EMPLOYEE.—The term ‘owner-employee’ means an employee who—

“(A) owns the entire interest in an unincorporated trade or business, or

“(B) in the case of a partnership, is a partner who owns more than 10 percent of either the capital interest or the profits interest in such partnership.

To the extent provided in regulations prescribed by the Secretary or his delegate, such term also means an individual who has been an owner-employee within the meaning of the preceding sentence.

“(4) EMPLOYER.—An individual who owns the entire interest in an unincorporated trade or business shall be treated as his own employer. A partnership shall be treated as the employer of each partner who is an employee within the meaning of paragraph (1).

“(5) CONTRIBUTIONS ON BEHALF OF OWNER-EMPLOYEES.—The term ‘contribution on behalf of an owner-employee’ includes, except as the context otherwise requires, a contribution under a plan—

“(A) by the employer for an owner-employee, and

“(B) by an owner-employee as an employee.

“(d) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR QUALIFICATION OF TRUSTS AND PLANS BENEFITING OWNER-EMPLOYEES.—A trust forming part of a pension or profit-sharing plan which provides contributions or benefits for employees some or all of whom are owner-employees shall constitute a qualified trust under this section only if, in addition to meeting the requirements of subsection (a), the following requirements of this subsection are met by the trust and by the plan of which such trust is a part:

“(1) In the case of a trust which is created on or after the date of the enactment of this subsection, or which was created before such date but is not exempt from tax under section 501(a) as an organization described in subsection (a) on the day before such date, the trustee is a bank, but a person (including the employer) other than a bank may be granted, under the trust instrument, the power to control the investment of the trust funds either by directing investments (including reinvestments, disposals, and exchanges) or by disapproving proposed investments (including reinvestments, disposals, and exchanges). This paragraph shall not apply to a trust created or organized outside the United States before the date of the enactment of this subsection if, under section 402(c), it is treated as exempt from tax under section 501(a) on the day before such date; or, to the extent provided under regulations prescribed by the Secretary or his delegate, to a trust which uses annuity, endowment, or life insurance contracts of a life insurance company exclusively to fund the benefits prescribed by the trust, if the life insurance company supplies annually such information about trust transactions affecting owner-employees as the Secretary or his delegate shall by forms or regulations prescribe. For purposes of

this paragraph, the term ‘bank’ means a bank as defined in section 581, a corporation which under the laws of the State of its incorporation is subject to supervision and examination by the commissioner of banking or other officer of such State in charge of the administration of the banking laws of such State, and, in the case of a trust created or organized outside the United States, a bank or trust company, wherever incorporated, exercising fiduciary powers and subject to supervision and examination by governmental authority.

“(2) Under the plan—

“(A) the employees’ rights to or derived from the contributions under the plan are nonforfeitable at the time the contributions are paid to or under the plan; and

“(B) in the case of a profit-sharing plan, there is a definite formula for determining the contributions to be made by the employer on behalf of employees (other than owner-employees).

Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to contributions which, under provisions of the plan adopted pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Secretary or his delegate to preclude the discrimination prohibited by subsection (a)(4), may not be used to provide benefits for designated employees in the event of early termination of the plan.

“(3) The plan benefits each employee having a period of employment of 3 years or more. For purposes of the preceding sentence, the term ‘employed’ does not include any employee whose customary employment is for not more than 20 hours in any one week or is for not more than 5 months in any calendar year.

“(4) Under the plan—

“(A) contributions or benefits are not provided for any owner-employee unless such owner-employee has consented to being included under the plan; and

“(B) no benefits may be paid to any owner-employee, except in the case of his becoming disabled (within the meaning of section 213(g)(3)), prior to his attaining the age of 59½ years.

“(5) The plan does not permit—

“(A) contributions to be made by the employer on behalf of any owner-employee in excess of the amounts which may be deducted under section 404 (determined without regard to section 404(a)(10)) for the taxable year;

“(B) in the case of a plan which provides contributions or benefits only for owner-employees, contributions to be made on behalf of any owner-employee in excess of the amounts which may be deducted under section 404 (determined without regard to section 404(a)(10)) for the taxable year; and

“(C) if a distribution under the plan is made to any employee and if any portion of such distribution is an amount described in section 72(m)(5)(A)(i), contributions to be made on behalf of such employee for the 5 taxable years succeeding the taxable year in which such distribution is made.

Subparagraphs (A) and (B) shall not apply to any contribution which is not considered to be an excess contribution (as defined in subsection (e)(1)) by reason of the application of subsection (e)(3).

“(6) Except as provide in this paragraph, the plan meets the requirements of subsection (a)(4) without taking into account for any purpose contributions or benefits under chapter 2 (relating to tax on self-employment income), chapter 21 (relating to Federal Insurance Contributions Act), title II of the Social Security Act, as amended, or any other Federal or State law. If—

“(A) of the contributions deductible under section 404 (determined without regard to section 404(a)(10)), not more than one-third is deductible by reason of contributions by the employer on behalf of owner-employees, and



“(B) taxes paid by the owner-employees under chapter 2 (relating to tax on self-employment income), and the taxes which would be payable under such chapter 2 by the owner-employees but for paragraphs (4) and (5) of section 1402(c), are taken into account as contributions by the employer on behalf of such owner-employees,

then taxes paid under section 3111 (relating to tax on employers) with respect to an employee may, for purposes of subsection (a) (4), be taken into account as contributions by the employer for such employee under the plan.

“(7) Under the plan, if an owner-employee dies before his entire interest has been distributed to him, or if distribution has been commenced, in accordance with subsection (a) (9) (B) to his surviving spouse and such surviving spouse dies before his entire interest has been distributed to such surviving spouse, his entire interest (or the remaining part of such interest if distribution thereof has commenced) will, within five years after his death (or the death of his surviving spouse), be distributed or applied to the purchase of an immediate annuity for his beneficiary or beneficiaries (or the beneficiary or beneficiaries of his surviving spouse) which will be payable for the life of such beneficiary or beneficiaries (or for a term certain not extending beyond the life expectancy of such beneficiary or beneficiaries) and which will be immediately distributed to such beneficiary or beneficiaries. The preceding sentence shall not apply if distribution of the interest of an owner-employee has commenced and such distribution is for a term certain over a period permitted under subsection (a) (9) (B) (ii).

“(8) Under the plan—

“(A) any contribution which is an excess contribution, together with the income attributable to such excess contribution, is (unless subsection (e) (2) (E) applies) to be repaid to the owner-employee on whose behalf such excess contribution is made;

“(B) if for any taxable year the plan does not, by reason of subsection (e) (2) (A), meet (for purposes of section 404) the requirements of this subsection with respect to an owner-employee, the income for the taxable year attributable to the interest of such owner-employee under the plan is to be paid to such owner-employee; and

“(C) the entire interest of an owner-employee is to be repaid to him when required by the provisions of subsection (e) (2) (E).

“(9) (A) If the plan provides contributions or benefits for an owner-employee who controls, or for two or more owner-employees who together control, the trade or business with respect to which the plan is established, and who also control as an owner-employee or as owner-employees one or more other trades or businesses, such plan and the plans established with respect to such other trades or businesses, when coalesced, constitute a single plan which meets the requirements of subsection (a) (including paragraph (10) thereof) and of this subsection with respect to the employees of all such trades or businesses (including the trade or business with respect to which the plan intended to qualify under this section is established).

“(B) For purposes of subparagraph (A), an owner-employee, or two or more owner-employees, shall be considered to control a trade or business if such owner-employee, or such two or more owner-employees together—

“(i) own the entire interest in an unincorporated trade or business, or

“(ii) in the case of a partnership, own more than 50 percent of either the capital interest or the profits interest in such partnership.

For purposes of the preceding sentence, an owner-employee, or two or more owner-employees, shall be treated as owning any

interest in a partnership which is owned, directly or indirectly, by a partnership which such owner-employee, or such two or more owner-employees, are considered to control within the meaning of the preceding sentence.

“(10) The plan does not provide contributions or benefits for any owner-employee who controls (within the meaning of paragraph (9) (B), or for two or more owner-employees who together control, as an owner-employee or as owner-employees, any other trade or business, unless the employees of each trade or business which such owner-employee or such owner-employees control are included under a plan which meets the requirements of subsection (a) (including paragraph (10) thereof) and of this subsection, and provides contributions and benefits for employees which are not less favorable than contributions and benefits provided for owner-employees under the plan.

“(11) Under the plan, contributions on behalf of any owner-employee may be made only with respect to the earned income of such owner-employee which is derived from the trade or business with respect to which such plan is established.

“(e) EXCESS CONTRIBUTIONS ON BEHALF OF OWNER-EMPLOYEES.—

“(1) EXCESS CONTRIBUTION DEFINED.—For purposes of this section, the term “excess contribution” means, except as provided in paragraph (3)—

“(A) if, in the taxable year, contributions are made under the plan only on behalf of owner-employees, the amount of any contribution made on behalf of any owner-employee which (without regard to this subsection) is not deductible under section 404 (determined without regard to section 404(a) (10)) for the taxable year; or

“(B) if, in the taxable year, contributions are made under the plan on behalf of employees other than owner-employees—

“(i) the amount of any contribution made by the employer on behalf of any owner-employee which (without regard to this subsection) is not deductible under section 404 (determined without regard to section 404(a) (10)) for the taxable year;

“(ii) the amount of any contribution made by any owner-employee (as an employee) at a rate which exceeds the rate of contributions permitted to be made by employees other than owner-employees;

“(iii) the amount of any contribution made by any owner-employee (as an employee) which exceeds the lesser of \$2,500 or 10 percent of the earned income for such taxable year derived by such owner-employee from the trade or business with respect to which the plan is established; and

“(iv) in the case of any individual on whose behalf contributions are made under more than one plan as an owner-employee, the amount of any contribution made by such owner-employee (as an employee) under all such plans which exceeds \$2,500; and

“(C) the amount of any contribution made on behalf of an owner-employee in any taxable year for which, under paragraph (2) (A) or (E), the plan does not (for purposes of section 404) meet the requirements of subsection (d) with respect to such owner-employee.

For purposes of this subsection, the amount of any contribution which is allocable (determined in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary or his delegate) to the purchase of life, accident, health, or other insurance shall not be taken into account.

“(2) EFFECT OF EXCESS CONTRIBUTION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—If an excess contribution (other than an excess contribution to which subparagraph (E) applies) is made on behalf of an owner-employee in any taxable year, the plan with respect to which such

excess contribution is made shall, except as provided in subparagraphs (C) and (D), be considered, for purposes of section 404, as not meeting the requirements of subsection (d) with respect to such owner-employee for the taxable year and for all succeeding taxable years.

“(B) INCLUSION OF AMOUNTS IN GROSS INCOME OF OWNER-EMPLOYEES.—For any taxable year for which any plan does not meet the requirements of subsection (d) with respect to an owner-employee by reason of subparagraph (A), the gross income of such owner-employee shall, for purposes of this chapter, include the amount of net income for such taxable year attributable to the interest of such owner-employee under such plan.

“(C) REPAYMENT WITHIN PRESCRIBED PERIOD.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to an excess contribution with respect to any taxable year, if, on or before the close of the 6-month period beginning on the day on which the Secretary or his delegate sends notice (by certified or registered mail) to the person to whom such excess contribution was paid of the amount of such excess contribution, the amount of such excess contribution, and the net income attributable thereto, is repaid to the owner-employee on whose behalf such excess contribution was made. If the excess contribution is an excess contribution as defined in paragraph (1) (A) or (B) (i), or is an excess contribution as defined in paragraph (1) (C) with respect to which a deduction has been claimed under section 404, the notice required by the preceding sentence shall not be mailed prior to the time that the amount of the tax under this chapter of such owner-employee for the taxable year in which such excess contribution was made has been finally determined.

“(D) REPAYMENT AFTER PRESCRIBED PERIOD.—If an excess contribution, together with the net income attributable thereto, is not repaid within the 6-month period referred to in subparagraph (C), subparagraph (A) shall not apply to an excess contribution with respect to any taxable year beginning with the taxable year in which the person to whom such excess contribution was paid repays the amount of such excess contribution to the owner-employee on whose behalf such excess contribution was made, and pays to such owner-employee the amount of net income attributable to the interest of such owner-employee which, under subparagraph (B), has been included in the gross income of such owner-employee for any prior taxable year.

“(E) SPECIAL RULE IF EXCESS CONTRIBUTION WAS WILLFULLY MADE.—If an excess contribution made on behalf of an owner-employee is determined to have been willfully made, then—

“(i) subparagraphs (A), (B), (C), and (D) shall not apply with respect to such excess contribution;

“(ii) there shall be distributed to the owner-employee on whose behalf such excess contribution was willfully made his entire interest in all plans with respect to which he is an owner-employee; and

“(iii) no plan shall, for purposes of section 404, be considered as meeting the requirements of subsection (d) with respect to such owner-employee for the taxable year in which it is determined that such excess contributions was willfully made and for the 5 taxable years following such taxable year.

“(F) STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—In any case in which subparagraph (A) applies, the period for assessing any deficiency arising by reason of—

“(i) the disallowance of any deduction under section 404 on account of a plan not meeting the requirements of subsection (d) with respect to the owner-employee on



whose behalf an excess contribution was made, or

“(ii) the inclusion, under subparagraph (B), in gross income of such owner-employee of income attributable to the interest of such owner-employee under a plan,

for the taxable year in which such excess contribution was made or for any succeeding taxable year shall not expire prior to one year after the close of the 6-month period referred to in subparagraph (C).

“(3) CONTRIBUTIONS FOR PREMIUMS ON ANNUITY, ETC., CONTRACTS.—A contribution by the employer on behalf of an owner-employee shall not be considered to be an excess contribution within the meaning of paragraph (1), if—

“(A) under the plan such contribution is required to be applied (directly or through a trustee) to pay premiums or other consideration for one or more annuity, endowment, or life insurance contracts on the life of such owner-employee issued under the plan,

“(B) the amount of such contribution exceeds the amount deductible under section 404 (determined without regard to section 404(a)(10) with respect to contributions made by the employer on behalf of such owner-employee under the plan, and

“(C) the amount of such contribution does not exceed the average of the amounts which were deductible under section 404 (determined without regard to section 404(a)(10)) with respect to contribution made by the employer on behalf of such owner-employee under the plan (or which would have been deductible under such section if such section had been in effect) for the first 3 taxable years (i) preceding the year in which the last such annuity, endowment, or life insurance contract was issued under the plan and (ii) in which such owner-employee derived earned income from the trade or business with respect to which the plan is established, or for as many of such taxable years as such owner-employee was engaged in such trade or business and derived earned income therefrom.

In the case of any individual on whose behalf contributions described in subparagraph (A) are made under more than one plan as an owner-employee during any taxable year, the preceding sentence shall not apply if the amount of such contributions under all such plans for such taxable year exceeds \$2,500. Any contribution which is not considered to be an excess contribution by reason of the application of this paragraph shall, for purposes of subparagraphs (B) (ii), (iii), and (iv) of paragraph (1), be taken into account as a contribution made by such owner-employee as an employee to the extent that the amount of such contribution is not deductible under section 404 (determined without regard to section 404(a)(10)) for the taxable year, but only for the purpose of applying such subparagraphs to other contributions made by such owner-employee as an employee.

“(f) CERTAIN CUSTODIAL ACCOUNTS.—

“(1) TREATMENT AS QUALIFIED TRUST.—For purposes of this title, a custodial account shall be treated as a qualified trust under this section, if—

“(A) such custodial account would, except for the fact that it is not a trust, constitute a qualified trust under this section;

“(B) the custodian is a bank (as defined in subsection (d)(1));

“(C) the investment of the funds in such account (including all earnings) is to be made—

“(i) solely in regulated investment company stock with respect to which an employee is the beneficial owner, or

“(ii) solely in annuity, endowment, or life insurance contracts issued by an insurance company;

“(D) the shareholder of record of any such stock described in subparagraph (C) (i) is the custodian or its nominee; and

“(E) the contracts described in subparagraph (C) (ii) are held by the custodian until distributed under the plan.

For purposes of this title, in the case of a custodial account treated as a qualified trust under this section by reason of the preceding sentence, the custodian of such account shall be treated as the trustee thereof.

“(2) DEFINITION.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the term “regulated investment company” means a domestic corporation which—

“(A) is a regulated investment company within the meaning of section 851(a), and

“(B) issues only redeemable stock.

“(g) ANNUITY DEFINED.—For purposes of this section and sections 402, 403, and 404, the term “annuity” includes a face-amount certificate, as defined in section 2(a)(15) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C., sec. 80a-2); but does not include any contract or certificate issued after December 31, 1962, which is transferable, if any person other than the trustee of a trust described in section 401(a) which is exempt from tax under section 501(a) is the owner of such contract or certificate.

#### “SEC. . DEDUCTIBILITY OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO PLANS.

“(a) INCLUSION OF SELF-EMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS.—Section 404(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to the deductibility of contributions to pension, annuity, profit-sharing, or stock bonus plans or plans of deferred compensation) is amended—

“(1) by striking out in paragraph (2) ‘and (6),’ and inserting in lieu thereof ‘(6), (7), and (8), and if applicable, the requirements of section 401(a), (9), and (10) and of section 401(d) (other than paragraph (1)),’; and

“(2) by adding after paragraph (7) the following new paragraphs:

“(8) SELF-EMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS.—In the case of a plan included in paragraph (1), (2), or (3) which provides contributions or benefits for employees some or all of whom are employees within the meaning of section 401(c)(1), for purposes of this section—

“(A) the term “employee” includes an individual who is an employee within the meaning of section 401(c)(1), and the employer of such individual is the person treated as his employer under section 401(c)(4);

“(B) the term “earned income” has the meaning assigned to it by section 401(c)(2);

“(C) the contributions to such plan on behalf of an individual who is an employee within the meaning of section 401(c)(1) shall be considered to satisfy the conditions of section 162 or 212 to the extent that such contributions do not exceed the earned income of such individual derived from the trade or business with respect to which such plan is established, and to the extent that such contributions are not allocable (determined in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary or his delegate) to the purchase of life, accident, health, or other insurance; and

“(D) any reference to compensation shall, in the case of an individual who is an employee within the meaning of section 401(c)(1), be considered to be a reference to the earned income of such individual derived from the trade or business with respect to which the plan is established.

“(9) PLANS BENEFITING SELF-EMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS.—In the case of a plan included in paragraph (1), (2), or (3) which provides contributions or benefits for employees some or all of whom are employees within the meaning of section 401(c)(1)—

“(A) the limitations provided by paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (7) on the amounts deductible for any taxable year shall be computed, with respect to contributions on behalf of employees (other than employees within the meaning of section 401(c)(1)), as if such employees were the only employees for whom contributions and benefits are provided under the plan;

“(B) the limitations provided by paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (7) on the amounts deductible for any taxable year shall be computed, with respect to contributions on behalf of employees within the meaning of section 401(c)(1)—

“(i) as if such employees were the only employees for whom contributions and benefits are provided under the plan, and

“(ii) without regard to paragraph (1)(D), the second and third sentences of paragraph (3), and the second sentence of paragraph (7); and

“(C) the amounts deductible under paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (7), with respect to contributions on behalf of any employee within the meaning of section 401(c)(1), shall not exceed the applicable limitation provided in subsection (e).

“(10) SPECIAL LIMITATION ON AMOUNT ALLOWED AS DEDUCTION FOR SELF-EMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the amount allowable as a deduction under paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (7) in any taxable year with respect to contributions made on behalf of an individual who is an employee within the meaning of section 401(c)(1) shall be an amount equal to one-half of the contributions made on behalf of such individual in such taxable year which are deductible under such paragraphs (determined with the application of paragraph (9) and of subsection (e) but without regard to this paragraph). For purposes of section 401, the amount which may be deducted, or the amount deductible, under this section with respect to contributions made on behalf of such individual shall be determined without regard to the preceding sentence.

“(b) LIMITATIONS ON DEDUCTIBLE CONTRIBUTIONS ON BEHALF OF SELF-EMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS.—Section 404 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to the deductibility of contributions to pension, annuity, profit-sharing, or stock bonus plans or plans of deferred compensation) is amended by adding after subsection (d) the following new subsections:

“(e) SPECIAL LIMITATIONS FOR SELF-EMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a plan included in subsection (a) (1), (2), or (3), which provides contributions or benefits for employees some or all of whom are employees within the meaning of section 401(c)(1), the amounts deductible under subsection (a) (determined without regard to paragraph (10) thereof) in any taxable year with respect to contributions on behalf of any employee within the meaning of section 401(c)(1) shall, subject to the provisions of paragraph (2), not exceed \$2,500, or 10 percent of the earned income derived by such employee from the trade or business with respect to which the plan is established, whichever is the lesser.

“(2) CONTRIBUTIONS MADE UNDER MORE THAN ONE PLAN.—

“(A) OVERALL LIMITATION.—In any taxable year in which amounts are deductible with respect to contributions under two or more plans on behalf of an individual who is an employee within the meaning of section 401(c)(1) with respect to such plans, the aggregate amount deductible for such taxable year under all such plans with respect to contributions on behalf of such employee (determined without regard to subsection (a)(10)) shall not exceed \$2,500, or 10 percent of the earned income derived by



such employee from the trades or businesses with respect to which the plans are established, whichever is the lesser.

“(B) ALLOCATION OF AMOUNTS DEDUCTIBLE.—In any case in which the amounts deductible under subsection (a) (with the application of the limitations of this subsection) with respect to contributions made on behalf of an employee within the meaning of section 401(c)(1) under two or more plans are, by reason of subparagraph (A), less than the amounts deductible under such subsection determined without regard to such subparagraph, the amount deductible under subsection (a) (determined without regard to paragraph (10) thereof) with respect to such contributions under each such plan shall be determined in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary or his delegate.

“(3) CONTRIBUTIONS ALLOCABLE TO INSURANCE PROTECTION.—

For purposes of this subsection, contributions which are allocable (determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary or his delegate) to the purchase of life, accident, health, or other insurance shall not be taken into account.

“(f) CERTAIN LOAN REPAYMENTS CONSIDERED AS CONTRIBUTIONS.—For purposes of this section, any amount paid, directly or indirectly, by an owner-employee (within the meaning of section 401(c)(3)) in repayment of any loan which under section 72(m)(4) (B) was treated as an amount received under a contract purchased by a trust described in section 401(a) which is exempt from tax under section 501(a) or purchased as part of a plan described in section 403(a) shall be treated as a contribution to which this section applies on behalf of such owner-employee to such trust or to or under such plan.”

“SEC. . TAXABILITY OF DISTRIBUTIONS.

“(a) EMPLOYEES’ ANNUITIES.—Section 72 (d)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to employees’ annuities) is amended to read as follows:

“(2) SPECIAL RULES FOR APPLICATION OF PARAGRAPH (1).—For purposes of paragraph (1)—

“(A) if the employee died before any amount was received as an annuity under the contract, the words “receivable by the employee” shall be read as “receivable by a beneficiary of the employee”; and

“(B) any contribution made with respect to the contract while the employee is an employee within the meaning of section 401(c)(1) which is not allowed as a deduction under section 404 shall be treated as consideration for the contract contributed by the employee.”

“(b) SPECIAL RULES RELATING TO SELF-EMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS AND OWNER-EMPLOYEES.—Section 72 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to annuities, etc.) is amended by redesignating subsection (m) as subsection (o) and by inserting after subsection (l) the following new subsections:

“(m) SPECIAL RULES APPLICABLE TO EMPLOYEE ANNUITIES AND DISTRIBUTIONS UNDER EMPLOYEE PLANS.—

“(1) CERTAIN AMOUNTS RECEIVED BEFORE ANNUITY STARTING DATE.—Any amounts received under an annuity, endowment, or life insurance contract before the annuity starting date which are not received as an annuity (within the meaning of subsection (e)(2)) shall be included in the recipient's gross income for the taxable year in which received to the extent that—

“(A) such amounts, plus all amounts theretofore received under the contract and includible in gross income under this paragraph, do not exceed

“(B) the aggregate premiums or other consideration paid for the contract while the employee was an owner-employee which were

allowed as deductions under section 404 for the taxable year and all prior taxable years. Any such amounts so received which are not includible in gross income under this paragraph shall be subject to the provisions of subsection (e).

“(2) COMPUTATION OF CONSIDERATION PAID BY THE EMPLOYEE.—In computing—

“(A) the aggregate amount of premiums or other consideration paid for the contract for purposes of subsection (c)(1)(A) (relating to the investment in the contract),

“(B) the consideration for the contract contributed by the employee for purposes of subsection (d)(1) (relating to employee's contributions recoverable in 3 years), and

“(C) the aggregate premiums or other consideration paid for purposes of subsection (e)(1)(B) (relating to certain amounts not received as an annuity),

any amount allowed as a deduction with respect to the contract under section 404 which was paid while the employee was an employee within the meaning of section 401(c)(1) shall be treated as consideration contributed by the employer, and there shall not be taken into account any portion of the premiums or other consideration for the contract paid while the employee was an owner-employee which is properly allocable (as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary or his delegate) to the cost of life, accident, health, or other insurance.

“(3) LIFE INSURANCE CONTRACTS.—

“(A) This paragraph shall apply to any life insurance contract—

“(i) purchased as a part of a plan described in section 403(a), or

“(ii) purchased by a trust described in section 401(a) which is exempt from tax under section 501(a) if the proceeds of such contract are payable directly or indirectly to a participant in such trust or to a beneficiary of such participant.

“(B) Any contribution to a plan described in subparagraph (A)(i) or a trust described in subparagraph (A)(ii) which is allowed as a deduction under section 404, and any income of a trust described in subparagraph (A)(ii), which is determined in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary or his delegate to have been applied to purchase the life insurance protection under a contract described in subparagraph (A), is includible in the gross income of the participant for the taxable year when so applied.

“(C) In the case of the death of an individual insured under a contract described in subparagraph (A), an amount equal to the cash surrender value of the contract immediately before the death of the insured shall be treated as a payment under such plan or a distribution by such trust, and the excess of the amount payable by reason of the death of the insured over such cash surrender value shall not be includible in gross income under this section and shall be treated as provided in section 101.

“(4) AMOUNTS CONSTRUCTIVELY RECEIVED.—

“(A) ASSIGNMENTS OR PLEDGES.—If during any taxable year an owner-employee assigns (or agrees to assign) or pledges (or agrees to pledge) any portion of his interest in a trust described in section 401(a) which is exempt from tax under section 501(a) or any portion of the value of a contract purchased as part of a plan described in section 403(a), such portion shall be treated as having been received by such owner-employee as a distribution from such trust or as an amount received under the contract.

“(B) LOANS ON CONTRACTS.—If during any taxable year, an owner-employee receives, directly or indirectly, any amount from any insurance company as a loan under a contract purchased by a trust described in section 401(a) which is exempt from tax under section 501(a) or purchased as part of a plan described in section 403(a),

and issued by such insurance company, such amount shall be treated as an amount received under the contract.

“(5) PENALTIES APPLICABLE TO CERTAIN AMOUNTS RECEIVED BY OWNER-EMPLOYEES.—

“(A) This paragraph shall apply—

“(i) to amounts (other than any amount received by an individual in his capacity as a policyholder of an annuity, endowment, or life insurance contract which is in the nature of a dividend or similar distribution which are received from a qualified trust described in section 401(a) or under a plan described in section 403(a) and which are received by an individual, who is, or has been, an owner-employee, before such individual attains the age of 59½ years, for any reason other than the individual's becoming disabled (within the meaning of section 213(g)(3)), but only to the extent that such amounts are attributable to contributions paid on behalf of such individual (whether or not paid by him) while he was an owner-employee,

“(ii) to amounts which are received from a qualified trust described in section 401(a) or under a plan described in section 403(a) at any time by an individual who is, or has been, an owner-employee, or by the successor of such individual, but only to the extent that such amounts are determined, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary or his delegate, to exceed the benefits provided for such individual under the plan formula, and

“(iii) to amounts which are received, by an individual who is, or has been, an owner-employee, by reason of the distribution under the provisions of section 401(e)(2)(E) of his entire interest in all qualified trusts described in section 401(a) and in all plans described in section 403(a).

“(B) (i) If the aggregate of the amounts to which this paragraph applies received by any person in his taxable year equals or exceeds \$2,500, the increase in his tax for the taxable year in which such amounts are received and attributable to such amounts shall not be less than 110 percent of the aggregate increase in taxes, for the taxable year and the 4 immediately preceding taxable years, which would have resulted if such amounts had been included in such person's gross income ratably over such taxable years.

“(ii) If deductions have been allowed under section 404 for contributions paid on behalf of the individual while he is an owner-employee for a number of prior taxable years less than 4, clause (i) shall be applied by taking into account a number of taxable years immediately preceding the taxable year in which the amount was so received equal to such lesser number.

“(C) If subparagraph (B) does not apply to a person for the taxable year, the increase in tax of such person for the taxable year attributable to the amounts to which this paragraph applies shall be 110 percent of such increase (computed without regard to this subparagraph).

“(D) Subparagraph (A)(ii) of this paragraph shall not apply to any amount to which section 402(a)(2) or 403(a)(2) applies.

“(E) For special rules for computation of taxable income for taxable years to which this paragraph applies, see subsection (n)(3).

“(6) OWNER-EMPLOYEE DEFINED.—For purposes of this subsection, the term “owner-employee” has the meaning assigned to it by section 401(c)(3).

“(n) TREATMENT OF CERTAIN DISTRIBUTIONS WITH RESPECT TO CONTRIBUTIONS BY SELF-EMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS.—

“(1) APPLICATION OF SUBSECTION.—

“(A) DISTRIBUTIONS BY EMPLOYEES' TRUST.—Subject to the provisions of subparagraph (C), this subsection shall apply to amounts distributed to a distributee, in the case of an employees' trust described in section 401(a) which is exempt from tax under section 501(a), if the total distribu-



tions payable to the distributee with respect to an employee are paid to the distributee within one taxable year of the distributee—

“(i) on account of the employee's death,  
“(ii) after the employee has attained the age of 59½ years, or

“(iii) after the employee has become disabled (within the meaning of section 213 (g) (3)).

“(B) ANNUITY PLANS.—Subject to the provisions of subparagraph (C), this subsection shall apply to amounts paid to a payee, in the case of an annuity plan described in section 403(a), if the total amounts payable to the payee with respect to an employee are paid to the payee within one taxable year of the payee—

“(i) on account of the employee's death,  
“(ii) after the employee has attained the age of 59½ years, or

“(iii) after the employee has become disabled (within the meaning of section 213 (g) (3)).

“(C) LIMITATIONS AND EXCEPTIONS.—This subsection shall apply—

“(i) only with respect to so much of any distribution or payment to which (without regard to this subparagraph) subparagraph (A) or (B) applies as is attributable to contributions made on behalf of an employee while he was an employee within the meaning of section 401(c) (1), and

“(ii) if the recipient is the employee on whose behalf such contributions were made, only if contributions which were allowed as a deduction under section 404 have been made on behalf of such employee while he was an employee within the meaning of section 401(c) (1) for 5 or more taxable years prior to the taxable year in which the total distributions payable or total amounts payable, as the case may be, are paid.

This subsection shall not apply to amounts described in clauses (ii) and (iii) of subparagraph (A) of subsection (m) (5) (but, in the case of amounts described in clause (ii) of such subparagraph, only to the extent that subsection (m) (5) applies to such amounts).

“(2) LIMITATION OF TAX.—In any case to which this subsection applies, the tax attributable to the amounts to which this subsection applies for the taxable year in which such amounts are received shall not exceed whichever of the following is the greater:

“(A) 5 times the increase in tax which would result from the inclusion in gross income of the recipient of 20 percent of so much of the amount so received as is includible in gross income, or

“(B) 5 times the increase in tax which would result if the taxable income of the recipient for such taxable year equaled 20 percent of the amount of the taxable income of the recipient for such taxable year determined under paragraph (3) (A).

“(3) DETERMINATION OF TAXABLE INCOME.—Notwithstanding section 63 (relating to definition of taxable income), for purposes only of computing the tax under this chapter attributable to amounts to which this subsection or subsection (m) (5) applies and which are includible in gross income—

“(A) the taxable income of the recipient for the taxable year of receipt shall be treated as being not less than the amount by which (i) the aggregate of such amounts so includible in gross income exceeds (ii) the amount of the deductions allowed for such taxable year under section 151 (relating to deductions for personal exemptions); and

“(B) in making ratable inclusion computations under paragraph (5) (B) of subsection (m), the taxable income of the recipient for each taxable year involved in such ratable inclusion shall be treated as being not less than the amount required by such paragraph (5) (B) to be treated as includible in gross income for such taxable year.

In any case in which the preceding sentence results in an increase in taxable income for any taxable year, the resulting increase in the taxes imposed by section 1 or 3 for such taxable year shall not be reduced by any credit under part IV of subchapter A (other than section 31 thereof) which, but for this sentence, would be allowable.

“(c) CAPITAL GAINS TREATMENT OF CERTAIN EMPLOYEES' TRUST DISTRIBUTIONS.—Section 402(a) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to capital gains treatment for certain distributions) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: ‘This paragraph shall not apply to distributions paid to any distributee to the extent such distributions are attributable to contributions made on behalf of the employee while he was an employee within the meaning of section 401(c) (1).’

“(d) CAPITAL GAINS TREATMENT OF CERTAIN EMPLOYEES' ANNUITY PAYMENTS.—Section 403(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to taxability of a beneficiary under a qualified annuity plan) is amended—

“(1) by striking out in paragraph (2) (A) (i) ‘which meets the requirements of section 401(a) (3), (4), (5), and (6)’ and inserting in lieu thereof ‘described in paragraph (1)’;

“(2) by adding at the end of paragraph (2) (A) the following new sentence: ‘This subparagraph shall not apply to amounts paid to any payee to the extent such amounts are attributable to contributions made on behalf of the employee while he was an employee within the meaning of section 401(c) (1).’; and

“(3) by adding after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph:

“(3) SELF-EMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘employee’ includes an individual who is an employee within the meaning of section 401(c) (1), and the employer of such individual is the person treated as his employer under section 401(c) (4).’

“SEC. 5. PLANS FOR PURCHASE OF UNITED STATES BONDS.

“(a) QUALIFIED BOND PURCHASE PLANS.—Part I of subchapter D of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to deferred compensation, etc.) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

“SEC. 405. QUALIFIED BOND PURCHASE PLANS.

“(a) REQUIREMENTS FOR QUALIFICATION.—A plan of an employer for the purchase for and distribution to his employees or their beneficiaries of United States bonds described in subsection (b) shall constitute a qualified bond purchase plan under this section if—

“(1) the plan meets the requirements of section 401(a) (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), and (8) and, if applicable, the requirements of section 401(a) (9) and (10) and of section 401(d) (other than paragraphs (1), (5) (B), and (8)); and

“(2) contributions under the plan are used solely to purchase for employees or their beneficiaries United States bonds described in subsection (b).

“(b) BONDS TO WHICH APPLICABLE.—

“(1) CHARACTERISTICS OF BONDS.—This section shall apply only to a bond issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, which by its terms, or by regulations prescribed by the Secretary under such Act—

“(A) provides for payment of interest, or investment yield, only upon redemption;

“(B) may be purchased only in the name of an individual;

“(C) ceases to bear interest, or provide investment yield, not later than 5 years after the death of the individual in whose name it is purchased;

“(D) may be redeemed before the death of the individual in whose name it is purchased only if such individual—

“(i) has attained the age of 59½ years, or

“(ii) has become disabled (within the meaning of section 213(g) (3)); and

“(E) is nontransferable.

“(2) MUST BE PURCHASED IN NAME OF EMPLOYEE.—This section shall apply to a bond described in paragraph (1) only if it is purchased in the name of the employee.

“(c) DEDUCTION FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO BOND PURCHASE PLANS.—Contributions paid by an employer to or under a qualified bond purchase plan shall be allowed as a deduction in an amount determined under section 404 in the same manner and to the same extent as if such contributions were made to a trust described in section 401(a) which is exempt from tax under section 501(a).

“(d) TAXABILITY OF BENEFICIARY OF QUALIFIED BOND PURCHASE PLAN.—

“(1) GROSS INCOME NOT TO INCLUDE BONDS AT TIME OF DISTRIBUTION.—For purposes of this chapter, in the case of a distributee of a bond described in subsection (b) under a qualified bond purchase plan, or from a trust described in section 401(a) which is exempt from tax under section 501(a), gross income does not include any amount attributable to the receipt of such bond. Upon redemption of such bond, the proceeds shall be subject to taxation under this chapter, but the provisions of section 72 (relating to annuities, etc.) and section 1232 (relating to bonds and other evidences of indebtedness) shall not apply.

“(2) BASIS.—The basis of any bond received by a distributee under a qualified bond purchase plan—

“(A) if such bond is distributed to an employee, or with respect to an employee, who at the time of purchase of the bond, was an employee other than an employee within the meaning of section 401(c) (1), shall be the amount of the contributions by the employee which were used to purchase the bond, and

“(B) if such bond is distributed to an employee, or with respect to an employee, who, at the time of purchase of the bond, was an employee within the meaning of section 401(c) (1), shall be the amount of the contributions used to purchase the bond which were made on behalf of such employee and were not allowed as a deduction under subsection (c).

The basis of any bond described in subsection (b) received by a distributee from a trust described in section 401(a) which is exempt from tax under section 501(a) shall be determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary or his delegate.

“(e) CAPITAL GAINS TREATMENT NOT TO APPLY TO BONDS DISTRIBUTED BY TRUSTS.—Section 402(a) (2) shall not apply to any bond described in subsection (b) distributed to any distributee and, for purposes of applying such section, any such bond distributed to any distributee and any such bond to the credit of any employee shall not be taken into account.

“(f) EMPLOYEE DEFINED.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘employee’ includes an individual who is an employee within the meaning of section 401(c) (1), and the employer of such individual shall be the person treated as his employer under section 401(c) (4).

“(g) PROOF OF PURCHASE.—At the time of purchase of any bond to which this section applies, proof of such purchase shall be furnished in such form as will enable the purchaser, and the employee in whose name such bond is purchased, to comply with the provisions of this section.

“(h) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary or his delegate shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.’



"(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for such part is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new item:

"Sec. 405. Qualified bond purchase plans."

"SEC. 6. PROHIBITED TRANSACTIONS.

"Section 503 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to prohibited transactions) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(j) TRUSTS BENEFITING CERTAIN OWNER-EMPLOYEES.—

"(1) PROHIBITED TRANSACTIONS.—In the case of a trust described in section 401(a) which is part of a plan providing contributions or benefits for employees some or all of whom are owner-employees (as defined in section 401(c)(3)) who control (within the meaning of section 401(d)(9)(B)) the trade or business with respect to which the plan is established, the term "prohibited transaction" also means any transaction in which such trust, directly or indirectly—

"(A) lends any part of the corpus or income of the trust to;

"(B) pays any compensation for personal services rendered to the trust to;

"(C) makes any part of its services available on a preferential basis to; or

"(D) acquires for the trust any property from, or sells any property to;

any person described in subsection (c) or to any such owner-employee, a member of the family (as defined in section 267(c)(4)) of any such owner-employee, or a corporation controlled by any such owner-employee through the ownership, directly or indirectly, of 50 percent or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock entitled to vote or 50 percent or more of the total value of shares of all classes of stock of the corporation.

"(2) SPECIAL RULE FOR LOANS.—For purposes of the application of paragraph (1)(A), the following rules shall apply with respect to a loan made before the date of the enactment of this subsection which would be a prohibited transaction if made in a taxable year beginning after December 31, 1962:

"(A) If any part of the loan is repayable prior to December 31, 1965, the renewal of such part of the loan for a period not extending beyond December 31, 1965, on the same terms, shall not be considered a prohibited transaction.

"(B) If the loan is repayable on demand, the continuation of the loan beyond December 31, 1965, shall be considered a prohibited transaction."

"SEC. . OTHER SPECIAL RULES TECHNICAL CHANGES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

"(a) RETIREMENT INCOME CREDIT.—Section 37(c)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to definition of retirement income) is amended—

"(1) by striking out subparagraph (A) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(A) pensions and annuities (including, in the case of an individual who is, or has been, an employee within the meaning of section 401(c)(1), distributions by a trust described in section 401(a) which is exempt from tax under section 501(a)),; and

"(2) by striking out 'and' at the end of subparagraph (C), by striking out 'or' at the end of subparagraph (D) and inserting in lieu thereof 'and', and by adding after subparagraph (D) the following new subparagraph:

"(E) bonds described in section 405(b)(1) which are received under a qualified bond purchase plan described in section 405(a) or in a distribution from a trust described in section 401(a) which is exempt from tax under section 501(a), or."

"(b) ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME.—Section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to the definition of adjusted gross income) is amended by inserting after paragraph (6) the following new paragraph:

"(7) PENSION, PROFIT-SHARING, ANNUITY, AND BOND PURCHASE PLANS OF SELF-EMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS.—In the case of an individual who is an employee within the meaning of section 401(c)(1), the deductions allowed by section 404 and section 405(c) to the extent attributable to contributions made on behalf of such individual."

"(c) DEATH BENEFITS.—Section 101(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to employees' death benefits) is amended—

"(1) by striking out clause (ii) of paragraph (2)(B) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(i) under an annuity contract under a plan described in section 403(a), or; and

"(2) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(3) SELF-EMPLOYED INDIVIDUAL NOT CONSIDERED AN EMPLOYEE.—For purposes of this subsection, the term "employee" does not include an individual who is an employee within the meaning of section 401(c)(1) (relating to self-employed individuals)."

"(d) AMOUNTS RECEIVED THROUGH ACCIDENT OR HEALTH INSURANCE.—Section 104(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to compensation for injuries or sickness) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: 'For purposes of paragraph (3), in the case of an individual who is, or has been, an employee within the meaning of section 401(c)(1) (relating to self-employed individuals), contributions made on behalf of such individual while he was such an employee to a trust described in section 401(a) which is exempt from tax under section 501(a), or under a plan described in section 403(a), shall, to the extent allowed as deductions under section 404, be treated as contributions by the employer which were not includible in the gross income of the employee.'

"(e) AMOUNTS RECEIVED UNDER ACCIDENT AND HEALTH PLANS.—Section 105 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to amounts received under accident and health plans) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(g) SELF-EMPLOYED INDIVIDUAL NOT CONSIDERED AN EMPLOYEE.—For purposes of this section, the term "employee" does not include an individual who is an employee within the meaning of section 401(c)(1) (relating to self-employed individuals)."

"(f) NET OPERATING LOSS DEDUCTION.—Section 172(d)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to nonbusiness deductions of taxpayers other than corporations) is amended—

"(1) by striking out 'and' at the end of subparagraph (B);

"(2) by striking out the period at the end of subparagraph (C) and inserting '; and'; and

"(3) by adding after subparagraph (C) the following new subparagraph:

"(D) any deduction allowed under section 404 or section 405(c) to the extent attributable to contributions which are made on behalf of an individual who is an employee within the meaning of section 401(c)(1) shall not be treated as attributable to the trade or business of such individual."

"(g) CERTAIN LIFE INSURANCE RESERVES.—Section 805(d)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to pension plan reserves) is amended—

"(1) by striking out in subparagraph (B) 'meeting the requirements of section 401(a), (3), (4), (5), and (6) or' and inserting in lieu thereof 'described in section 403(a), or plans meeting'; and

"(2) by striking out in subparagraph (C) 'and (6)' and inserting in lieu thereof '(6), (7), and (8)'. "

"(h) UNINCORPORATED BUSINESSES ELECTING TO BE TAXED AS CORPORATIONS.—Section 1361(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to unincorporated business enterprises electing to be taxed as domestic

corporations) is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof the following: 'other than an employee within the meaning of section 401(c)(1) (relating to self-employed individuals), or for purposes of section 405 (relating to qualified bond purchase plans) other than an employee described in section 405(f)'.

"(i) ESTATE TAX EXEMPTION OF EMPLOYEES' ANNUITIES.—Section 2039 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to exemption from the gross estate of annuities under certain trusts and plans) is amended—

"(1) by striking out in subsection (c)(2) 'met the requirements of section 401(a)(3), (4), (5), and (6)' and inserting 'was a plan described in section 403(a)'; and

"(2) by adding at the end of subsection (c) the following new sentence: 'For purposes of this subsection, contributions or payments on behalf of the decedent while he was an employee within the meaning of section 401(c)(1) made under a trust or plan described in paragraph (1) or (2) shall be considered to be contributions or payments made by the decedent.'

"(j) GIFT TAX EXEMPTION OF EMPLOYEES' ANNUITIES.—Section 2517 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to exclusion from gift tax in case of certain annuities under qualified plans) is amended—

"(1) by striking out in subsection (a)(2) 'met the requirements of section 401(a)(3), (4), (5), and (6)' and inserting in lieu thereof 'was a plan described in section 403(a)'; and

"(2) by adding at the end of subsection (b) the following new sentence: 'For purposes of this subsection, payments or contributions on behalf of an individual while he was an employee within the meaning of section 401(c)(1) made under a trust or plan described in subsection (a)(1) or (2) shall be considered to be payments or contributions made by the employee.'

"(k) FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT TAX ACT.—Section 3306(b)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to definition of wages) is amended by striking out subparagraph (B) and inserting in lieu thereof the following new subparagraphs:

"(B) under or to an annuity plan which, at the time of such payment, is a plan described in section 403(a); or

"(C) under or to a bond purchase plan which, at the time of such payment, is a qualified bond purchase plan described in section 405(a);."

"(l) WITHHOLDING OF INCOME TAX.—Section 3401(a)(12) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to definition of wages) is amended by striking out subparagraph (B) and inserting in lieu thereof the following new subparagraphs:

"(B) under or to an annuity plan which, at the time of such payment, is a plan described in section 403(a); or

"(C) under or to a bond purchase plan which, at the time of such payment, is a qualified bond purchase plan described in section 405(a)."

"(m) INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Subpart B of part III of subchapter A of chapter 61 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to information concerning transactions with other persons) is amended by adding after section 6046 the following new section:

"SEC. 6047. INFORMATION RELATING TO CERTAIN TRUSTS AND ANNUITY AND BOND PURCHASE PLANS.

"(a) TRUSTEES AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.—The trustee of a trust described in section 401( ) which is exempt from tax under section 501(a) to which contributions have been paid under a plan on behalf of any owner-employee (as defined in section 401(c)(3)), and each insurance company or other person which is the issuer of a contract purchased by such a trust, or purchased un-



der a plan described in section 403(a), contributions for which have been paid on behalf of any owner-employee, shall file such returns (in such form and at such times), keep such records, make such identification of contracts and funds (and accounts within such funds), and supply such information as the Secretary or his delegate shall by forms or regulations prescribe.

"(b) OWNER-EMPLOYEES.—Every individual on whose behalf contributions have been paid as an owner-employee (as defined in section 401(c)(3))—

"(1) to a trust described in section 401(a) which is exempt from tax under section 501(a), or

"(2) to an insurance company or other person under a plan described in section 403(a),

shall furnish the trustee, insurance company, or other person, as the case may be, such information at such times and in such form and manner as the Secretary or his delegate shall prescribe by forms or regulations.

"(c) EMPLOYEES UNDER QUALIFIED BOND PURCHASE PLANS.—Every individual in whose name a bond described in section 405(b)(1) is purchased by his employer under a qualified bond purchase plan described in section 405(a), or by a trust described in section 401(a) which is exempt from tax under section 501(a), shall furnish—

"(1) to his employer or to such trust, and

"(2) to the Secretary (or to such person as the Secretary may by regulations prescribe), such information as the Secretary or his delegate shall by forms or regulations prescribe.

"(d) CROSS REFERENCE.—

"For criminal penalty for furnishing fraudulent information, see section 7207."

"(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for such subpart B is amended by adding after the reference to section 6046 the following:

"Sec. 6047. Information relating to certain trusts and annuity and bond purchase plans."

"(3) PENALTY.—Section 7207 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to fraudulent returns, statements, or other documents) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: 'Any person required pursuant to section 6047 (b) or (c) to furnish any information to the Secretary or any other person who willfully furnishes to the Secretary or such other person any information known by him to be fraudulent or to be false as to any material matter shall be fined not more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both.'

"SEC. . EFFECTIVE DATE.

"The amendments made by this Act shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1962."

Mr. SMATHERS also submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to House bill 12580, making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

# NOTICES OF MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENTS OF FOREIGN AID AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION ACT

Mr. SMATHERS submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H.R. 13175) making appropriations for foreign aid and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, the following amendment; namely, at the end of the bill to add new sections.

(NOTE.—The above amendment is identical with the amendment Mr. SMATHERS submitted to House bill 12580, the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the judiciary, and related agencies appropriation bill, which appears under a separate heading.)

Mr. SMATHERS also submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to House bill 13175, making appropriations for foreign aid and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the amendment submitted by Mr. SMATHERS to House bill 12580, the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the judiciary, and related agencies appropriation bill which appears under a separate heading.)

Mr. HAYDEN submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H.R. 13175) making appropriations for foreign aid and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, the following amendment: namely, on page 12, after line 15, insert the following:

"Sec. 115. Amounts certified pursuant to section 1311 of the Supplement Appropriation Act, 1955, as having been obligated against appropriations heretofore made under the authority of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, and the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, for the same general purpose as any of the subparagraphs under "Economic Assistance," are hereby continued available for the same period as the respective appropriations in such subparagraphs for the same general purpose: *Provided*, That such purpose relates to a project previously justified to Congress."

Mr. HAYDEN also submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to House bill 13175, making appropriations for foreign aid and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

# PROMOTION OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN THE INTEGRITY OF CONGRESS AND THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH—ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF BILL

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that my name be added as a cosponsor of the bill (S. 1233) to promote public confidence in the integrity of Congress and the executive branch, introduced by the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. CASE].

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

# JOINT COMMITTEE TO STUDY THE ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF THE CONGRESS—ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the name of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORRIS] be added to the list of cosponsors of the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 93) to create a joint committee to study the organization and operation of the Congress and recommend improvements therein.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

# EXPRESSION OF SENSE OF CONGRESS IN FULL SUPPORT OF EFFORTS TO ENFORCE COMPLIANCE WITH THE MANDATES OF THE FEDERAL COURTS—ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that my name may be added to the list of cosponsors of the Keating-Douglas concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 96) to express the sense of the Congress in full support of efforts to enforce compliance with the mandates of the Federal courts, and that my name will appear on future printings of the concurrent resolution.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

# ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

Pugwash Conference editorial comment by London Daily Mirror; Newsweek synopsis; and excerpts from opening session speech in London by Lord Hallsham, Britain's Minister for Science.



# **SURVEY OF THE ADJUSTMENT OF REFUGEES TO LIFE IN AMERICA**

Mr. HART. Mr. President, when I was honored with the assignment as chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Refugees and Escapees, it appeared to me that one of the most important tasks before us was to secure a comprehensive survey of refugees who had come to America. How had these refugees adjusted to American life, what was their employment experience, what contributions had they made to our society, what demands had they placed on our community and governmental institutions, what effects on our economy and society resulted from their presence?

Over the last 15 months, the subcommittee has consulted with the Director of the Bureau of the Census, the heads of a number of research organizations including several associated with leading universities in the country, and the representatives of the voluntary social service agencies which assisted in the resettlement of refugees in the United States.

We have now received a number of preliminary proposals from research agencies outlining the scope of such a survey and suggesting how it should be conducted.

In addition to the study which we hope to have undertaken by a research group, it appears that the Bureau of the Census could play a most significant role in collecting data on refugees as a part of its current population survey.

The Subcommittee on Refugees proposes to seek the support of private organizations and foundations at least in the pilot aspects of this survey. If it appears justified we may, at a later date, come to the Senate with a request for such funds as may be needed by the Bureau of Census if a specialized survey and questionnaire by that agency appears to be necessary, or if available private funds are inadequate to finance all aspects of the study.

For the coming fiscal year, Congress will appropriate in the neighborhood of \$100 million for refugee programs. About one-fifth of this amount will be for the support of international refugee organizations and for our direct programs of refugee relief abroad. About \$70 million will be appropriated for the Cuban refugee program in the United States. Additional millions will be expended in the form of surplus food to be distributed under Public Law 480.

We have considerable information on the refugees abroad who are receiving aid under these various programs. But of the former refugees, many of whom are now American citizens, we know little.

Since the end of World War II, the United States has provided a haven for over three-quarters of a million refugees. The great majority of them have been admitted under special acts of Congress rather than under our general immigration laws. Beginning with the enactment of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, Congress has passed at least 10 measures to facilitate the immigration of persons who had fled from their native lands and were unable to return to

them without peril of persecution because of their political or religious beliefs.

Our motives in welcoming these people to our shores have been several. Among them is a humanitarian concern for people in distress. We were concerned also with assisting friendly nations who were the countries of original asylum for large refugee populations which they were unable to absorb or to care for.

We admitted refugees as a part of our obligations as the leading Nation of the free world. Last, but certainly not least, was the fact that many of the refugees were relatives of Americans and most appropriately, we took action to reunite families which had been separated by the inexorable course of tragic world events.

It is my hope that the Subcommittee on Refugees will be able to join private and governmental efforts to produce a comprehensive study of the adjustment of these refugees to life in America. We will strive to sponsor a study which will be as objective as is humanly possible and which will produce information of direct value to the Senate and the Nation in our future consideration of refugee problems.

## **THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE COLORADO OIL INDUSTRY**

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I have just received a copy of the Pioneer Days edition of the Florence Citizen, a newspaper published at Florence, Colo. The special edition was prepared for the dual celebration marking the 100th anniversary of the Colorado oil industry and the 75th anniversary of Florence as an incorporated city. As one would expect, this special edition is filled with stories and pictures dealing with the early days of the area. Florence itself is in the heart of Fremont County where oil was first discovered in Colorado. Fremont County was the second oil-producing area in the country, and a discovery well 6 miles north of Florence followed Colonel Drake's Titusville, Pa., well.

The city of Florence and Fremont County are also important for the contributions of their citizens in the development of other minerals as well. Foremost among these would be the top-quality coal which was mined from the time the first claim was staked in 1860.

This colorful edition carries a host of pictures showing the early days in the community—the businesses and the people; none of which, unfortunately, can be reproduced here in the Record. However, there are several stories which are characteristic of and give the flavor of the edition. I ask unanimous consent that they be printed at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

### **FAMED BRIDGE IS ENGINEERING MASTERPIECE**

One of the engineering marvels of all time is the Hanging Bridge, built at the narrowest part of the Royal Gorge of the Arkansas River by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. The bridge was built in 1879, and was designed by C. Shaler Smith. The iron bridge

was hung from the solid granite walls so that the railroad track might be laid above the dashing stream at the point where the walls narrowed so there was insufficient space for the track to parallel the river. At the Hanging Bridge, and some other portions of the gorge, railroad men, tools, mules, and carts were let down the 1,200-foot walls on ropes during construction of the track.

The early weeks of 1879 featured the historic war between the Santa Fe and Rio Grande Railroads for possession of the Royal Gorge. Armed guards protected workmen of both railroads. There were several gun battles, but fortunately no one was killed. The answer probably is due to the fact that the gunmen were friends and did not intend to kill each other. They changed sides in accordance with the pay offered. Bat Masterson and Doc Holiday, who had been chief gunmen for the Santa Fe, changed loyalty to the Rio Grande when the pay was hiked.

### **A. M. CASSIDY'S FAITH BROUGHT OIL BOOM**

One man's dogged determination and enduring belief in the prospects of Fremont County's oil resources launched the petroleum industry in the West.

He was A. M. Cassidy, a pioneer who made the trek to Colorado Territory shortly after the discovery of gold in 1859 started the rush to the Rockies. If he had any ambition for gold it was promptly side-railed on the banks of a shallow creek 6 miles north of the struggling Canyon City in the south-central part of the Territory.

It is this pioneer oilman's achievements which make 1962 the centennial year of the State's petroleum industry.

Cassidy arrived in the West from Pennsylvania where the first U.S. oil production was started when Edwin L. Drake's drilling struck oil in 1859—the same year miners and would-be miners began pouring into Colorado Territory.

With the memory of Pennsylvania's oil discoveries fresh in mind Cassidy noted similarity of the territorial oil seep to that near which Drake had located his drilling rig.

Both of the distantly located spots had oil seeps on the edge of small streams. Locating a well by this rough process became known as "creekology." Both the spots were commonly known to natives. The territorial seep was even reported in Lt. Zebulon Pike's journal recording his trip through the area in 1806.

But it remained for such men as Cassidy in Colorado and Drake in Pennsylvania to transform such seeps into the realization of oil production.

Even with his brief experience in oil production to rely on Cassidy's achievement must stand as a monument to determination and self-reliance.

His drill site was halfway across the Nation from the proper equipment and skilled manpower necessary to undertake such a project. A wagon train trip of 600 miles west of the Missouri River terminated the long trip from the East. This link was jeopardized by Indian attack and the effects of the Civil War.

Prices in Fremont County were high: flour \$25 per sack; sugar 75 cents per pound; and canned fruits from \$1 to \$1.50 per can.

Despite these handicaps, Cassidy was determined to find oil in the Fremont area—a determination that never left him during the next 25 years.

His first well supported his judgment. The oil was there, but only in sufficient quantity to make it of historical significance—one barrel per day. Five additional tests were drilled, some of them as deep as 500 feet, but production was limited to the shallow level.

With these marginal producers as a source of crude, Cassidy erected a primitive refinery







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF  
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;  
should not be quoted  
or cited)

Issued Oct. 2, 1962

For actions of Oct. 1, 1962

87th-2d, No. 178

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HIGHLIGHTS: For highlights see page No. 8.

## SENATE

1. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE reported the following bills: p. 20245
  - S. 3756, without amendment, to amend Sec. 309 of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962 so as to provide that a farm marketing quota on the 1963 wheat crop shall be applicable to any farm on which acreage of wheat exceeds the smaller of 15 acres or the highest number of acres planted to wheat on the farm in calendar years 1959, 1960, 1961, or 1963 (instead of 1959, 1960, or 1961) (S. Rept. 2224).
  - H. R. 12653, without amendment, to amend the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 in order to increase from \$150 million to \$200 million annually the amount of loans which may be insured under the Act (S. Rept. 2220).
  - H. R. 10708, with amendment, to amend the Rural Electrification Act with respect to financing communication facilities for transmission of sounds, signals, pictures, writing, and signs, as well as voice (S. Rept. 2221).



H. R. 12855, without amendment, to amend provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 providing for the lease and transfer of tobacco acreage allotment so as to exclude cigar-filler and cigar-binder tobacco, types 42,43,44,53,54, and 55 from the lease and transfer authority (S. Rept. 2222).

H. R. 946, without amendment, to extend to oyster planters the benefits of the provisions of present law which provide for production disaster loans for farmers and stockmen (S. Rept. 2219).

S. 3370, with amendment, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to relinquish to Wyo. jurisdiction over those lands within the Medicine Bow National Forest known as the Pole Mountain District (S. Rept. 2223).

2. APPROPRIATIONS; BUDGET. Received from the President supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1963 for this Department (S. Doc. 152)(p. 20245). Attached to this Digest is a summary of the items pertaining to this Department.

3. PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. Passed with amendments this bill, H.R. 12900. Conferees were appointed. pp. 20239-45

4. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Humphrey criticized charges of the Republican National Committee against the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962 as "a deliberate and reckless attempt to turn farmers against consumers and city dwellers against rural America," and defended the Act against these charges. Sen. Kuchel defended the charges and contended that the farm bill had merited defeat. pp. 20335-6

Sen. Kuchel inserted an editorial critical of the farm program and relating experiences of Sen. Anderson in conducting farm operations under the program. p. 20336

5. WORLD FOOD CONGRESS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Foreign Relations Committee approved with amendment S. 3679, to authorize funds to enable the U. S. to extend an invitation to the Food and Agricultural Organization of the U. N. to hold a World Food Congress in the U. S. in 1963. p. D917

6. WATERSHEDS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee approved the following watershed projects: Crooked Bayou, Ark.; West Fork Pond River, Ky., and Hardin Creek and Mill Creek, Tenn. p. D916

7. PUBLIC WORKS. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment (an original bill) S. 3773, the public works authorization bill (S. Rept. 2258), p. 20246

8. FOREIGN AID APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 13175 (pp. 20248, 20260-2, 20270-92, 20298-329). By a vote of 34 to 40, rejected an amendment by Sen. Ellender to reduce by \$200 million the amounts for development loans and economic assistance (pp. 20314-9).

9. STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 12580 (S. Rept. 2226). p. 20245

10. STATISTICS. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7791, to provide for the collection and publication of foreign commerce and trade statistics (S. Rept. 2217). p. 20245

## DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963

OCTOBER 1, 1962.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McCLELLAN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

### REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 12580]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 12580) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill as passed House-----	\$1, 901, 215, 700
Amount of increase by the Senate-----	135, 593, 000
Amount of bill as reported to Senate-----	2, 036, 808, 700
Amount of appropriations, 1962-----	1, 869, 982, 136
Amount of the regular and supplemental estimates, 1963-----	<sup>1</sup> 2, 123, 248, 000
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Exceeds the appropriations for 1962-----	166, 826, 564
Under the estimates for 1963-----	86, 439, 300

<sup>1</sup> Includes comparability adjustment of \$115,480,000 for borrowing authority replaced by appropriation.



## Summary of bill

Activity	1962 appropriations <sup>1</sup>	1963 revised estimates	1963 House bill	1963 Senate recommendations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1962	Estimates, 1963	House bill, 1963
State.....	\$307,315,150	<sup>2</sup> \$435,064,000	\$283,480,000	\$400,047,000	+ \$92,731,850	— \$35,017,000	+ \$116,567,000
Justice.....	297,250,900	309,300,000	303,727,000	306,677,000	+ 9,426,100	— 2,623,000	+ 950,000
Commerce:							
Area redevelopment fund.....	122,500,000	<sup>3</sup> (115,480,000)	115,480,000	115,050,000	— 7,450,000	+ 115,050,000	— 430,000
Other.....	709,105,936	4720,619,000	666,215,000	685,397,000	— 23,708,936	— 35,222,000	+ 19,182,000
Total, Commerce.....	831,605,936	720,619,000	781,695,000	800,447,000	— 31,158,936	+ 79,828,000	+ 18,752,000
Bureau of Public Roads, highway trust fund.....	(2,990,600,000)	(3,252,500,000)	(3,251,200,000)	(3,251,200,000)	(+ 260,600,000)	(— 1,300,000)	-----
The Judiciary.....	58,318,650	<sup>5</sup> 62,735,000	60,270,700	61,570,700	+ 3,252,050	— 1,164,300	+ 1,300,000
Related agencies:							
American Battle Monuments Commission.....	1,360,000	1,550,000	1,523,000	1,523,000	+ 163,000	— 27,000	-----
Commission on Civil Rights.....	888,000	995,000	950,000	930,000	+ 62,000	— 45,000	-----
Federal Maritime Commission.....	40,000	2,900,000	2,100,000	2,700,000	+ 2,660,000	— 200,000	+ 600,000
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.....	625,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	+ 75,000	-----	-----
Small Business Administration.....	227,113,500	306,000,000	305,750,000	305,750,000	+ 78,636,500	— 250,000	-----
Subversive Activities Control Board.....	395,000	395,000	395,000	395,000	-----	-----	-----
Tariff Commission.....	2,770,000	2,930,000	2,900,000	2,930,000	+ 180,000	-----	+ 50,000
U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.....	1,000,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	+ 5,500,000	-----	-----
U.S. Information Agency.....	141,300,000	158,060,000	149,225,000	146,599,000	+ 5,299,000	— 11,461,000	— 2,626,000
Total, related agencies.....	375,491,500	480,050,000	470,043,000	468,067,000	+ 92,575,500	— 11,983,000	— 1,976,000
Total.....	1,869,982,136	2,007,768,000	<sup>6</sup> 1,901,215,700	2,036,808,700	+ 166,826,564	+ 29,040,700	+ 135,593,000
Adjustment for borrowing authority replaced by appropriations in House bill.....	-----	<sup>3</sup> + 115,480,000	-----	-----	-----	— 115,480,000	-----
Total, including above adjustment for comparability.....	1,869,982,136	<sup>7</sup> 2,123,248,000	1,901,215,700	2,036,808,700	+ 166,826,564	— 86,439,300	+ 135,593,000

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$107,615,000 provided in 2d supplemental appropriation, Public Law 87-545, dated July 25, 1962, as follows: State Department, \$28,116,000; Justice Department, \$1,776,000; Commerce Department, \$37,200,000; the Judiciary, \$523,000; Small Business Administration, \$40,000,000.<sup>2</sup> Includes budget amendment of \$100,000,000, S. Doc. 133, dated Sept. 21, 1962, for loan to United Nations.<sup>3</sup> Represents adjustment of estimate from borrowing authority to direct appropriation as proposed by House.<sup>4</sup> Includes budget amendment of \$17,570,000, S. Doc. 110, dated July 23, 1962.<sup>5</sup> Includes budget amendment of \$1,500,000, S. Doc. 111, dated July 23, 1962.<sup>6</sup> In addition, the bill appropriated \$3,251,200,000 from the highway trust fund for the Bureau of Public Roads, as shown above.<sup>7</sup> Does not include supplemental amounts requested in H. Doc. 514, Aug. 13, 1962, and H. Doc. 537, Sept. 6, 1962.

## GENERAL STATEMENT

The bill provides a total amount of \$2,036,808,700, which is \$135,593,000 over the House bill, \$166,826,564 over the appropriations for 1962, and \$86,439,300 under the 1963 estimates. The committee considered estimates totaling \$119,070,000 in budget amendments transmitted to the Senate and not considered by the House.

The changes proposed by the committee to the House bill are indicated below, and a tabulation of the appropriations contained in the bill is shown at the end of the report.





## TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1962 appropriation.....	\$307, 315, 150
1963 budget estimate revised.....	<sup>1</sup> 435, 064, 000
House bill.....	283, 480, 000
Committee recommendation.....	400, 047, 000

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$100,000,000 loan to the United Nations, S. Doc. 133, dated Sept. 21, 1962.

The committee recommends a total appropriation of \$400,047,000. This is a decrease of \$35,017,000 from the revised budget estimate, but is an increase of \$116,567,000 over the House bill and \$92,731,850 above the 1962 appropriation.

It should be noted, however, that the increase includes a supplemental item of \$100 million for a loan to the United Nations.

The committee congratulates the Secretary of State for not requesting additional personnel in the fiscal year 1963 and wishes to commend him for this decision.

The action taken by the committee relative to each of the appropriation items for the Department of State is set forth hereafter.

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1962 appropriation.....	\$137, 700, 000
1962 budget estimate.....	144, 210, 000
House bill.....	140, 710, 000
Committee recommendation.....	141, 910, 000

An appropriation of \$141,910,000 is recommended. This is \$1,200,000 over the House allowance, \$4,210,000 over the 1962 appropriation, and \$2,300,000 under the budget estimate.

Of the increase recommended, \$300,000 is specifically for the purchase of needed security equipment, \$400,000 is for the purchase of miscellaneous equipment, and the balance, \$500,000, is for additional travel and home leave expenses, rent and quarters allowances, and for furniture and supplies.

The committee was informed that the request for speaking engagements around the country was on the increase. The committee feels that the handling of expenses of lecturers should be on the same basis for Government officials as for all other lecturers; i.e., the expenses should be paid by the group or the institution sponsoring the lectures rather than the expense being paid by the Government.

### OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS ABROAD

#### (Regular dollar appropriation)

1962 appropriation.....	\$10, 000, 000
1963 original estimate.....	27, 795, 000
House allowance.....	0
1963 revised estimate.....	26, 018, 000
Committee recommendation.....	11, 000, 000

For this item, the committee recommends an appropriation of \$11 million, of which not less than \$7 million shall be used to purchase



U.S.-owned foreign currencies. The allowance is necessary to defray the expenses incident to the maintenance, operation, repairs of property, also payment of leaseholds of overseas properties.

#### ACQUISITION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS ABROAD

(Special foreign currency program)

1962 appropriation.....	\$4, 650, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	2, 205, 000
House bill.....	2, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 205, 000

An appropriation of \$2,205,000 is recommended, the amount of the 1963 budget estimate. The sum is \$2,445,000 below the 1962 appropriation and \$205,000 over the House allowance. The increase will permit the acquisition of a site for an information center at Bombay, India. Funds appropriated under this program are "excess" foreign currencies.

#### MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

1962 appropriation.....	\$2, 115, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	2, 370, 000
House bill.....	2, 250, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 290, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,290,000. This is \$40,000 over the House allowance, \$175,000 over the 1962 appropriation, and \$80,000 under the 1963 estimate.

The additional sum will enable an expansion of the present force, by three positions.

#### LOAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Supplemental request, S. Doc. 133.....	\$100, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	100, 000, 000

The \$100 million represents one-half of the total of a \$200 million bond issue authorized by Resolution 1739 (XVI) approved by the United Nations General Assembly in December 1961. Congress recently approved legislation for the loan authority. The loan is for 25 years at 2 percent interest on the unpaid balance. Proceeds of the bond issue will be used to pay the most urgent of the organization's debts and to finance peacekeeping operations after July 1, 1962.

#### INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1962 appropriation.....	\$604, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	670, 000
House bill.....	620, 000
Committee recommendation.....	670, 000

An appropriation of \$670,000 is recommended. This is the full amount of the 1963 budget estimate and \$50,000 over the House bill.

The additional sum is necessary to cover the costs of urgently needed project investigations and studies dealing with the division of river waters, joint sanitation plants, and salinity of river waters of

the Lower Rio Grande and flood protection along the United States-Mexico border.

#### INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION

1962 appropriation-----	\$1, 910, 000
1963 budget estimate-----	2, 165, 000
House bill-----	1, 910, 000
Committee recommendation-----	2, 082, 000

An appropriation of \$2,082,000 is recommended. This is an increase of \$172,000 over the House bill and the 1962 appropriation, but \$83,000 under the 1963 budget estimate. The increase will enable the United States to meet its share of expenses of the eight international fisheries commissions.

#### MUTUAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

1962 appropriation-----	\$37, 006, 600
1963 budget estimate-----	56, 657, 000
House bill-----	40, 000, 000
Revised budget estimate-----	50, 100, 000
Committee recommendation-----	43, 900, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$43,900,000 for this item. This is an increase of \$3,900,000 over the House allowance. Included in the recommendation is an increase in the requirement that not less than \$14,515,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States. This sum is \$5 million over the House recommendation.

The \$43,900,000 appropriation together with carryover balances from prior years scheduled to be obligated in 1963 will permit a program level of \$58,529,217. This amount will involve the expenditure of \$29,770,419 in dollars and \$28,758,798 in foreign currencies, or approximately the same ratio of dollars to foreign currencies programed in fiscal 1962.

The committee feels it is inexcusable to use U.S. hard dollars for exchange activities which can be financed through Treasury-owned foreign currencies already reserved for such purposes. It commends the Department, however, for its program of utilizing "excess" foreign currencies, through conversion, and for the recent reforms undertaken to make the maximum use of the foreign currencies already reserved. These reforms include liberalizing the uses of foreign currencies in binational agreements and curtailing foreign currency reservations to 1 year's advance supply, particularly where there is assurance of future availabilities and in countries where there is serious inflation. Further, the committee strongly feels that exchange grants with foreign countries which are relatively prosperous and which have readily convertible currencies, such as the countries of Western Europe, should be entirely, or at least to a much greater extent, financed with the foreign currencies which the United States owns and has reserved for such purposes.

The committee concurs with the House in the denial of funds, in this appropriation, for travel expenses of dependents of grantees.





## TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### BUREAU OF PRISONS

#### BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

1962 appropriation.....	\$2, 350, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	3, 945, 000
House bill.....	2, 595, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 545, 000

An appropriation of \$3,545,000 is recommended for buildings and facilities. This is an increase of \$950,000 over the House allowance, \$1,195,000 over the 1962 appropriation, and \$400,000 under the 1963 budget estimate.

The \$950,000 increase will defray the costs for design and site preparation work for a new psychiatric center in North Carolina.





## TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### GENERAL FUNDS

1962 appropriations.....	\$831, 605, 936
1963 budget estimates (including S. Doc. 110).....	<sup>1</sup> 836, 099, 000
House bill.....	<sup>2</sup> 781, 695, 000
Committee recommendation.....	<sup>3</sup> 800, 447, 000

<sup>1</sup> Includes comparability adjustment of \$115,480,000 for borrowing authority replaced by appropriation.

<sup>2</sup> Includes \$115,480,000 in direct appropriations in lieu of utilization of Treasury borrowing authority.

<sup>3</sup> Includes \$115,050,000 in direct appropriations in lieu of utilization of Treasury borrowing authority.

### HIGHWAY TRUST FUND

1962 appropriations.....	(\$2, 990, 600, 000)
1963 budget estimates.....	( 3, 252, 500, 000)
House bill.....	( 3, 251, 200, 000)
Committee recommendations.....	( 3, 251, 200, 000)

### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1962 appropriation.....	\$3, 620, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	4, 460, 000
1963 budget amendment (S. Doc. 110).....	175, 000
House bill.....	3, 700, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 900, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,900,000, an increase of \$200,000 over the House bill and \$735,000 under the amended budget estimate. Of this reduction of \$735,000, \$462,600 was for civil defense and defense mobilization activities which were considered in another appropriation bill.

The additional amount over the House bill is to provide for additional staff to meet increased responsibilities in the international area, in the promotion of exports, and in the development of a stronger and more rapidly growing economy.

The committee recommendation includes language authorizing \$2,000 for entertainment expenses in lieu of the \$1,500 proposed in the House bill.

### AREA REDEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

#### AREA REDEVELOPMENT FUND

1962 appropriation.....	\$122, 500, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	<sup>1</sup> (115, 480, 000)
House bill.....	115, 480, 000
Committee recommendation.....	115, 050, 000

<sup>1</sup> Estimated obligations to be incurred under revolving fund operations, financed by Treasury borrowing authority.

The bill includes an appropriation of \$115,050,000 for loans as authorized by sections 6 and 7 of the Area Redevelopment Act. The amount allowed is the amount which the budget indicates would be the estimated obligations for fiscal 1963, exclusive of interest on Treasury borrowings.

The language recommended by the committee, identical with the House bill, except as to the amount, follows:

#### AREA REDEVELOPMENT FUND

For loans and participations as authorized by section 6 and public facility loans as authorized by section 7 of the Area Redevelopment Act (75 Stat. 53), ~~\$115,480,000~~ *\$115,050,000: Provided, That no part of the appropriations contained in this Act shall be used for administrative expenses in connection with loans and participations financed or to be financed with funds borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury.*

The committee concurs with the statement of the House committee that "in the event that the amount allowed proves insufficient a supplemental request may be submitted for consideration by the Congress."

#### EXPORT CONTROL

1962 appropriation-----	\$3, 480, 000
1963 estimate-----	3, 480, 000
1963 budget amendment (S. Doc. 110)-----	255, 000
House bill-----	3, 480, 000
Committee recommendation-----	3, 735, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,735,000, the amount of the amended budget estimate, and an increase of \$255,000 over the House bill. The increase over the House bill provides \$115,000 for strengthening the Export Control investigation staff; \$100,000 additional for the enforcement activities of the Bureau of Customs; and \$40,000 for additions to the General Counsel's staff.

In total, the recommendations provide \$1,337,000 for advance to the Bureau of Customs and \$120,400 for "General administration."

#### BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee was presented with a consolidated estimate, as amended by Senate Document No. 110 of July 23, for activities previously funded under other heads. The committee does not approve this consolidation and the recommendations are presented on the basis of the former appropriation structure.

The following summary reflects the estimates, the House bill, the revised totals requested of the Senate, and the committee recommendations (which are discussed in detail subsequently):

Item	Original budget esti- mate	House bill	As appealed to Senate	Committee recommen- dation
Business activities-----	\$26, 110, 000		<sup>1</sup> \$19, 900, 000	
Office of Field Services-----	(3, 550, 000)	\$3, 400, 000	(3, 500, 000)	\$3, 430, 000
Business and Defense Services Administration-----	(6, 900, 000)	4, 600, 000	<sup>1</sup> (4, 940, 000)	4, 940, 000
International activities-----	(11, 460, 000)	6, 500, 000	(11, 460, 000)	8, 300, 000
U.S. Travel Service-----	(4, 200, 000)	3, 350, 000	4, 200, 000	3, 950, 000
Total-----	26, 110, 000	17, 850, 000	24, 100, 000	20, 620, 000

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$340,000 in S. Doc. 110.



## OFFICE OF FIELD SERVICES

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1962 appropriation-----	\$3, 163, 000
1963 budget estimate-----	<sup>1</sup> (3, 550, 000)
House bill-----	3, 400, 000
Committee recommendation-----	3, 430, 000

<sup>1</sup> Included under head of "Business activities."

An appropriation of \$3,430,000 is recommended, which is a net \$30,000 over the House bill and a net decrease of \$120,000 from the request. It is \$267,000 over the 1962 appropriation.

The committee recommendation includes the funds allowed in the House bill for five new field offices at Anchorage, Alaska; Birmingham, Ala.; Harford, Conn.; Milwaukee, Wis.; and San Juan, P.R. In addition, the allowance provides for a new field office at Charleston, W. Va. (\$40,000) and the reestablishment of the field office at Baltimore, Md. (\$40,000).

The committee has disallowed \$50,000 requested for operations of the Business Service Center. The committee feels that the Department has an adequate staff so as to provide one or two positions which might be necessary to provide information to businessmen. The committee also suggests that the Department officials familiarize themselves with the activities of the General Services Administration Business Service Center and the one operated by the Small Business Administration so as to insure that the businessmen of the country are referred to the center which is best able to help them.

It is not the intention of the committee to have any part of the reduction from the budget request applied to the closing of existing field offices.

## BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1962 appropriation-----	\$4, 211, 800
1963 budget estimate-----	<sup>1</sup> (6, 900, 000)
1963 budget amendment (S. Doc. 110)-----	<sup>1</sup> (340, 000)
House bill-----	4, 600, 000
Committee recommendation-----	4, 940, 000

<sup>1</sup> Included under head of "Business activities."

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,940,000, an increase of \$340,000 over the House bill. It is a reduction of \$2,300,000 from the amended budget request; however, \$1,888,200 of this reduction is in connection with civil defense and mobilization activities which were considered in another appropriation bill.

This proposed increase of \$340,000 over the House bill is to administer the 19-nation, long-term cotton textile arrangement. The funds provided will enable the Office of Textiles to maintain adequate observation, investigation, and supervision of textile imports.

## INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1962 appropriation-----	\$4, 900, 000
1963 budget estimate-----	<sup>1</sup> (11, 460, 000)
House bill-----	6, 500, 000
Committee recommendation-----	8, 300, 000

<sup>1</sup> Included under head of "Business activities."

An appropriation of \$8,300,000 is recommended. This is \$1,800,000 over the House bill, \$3,400,000 over the 1962 appropriation, and \$3,160,000 under the budget request.

The increases recommended consist of \$750,000 for trade missions; \$1 million for trade and industrial exhibits; and \$50,000 for the "E" awards program.

The \$750,000 for trade missions is recommended in lieu of the House provision of \$553,700 for this purpose under "Special international exhibitions" for the U.S. Information Agency.

Language has also been proposed in the bill to permit trade centers, trade and industrial exhibits, and trade missions to accept and use contributions from private sources.

The committee concurs with the recommendations of the House committee in denying funds requested for transfer to the Department of State for the expansion of the commercial specialist program and does not approve of requests for funds for the same activity in the budget requests of the two separate Departments.

#### U.S. TRAVEL SERVICE

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1962 appropriation.....	\$2, 500, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	<sup>1</sup> (4, 200, 000)
House bill.....	3, 350, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 950, 000

<sup>1</sup> Originally included under head of "Business activities."

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,950,000, an increase of \$600,000 over the House bill and \$250,000 less than the budget request. This is an increase of \$1,450,000 over the 1962 appropriation.

The additional amount of \$600,000 over the House bill will permit the strengthening of "Visit U.S.A." advertising in oversea areas.

#### BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1962 appropriation.....	\$10, 779, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	13, 000, 000
1963 budget amendment (S. Doc. 110).....	600, 000
House bill.....	12, 250, 000
Committee recommendation.....	12, 598, 000

The committee recommendation of \$12,598,000 is a net increase of \$348,000 over the House bill and a reduction of \$1,002,000 from the amended estimates. The committee recommends the exclusion of increases requested within the original budget request of \$13 million for the initiation of the following activities: weekly indicators of industrial production; initiation of national address register; survey of consumer buying intentions; emergency planning activities; and the administrative costs related to the foregoing; this reduction totals \$1,002,000.

There is recommended for inclusion (of a requested amended estimate in S. Doc. 110) \$200,000 for statistical support for the international textile agreement and \$400,000 (nonrecurring) for revisions required by the Tariff Classification Act of 1962.



## EIGHTEENTH DECENNIAL CENSUS

The committee was requested (S. Doc. No. 110 dated July 23) to approve and recommend language extending by 6 months the availability of funds already appropriated for the Eighteenth Decennial Census. This change would make possible the more efficient use of the funds already appropriated and facilitate the publication of important analytical tabulations on a number of subjects recommended by the Bureau's advisory committees.

The recommended language follows:

## EIGHTEENTH DECENNIAL CENSUS

*The time limitation under this head in the General Government Matters, Department of Commerce, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1962, is changed from "December 31, 1962" to "June 30, 1963".*

In extending the time limitation from December 31, 1962, to June 30, 1963, as requested by the Bureau of the Census, the committee emphasizes the importance of meeting the December 31, 1962, deadline on all statistical reports which are essential to State and local governments in connection with programs of reapportionment and the allocation of funds for educational or other public programs.

## COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1962 appropriation.....	\$18,725,000
1963 budget estimate.....	22,500,000
1963 budget amendment (S. Doc. 110).....	1,000,000
House bill.....	21,500,000
Committee recommendation.....	22,750,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$22,750,000, a reduction of \$750,000 from the amended budget estimate of \$23,500,000, and a net increase of \$1,250,000 over the House bill.

The increase recommended provides for increased oceanographic activities, geodetic control surveys, and aeronautical charting (other than radio navigation charts).

The committee recommendation provides in full the \$334,000 requested for operating costs of new vessels expected to be put in service earlier than originally anticipated and \$666,000 for Atlantic coast storm damage surveys; both of these latter amounts were included in the request of July 23 (S. Doc. No. 110).

The committee has deleted the increase requested in the field of aeronautical radio navigational charting. There is substantive legislation pending to clarify the Survey's operations in this field in relation to possible competition with private industry. It is felt the Survey will be able to perform its necessary functions during the coming year with the level of funds provided in fiscal 1962, and that the activity should not be enlarged pending action of this substantive legislation before the appropriate committee of Congress. The committee continues to approve the general policy that it is a unwise to put the Federal Government in competition with private business.



## CONSTRUCTION OF SURVEYING SHIPS

1962 appropriation-----	\$14, 185, 000
1963 budget estimate-----	14, 500, 000
House bill-----	14, 400, 000
Committee recommendations-----	14, 400, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$14,400,000, as contained in the House allowance, and a reduction of \$100,000 from the estimate. The sum recommended includes \$9,725,000 for one class I ocean survey ship and \$4,675,000 for one class II medium survey ship replacement.

The committee subsequent to the hearings (S. Doc. 148) was requested to amend the bill language with the following provision, which appears as a committee amendment:

*: Provided, that appropriations granted under this heading shall be available for completing payments on the construction contract for the Coast and Geodetic Survey ship Surveyor*

## MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

## SHIP CONSTRUCTION

1962 appropriation-----	\$98, 000, 000
1963 budget estimate-----	50, 000, 000
1963 budget amendment (S. Doc. 110)-----	14, 200, 000
House bill-----	50, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	64, 200, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$64,200,000, the full amount of the amended budget estimate, and an increase of \$14,200,000 over the House allowance. This amount, together with an unobligated balance of \$57,550,000 carried forward from fiscal 1962, will provide a total of \$121,750,000 for the construction program.

The additional amount over the House bill is the result of the revision of the planned 18-ship replacement program in order to have a more balanced program and to better meet the requirements of the trade routes and companies concerned. The revised program includes vessels for the American Mail Lines, Ltd., and American President Lines, Ltd.

## OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES

## (Liquidation of contract authorization)

1962 appropriation-----	<sup>1</sup> \$202, 000, 000
1963 budget estimate-----	225, 000, 000
House bill-----	225, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	220, 400, 000

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$20 million in Second Supplemental, 1962.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$220,400,000 for operating-differential subsidies, a reduction of \$4,600,000 from the budget request and the House allowance.

The Second Supplemental Appropriation Act for 1962 (Public Law 87-545, approved July 25) provided \$20 million for unpaid operating-differential subsidies vouchers through June 30, 1962. The committee was subsequently informed that as of June 30, 1962, there were audited operating subsidy vouchers on hand and awaiting payment totaling \$15,381,643, which were paid in July. The excess of \$4,600,000 is therefore applied to the reduction of the 1963 request.

## RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

1962 appropriation.....	\$6, 500, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	5, 500, 000
House bill.....	3, 550, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 500, 000

An appropriation of \$5,500,000, the amount of the budget request and an increase of \$1,950,000 over the House allowance, is recommended. The proposed reduction by the House would have eliminated funds for mechanized ship development including research and developmental work on ship control systems, power equipment systems, and cargo handling systems. The committee feels these are valuable and necessary objectives.

## PATENT OFFICE

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1962 appropriation.....	\$24, 860, 000
1963 budget estimate (amended H. Doc. 335).....	27, 800, 000
House bill.....	25, 860, 000
Committee recommendation.....	27, 193, 000

An appropriation of \$27,193,000 is recommended, an increase of \$2,333,000 over the 1962 appropriation, and a reduction of \$607,000 from the amended budget estimate. This is \$1,333,000 over the House bill.

The increase over the House bill includes \$183,000 for examining and planning staff; \$150,000 for intensified specialized training of patent examiner recruits; \$600,000 for research and development on information retrieval; \$400,000 for additional microfilm readers for examining divisions.

## BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

## LIMITATION ON GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

1962 limitation.....	(\$33, 400, 000)
1963 budget estimate.....	(37, 600, 000)
House bill.....	(36, 800, 000)
Committee recommendation.....	(36, 800, 000)

The committee recommends an administrative expense limitation in the amount of \$36,800,000, as proposed in the House allowance, and a reduction of \$800,000 from the authorization proposed in the budget estimate. This is an increase of \$3,400,000 over the 1962 authorization. The committee was not requested to make restoration of the reduction proposed in the House bill.

## FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS

## (Trust fund)

1962 appropriation.....	(\$2, 990, 600, 000)
1963 budget estimate.....	(3, 250, 000, 000)
House bill.....	(3, 249, 200, 000)
Committee recommendation.....	(3, 249, 200, 000)

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,249,200,000, a reduction of \$800,000 from the budget request. These funds are to be derived from the highway trust fund. The reduction from the request is due to the reduction in the limitation on general administrative services.

The funds herein appropriated consists of the balance authorized to be appropriated for fiscal 1961 and \$1,735 million, a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for fiscal 1962.

## IMPROVEMENT OF THE PENTAGON ROAD NETWORK

(Trust fund)

1963 budget estimate-----	(\$2,500,000)
House bill-----	(2,000,000)
Committee recommendation-----	(2,000,000)

An appropriation of \$2 million to be derived from the highway trust fund, is recommended. This is the same amount as proposed in the House allowance and is \$500,000 less than the budget request. The House reduction was not appealed and the agency indicated it will seek an appropriation in fiscal 1964 to fully finance the authorization provided in the act of September 26, 1961 (75 Stat. 670).

The committee has recommended amendment of the House bill to include language to continue these funds to remain available until expended.

## FOREST HIGHWAYS

(Liquidation of contract authorization)

1962 appropriation-----	\$27,400,000
1963 budget estimate-----	35,000,000
House bill-----	32,000,000
Committee recommendation-----	32,000,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$32 million, as proposed in the House allowance and \$3 million less than the budget estimate.

The committee was informed that a \$3 million carryover from 1962 together with the amount herein recommended will provide expenditure availability of \$35 million to satisfy the estimated liquidating cash requirements. It was also stated that the Bureau of Public Roads will continue the program up to the level of the annual authorization.

## PUBLIC LANDS HIGHWAYS

(Liquidation of contract authorization)

1962 appropriation-----	\$3,000,000
1963 budget estimate-----	3,000,000
House bill-----	2,500,000
Committee recommendation-----	2,500,000

An appropriation of \$2,500,000, as proposed in the House bill and \$500,000 less than the budget estimate, is recommended. The committee was informed that on June 30, 1962, there was on hand an unexpended balance of \$3,325,000. The earlier January estimate contemplated a balance of \$1,500,000. The unexpended balance of \$3,325,000 together with the \$2,500,000 herein recommended will make available \$5,825,000 to meet payments in 1963. The agency states that this should be adequate.

## CONTROL OF OUTDOOR ADVERTISING

1963 budget estimate-----	\$4,600,000
House bill-----	4,000,000
Committee recommendation-----	2,000,000



The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2 million, a reduction of \$2 million from the House allowance and \$2,600,000 less than the budget estimate.

The committee was informed that 16 States have signed agreements to control outdoor advertising; no States have yet requested reimbursement. The amount herein provided would appear to be adequate for the time being; a supplemental request can be considered as and when billings materialize.

## NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

### RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

1962 appropriation.....	\$23, 500, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	30, 000, 000
House bill.....	27, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	27, 500, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$27,500,000, as proposed by the House, a reduction of \$2,500,000 from the budget estimate, but an increase of \$4 million over the 1962 appropriation.

The amount allowed would permit an increase of 126 to the technical staff and permit some diversion of staff and conversion to direct financing of programs previously supported by other Government agencies.

### RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

#### (Special foreign currency program)

1962 appropriation.....	\$1, 000, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	1, 000, 000
House bill.....	1, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	500, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$500,000, a reduction of \$500,000 from the House allowance and the budget estimate.

Testimony reveals that only about \$400,000 of the prior year's appropriation of \$1 million has been obligated for projects in Israel. The balance still remains available; this \$600,000, together with the \$500,000 herein recommended, will make available \$1,100,000 for the continuation of these activities.

## WEATHER BUREAU

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1962 appropriations.....	\$56, 250, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	59, 500, 000
1963 budget amendment (S. Doc. 110).....	560, 000
House bill.....	58, 250, 000
Committee recommendation.....	60, 076, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$60,076,000, which is \$16,000 more than the amended budget estimate of \$60,060,000 and \$1,826,000 over the House bill. It is \$3,826,000 over the 1962 appropriation.

An additional \$1,300,000 has been provided over the House bill to fund operation and maintenance of new facilities, the regional river forecast center for California and adjoining areas, the national fire-weather forecasting service, and upper-air measurements for tornado warnings and forecasts which up to this spring had been provided by the U.S. Air Force.

Other committee increases over the House bill include provision for establishment of weather stations at Stockton, Calif. (\$82,000) and Beckley, W. Va. (\$75,000); agricultural weather service requirements for Lakeland, Fla. (\$29,000); Fort Myers, Fla. (\$30,000); the tristate area of southeast Alabama, southwest Georgia, and northwest Florida (\$135,000); and South Carolina (\$175,000). In addition, the recommendation also includes funds for special agricultural weather service for northwest Arkansas and southeast Georgia and 24-hour weather service at Grand Island, Nebr., as specified in the House report.

Subsequent to the hearings the committee was advised with respect to experimental work testing the feasibility of using an FM multiplex channel for making continuous weather forecasts to the public and particularly to marine interests at Providence, R.I. It is recommended that this pilot project be continued if, in the judgment of the Weather Bureau, further experience is necessary to bring this study to fruition. The costs for such further experiments can be absorbed within the amount herein recommended.

#### RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

1962 appropriation.....	\$9, 000, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	11, 500, 000
House bill.....	10, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	11, 500, 000

An appropriation of \$11,500,000, as requested in the budget and \$1,500,000 more than proposed in the House allowance, is recommended. The additional amount over the House consists of \$1,060,000 for the purchase of two DC-6A/B aircraft which have been leased with an option to purchase; and \$440,000 to permit full-year utilization of an ultra-high-speed research computer for use in the atmospheric research program of the Weather Bureau.

Language has also been recommended to provide the aircraft purchase authority and to permit merger of funds previously appropriated under this head with the amounts herein provided.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF METEOROLOGICAL FACILITIES

1962 appropriation.....	\$5, 250, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	4, 500, 000
1963 budget amendment (S. Doc. 110).....	440, 000
House bill.....	4, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	4, 650, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,650,000 a net increase of \$650,000 over the House bill but \$290,000 under the amended budget request.

The increases over the House bill include \$210,000 for three radar microwave links and precipitation integrators and engineering and technical support; and \$440,000 (as requested in S. Doc. 110) for purchase and installation of upper-air measuring equipment in the tornado belt of the Midwestern United States.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS

The committee has included in its recommendations a proposed section 304 for the bill. The proposed language follows:

*Sec. 304. The Bureau of the Budget shall provide the Congress, in connection with the budget presentation for fiscal year 1964 and each succeeding year thereafter, a horizontal budget showing (a) the totality of the programs for meteorology, (b) the specific aspects of the program and funding assigned to each agency, and (c) the estimated goals and financial requirements.*

The proposed amendment would make available for the information of the Congress as well as agencies of the executive branch the totality of the budget proposals relating to meteorological activities of the Government. In March 1962, the Bureau of the Budget, as a result of a request by the House Committee on Appropriations, submitted a "Survey of Federal Meteorological Activities." The findings in this survey support the need for such an annual analysis insofar as it will make available the data showing the agency assignments, the centralization or decentralization, coordination, or duplication, and affords on a continuing basis summary data helpful in the review of budget proposals, both in the legislative and executive branch. The proposal made herein contemplates that this résumé of meteorological activities would be treated in the budget document in the special analyses section found on pages 270 to 361 of the 1963 budget document.





## TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

### COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

#### FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

1962 appropriation.....	\$4, 800, 000
1963 estimate.....	<sup>1</sup> 6, 000, 000
House bill.....	4, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 800, 000

<sup>1</sup> Includes budget amendment of \$1,500,000, S. Doc. 111, dated July 23, 1962.

An appropriation of \$5,800,000 is recommended. This is an increase of \$1,300,000 over the House bill, which provided the original budget estimate of \$4,500,000. It is \$1 million over the 1962 appropriation and \$200,000 under the 1963 revised estimate.

The increase of \$1,300,000 will provide \$300,000 for the liquidation of obligations incurred under the appropriation in fiscal year 1962, and the balance of \$1 million will be needed in fiscal year 1963 to help defray increased juror costs stemming from additional judgeships.





## TITLE V—RELATED AGENCIES

### FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1962	-----	<sup>1</sup> \$40, 000
1963 budget estimate	-----	2, 900, 000
House bill	-----	2, 100, 000
Committee recommendation	-----	2, 700, 000

<sup>1</sup> And \$1,266,000 by transfer from the Maritime Administration.

The committee recommends \$2,700,000 for the Federal Maritime Commission, an increase of \$600,000 over the amount proposed by the House and \$200,000 less than the budget request. It is \$1,394,000 more than the fiscal 1962 availability.

The Federal Maritime Commission is an independent agency established on August 12, 1961, pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 7 of 1961. The House allowance would permit a staff of 215 employees; the committee was informed that a staff of 300 employees is the minimum necessary to administer the functions of this agency in a manner which will attain the results desired by the Congress.

### TARIFF COMMISSION

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1962 appropriation	-----	\$2, 770, 000
1963 budget estimate	-----	2, 950, 000
House bill	-----	2, 900, 000
Committee recommendation	-----	2, 950, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,950,000, the amount of the budget estimate and an increase of \$50,000 over the amount provided in the House bill. The committee was informed that during fiscal year 1962, the Tariff Commission completed 36 investigation of all types, compared with 34 in 1961, and 30 or fewer in previous years. Since a continuing increase in workload is in prospect, the funds herein recommended are necessary to enable the Commission to effectively discharge its duties.

## U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1962 appropriation-----	\$111, 500, 000
1963 estimate-----	125, 500, 000
House bill-----	120, 500, 000
Committee recommendation-----	120, 500, 000

An appropriation of \$120,500,000 is recommended. This is the same amount as provided in the House bill. It is \$5 million below the 1963 budget estimate but \$9 million over the 1962 appropriation.

The committee takes strong exception to the manner in which the Agency allocated the House allowance. It is satisfied that the program in the European area can, and should be, cut substantially below present estimates. It is the opinion of the committee that if this is done and if low priority activities are eliminated from the whole program, a more realistic allocation of the recommended appropriation, which is only 4 percent below the budget estimate, will provide sufficient funds for a well-balanced program in fiscal 1963, including essential expansions in high-priority areas.

The committee doubts the desirability of involving the U.S. Information Agency, or State Department, in any effort to develop, in conjunction with the Russians, any joint motion picture designed to portray Communist Russia and the economic and political life of the United States in such terms that the product would be equally acceptable to the Governments and people of these two countries. We would not discourage the exchange of films between the U.S.S.R. and the United States depicting true conditions and faithful portrayals of life and conditions, provided reciprocal arrangements were made and faithfully followed so that those who desired to do so in each country would be permitted to see the filmed portrayals. However, to mute the message of freedom in order to make it acceptable to the Communist leaders, or to modify the menace of communism so as to mislead viewers in the free world, could well do more harm than good to the cause of mutual understanding. Therefore, the committee recommends that the U.S. Information Agency, and the State Department, refrain from giving its approval, or authorization, to any so-called documentary or feature films which might be coproduced by motion picture producers of the Soviet Union and the United States.

## SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

## (Regular dollar program)

1962 appropriation-----	\$8, 000, 000
1963 budget estimate-----	7, 600, 000
House allowance-----	7, 600, 000
Committee recommendation-----	7, 474, 000

The committee recommends \$7,474,000, instead of \$7.6 million, the House allowance, or a reduction of \$126,000. This sum represents increased savings in the appropriation from prior year funds.

Since the committee has recommended the inclusion of \$750,000 in the appropriations for the Department of Commerce, title III, no funds are included under this head for trade missions, as proposed in the House bill in the amount of \$553,700.

## ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO FACILITIES

1962 appropriation-----	\$10, 750, 000
1963 budget estimate-----	11, 260, 000
House bill-----	10, 750, 000
Committee recommendation-----	8, 750, 000

For this item, the committee recommends an appropriation of \$8,750,000. This is \$2 million under the House allowance and the appropriation of 1962. It is \$2,510,000 under the 1963 budget estimate. Testimony at the hearing revealed that the amount recommended would be sufficient to meet obligations for the current year.

## INFORMATIONAL MEDIA GUARANTEE PROGRAM

1962 appropriation-----	\$1, 500, 000
1963 budget estimate-----	4, 300, 000
House bill-----	1, 500, 000
Committee recommendation-----	1, 000, 000

An appropriation of \$1 million is recommended for the partial restoration of realized impairment to the capital fund used to make informational media guarantees. This sum is \$500,000 less than the House bill, \$3,300,000 under the budget request, and \$500,000 under the 1962 appropriation. However, with the funds already available, approximately \$4.7 million can be used to write guarantee contracts during the current year. This is about the same level as the 1962 program.

Under this program, the Government subsidizes, sometimes practically 100 percent, the private export of informational media, including periodicals which may contain articles derogatory to this country's best interest. The proposed IMG program for 1963 includes \$580,000 for periodicals and an additional mixed figure of \$1,626,000 for books and periodicals.

Although there has been some improvement in the criteria used in writing the export guarantee contracts during the past year, there is still much to be desired. The committee is of the opinion that if this program is to be used to any advantage, the informational media material exported under these subsidized contracts not only should have a content of high value, but that such exports should be limited to instances where this is the best, or only, means of accomplishing our objectives. If such standards are imposed, the program funds available will be adequate to expand the program to other countries, as has been proposed.

The committee also requests that it be apprised of the terms of any amendments to existing country agreements and of any agreements with new countries.



# COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1962 AND ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN BILL FOR 1963

## TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Item	Appropriations, 1962 <sup>1</sup>	Revised budget estimates, 1963	Recommended in House bill for 1963	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1962	Budget estimates, 1963	House bill
ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS							
Salaries and expenses.....	\$137,700,000	\$144,210,000	\$140,710,000	\$141,910,000	+\$4,210,000	-\$2,300,000	+\$1,200,000
Representation allowances.....	925,000	1,100,000	950,000	950,000	+25,000	-150,000	-----
Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad.....	10,000,000	27,795,000	-----	11,000,000	+1,000,000	-16,795,000	+11,000,000
Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad (special foreign currency fund).....	4,650,000	2,205,000	2,000,000	2,205,000	-----	-----	+205,000
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	-2,445,000	-----	-----
Total, administration of foreign affairs.....	154,775,000	176,810,000	145,160,000	157,565,000	+2,790,000	-19,245,000	+12,405,000
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES							
Contributions to international organizations.....	87,192,000	68,609,000	68,392,000	68,392,000	-18,800,000	-217,000	-----
Missions to international organizations.....	2,115,000	2,370,000	2,250,000	2,290,000	+175,000	-80,000	+40,000
International conferences and contingencies.....	1,943,000	2,270,000	1,943,000	1,943,000	-----	-327,000	-----
Loan to United Nations.....	-----	3 100,000,000	-----	100,000,000	+100,000,000	-----	+100,000,000
International tariff negotiations.....	171,000	-----	-----	-----	-171,000	-----	-----
U.S. Citizens Commission on NATO.....	4 150,000	-----	-----	-----	-150,000	-----	-----
Total, international organizations and conferences.....	91,571,000	173,249,000	72,585,000	172,625,000	+81,054,000	-624,000	+100,040,000

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS									
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:									
Salaries and expenses.....	604,000	670,000	620,000	670,000			+66,000		+50,000
Operation and maintenance.....	1,950,000	2,010,000	1,950,000	1,950,000				-60,000	
Construction.....	13,173,000	12,355,000	11,000,000	11,000,000			-2,173,000	-1,355,000	
Total, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico.....	15,727,000	15,035,000	13,570,000	13,620,000			-2,107,000	-1,415,000	+50,000
American sections, international commissions.....	415,000	455,000	415,000	415,000				-40,000	
International fisheries commissions.....	1,910,000	2,165,000	1,910,000	2,082,000			+172,000	-83,000	+172,000
Total, international commissions.....	18,052,000	17,655,000	15,895,000	16,117,000			-1,935,000	-1,538,000	+222,000
EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE									
Mutual educational and cultural exchange activities.....	(37,006,000)	56,657,000	40,000,000	43,900,000			+43,900,000	-12,757,000	+3,900,000
International educational exchange activities.....	27,000,000	( <sup>2</sup> )					-27,000,000		
International educational exchange activities (special foreign currency program).....	7,400,000	( <sup>3</sup> )					-7,400,000		
Center for cultural and technical interchange between East and West.....	3,300,000	8,343,000	8,340,000	8,340,000			+5,040,000	-3,000	
Preservation of ancient Nubian monuments (special foreign currency program).....	4,000,000						-4,000,000		
Total, educational exchange.....	41,700,000	65,000,000	48,340,000	52,240,000			+10,540,000	-12,760,000	+3,900,000
OTHER									
Rama Road, Nicaragua.....	1,000,000	2,350,000	1,500,000	1,500,000			+500,000	-850,000	
Pan American Health Organization building site.....	217,150						-217,150		
Total, other.....	1,217,150	2,350,000	1,500,000	1,500,000			+282,850	-850,000	
Total, title I, Department of State.....	307,315,150	435,064,000	283,480,000	400,047,000			+92,731,850	-35,017,000	+116,567,000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 37.

## Comparative statement of appropriations for 1962 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1963—Continued

## TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Item	Appropriations, 1962 <sup>1</sup>	Revised budget estimates, 1963	Recommended in House bill for 1963	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1962	Budget estimates, 1963	House bill
LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION							
Salaries and expenses, general administration.....	\$4,165,000	\$4,311,000	\$4,295,000	\$4,295,000	+\$130,000	—\$16,000	-----
Salaries and expenses, general legal activities.....	15,785,000	16,760,000	16,500,000	16,500,000	+715,000	—260,000	-----
Alien property activities, limitation on general administrative expenses.....	(690,000)	(690,000)	(690,000)	(690,000)	-----	-----	-----
Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division.....	5,875,000	5,988,000	5,988,000	5,988,000	+113,000	-----	-----
Salaries and expenses, U.S. attorneys and marshals.....	25,185,400	27,712,000	27,085,000	27,085,000	+1,899,600	—627,000	-----
Fees and expenses of witnesses.....	2,235,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	—335,000	-----	-----
Salaries and expenses, Administrative Conference of the United States.....	150,000	129,000	100,000	100,000	—50,000	—29,000	-----
Total, legal activities and general administration.....	53,395,400	56,800,000	55,868,000	55,868,000	+2,472,600	—982,000	-----
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION							
Salaries and expenses.....	127,216,000	130,700,000	130,700,000	130,700,000	+3,484,000	-----	-----
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE							
Salaries and expenses.....	63,500,000	64,600,000	64,050,000	64,050,000	+550,000	—550,000	-----
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM							
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons.....	46,789,500	49,455,000	48,814,000	48,814,000	+2,024,500	—641,000	-----
Buildings and facilities.....	2,350,000	3,945,000	2,595,000	3,545,000	+1,195,000	—400,000	+\$950,000
Support of U.S. prisoners.....	4,000,000	3,800,000	3,700,000	3,700,000	—300,000	—100,000	-----
Total, Federal prison system.....	53,139,500	57,200,000	55,109,000	56,059,000	+2,919,500	—1,141,000	+950,000
Total, title II, Department of Justice.....	297,250,900	309,300,000	305,727,000	306,677,000	+9,426,100	—2,623,000	+950,000



TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION									
Salaries and expenses.....	\$3,620,000	\$4,635,000	\$3,700,000	\$3,900,000	+\$280,000	-\$735,000	+\$200,000		
Participation in Century 21 Exposition.....	900,000				-900,000				
Participation in New York World's Fair.....	17,000,000				-17,000,000				
Total, general administration.....	21,520,000	4,635,000	3,700,000	3,900,000	-17,620,000	-735,000	+200,000		
AREA REDEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION									
Operations.....	8,250,000	13,500,000	12,250,000	12,250,000	+4,000,000	-1,250,000			
Grants for public facilities.....	40,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	-5,000,000				
Area redevelopment fund appropriation.....	122,500,000		115,480,000	115,050,000	-7,450,000	+115,050,000	-430,000		
Borrowing authority replaced in bill by appropriation.....		(115,480,000)							
Total, Area Redevelopment Administration.....	170,750,000	48,500,000	162,730,000	162,300,000	-8,450,000	+113,800,000	-430,000		
BUSINESS ACTIVITIES									
Salaries and expenses.....		\$26,450,000				-26,450,000			
Export control.....	3,480,000	\$3,735,000	3,480,000	3,735,000	+255,000		+255,000		
Salaries and expenses.....	3,163,000	(7)	3,400,000	3,430,000	+267,000	+3,430,000	+30,000		
BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION									
Salaries and expenses.....	4,211,800	(8)	4,600,000	4,940,000	+728,200	+4,940,000	+340,000		
INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES									
Salaries and expenses.....	\$4,900,000	(10)	6,500,000	8,300,000	+3,400,000	+8,300,000	+1,800,000		
UNITED STATES TRAVEL SERVICE									
Salaries and expenses.....	2,500,000	(11)	3,350,000	3,950,000	+1,450,000	+3,950,000	+600,000		

See footnotes at end of table, p. 37.

## Comparative statement of appropriations for 1962 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1963—Continued

## TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1962 <sup>1</sup>	Revised budget estimates, 1963	Recommended in House bill for 1963	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1962	Budget estimates, 1963	House bill
OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS							
Salaries and expenses.....	\$1,600,000	\$1,860,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000	+\$150,000	-\$110,000	-----
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS							
Salaries and expenses.....	10,779,000	6 13,600,000	12,250,000	12,598,000	+1,819,000	-1,002,000	+\$348,000
1962 Census of Governments.....	1,096,000	1,400,000	1,050,000	1,050,000	-46,000	-350,000	-----
1963 Censuses of Business, Transportation, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries.....	1,000,000	3,244,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	+2,000,000	-244,000	-----
1964 Census of Agriculture.....	-----	700,000	700,000	700,000	+700,000	-----	-----
Modernization of computing equipment.....	-----	4,100,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	+4,000,000	-100,000	-----
Eighteenth Decennial Census.....	3,630,000	6 (Language)	-----	(Language)	-3,630,000	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of the Census.....	16,505,000	23,044,000	21,000,000	21,348,000	+4,843,000	-1,696,000	+348,000
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY							
Salaries and expenses.....	18,925,000	6 23,500,000	21,500,000	22,750,000	+3,825,000	-750,000	+1,250,000
Construction of surveying ships.....	14,185,000	14,500,000	14,400,000	14,400,000	+215,000	-100,000	-----
Total, Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	33,110,000	38,000,000	35,900,000	37,150,000	+4,040,000	-850,000	+1,250,000
MARITIME ADMINISTRATION							
Ship construction.....	98,000,000	12 64,200,000	50,000,000	64,200,000	-33,800,000	-----	+14,200,000
Operating differential subsidies (liquidation of contract authorization).....	202,000,000	225,000,000	225,000,000	220,400,000	+18,400,000	-4,600,000	-4,600,000
Research and development.....	6,500,000	5,500,000	3,550,000	5,500,000	-1,000,000	-----	+1,950,000
Salaries and expenses.....	15,600,000	15,125,000	14,950,000	14,950,000	-650,000	-175,000	-----
Maritime training.....	3,218,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	+82,000	-----	-----
State marine schools.....	1,270,000	1,270,000	1,375,000	1,375,000	+105,000	+105,000	-----





*Comparative statement of appropriations for 1962 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1963—Continued*

**TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY**

Item	Appropriations, 1962 <sup>1</sup>	Revised budget estimates, 1963	Recommended in House bill for 1963	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Appropriations, 1962	Budget estimates, 1963
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES						
Salaries.....	\$1,479,000	\$1,494,000	\$1,494,000	\$1,494,000	+\$15,000	
Printing and binding Supreme Court reports.....	105,000	108,000	108,000	108,000	+3,000	
Miscellaneous expenses.....	82,800	96,200	79,000	79,000	-3,800	-\$17,200
Care of the building and grounds.....	284,400	327,000	323,400	323,400	+39,000	-3,600
Automobile for the Chief Justice.....	6,700	6,800	6,800	6,800	+100	
Books for the Supreme Court.....	38,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	-3,000	
Total, Supreme Court.....	1,995,900	2,067,000	2,046,200	2,046,200	+50,300	-20,800
COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS						
Salaries and expenses.....	359,000	361,000	361,000	361,000	+2,000	
CUSTOMS COURT						
Salaries and expenses.....	895,000	919,000	919,000	919,000	+24,000	
COURT OF CLAIMS						
Salaries and expenses.....	955,000	1,044,500	1,025,000	1,025,000	+70,000	-19,500
Repairs and improvements.....	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500		
Total, Court of Claims.....	964,500	1,054,000	1,034,500	1,034,500	+70,000	-19,500
COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES						
Salaries of judges.....	10,100,000	10,860,000	10,860,000	10,860,000	+760,000	
Salaries of supporting personnel.....	25,645,000	27,125,000	27,000,000	27,000,000	+1,355,000	-125,000
Fees of jurors and commissioners.....	4,800,000	4,600,000	4,500,000	5,800,000	+1,000,000	-200,000
Travel and miscellaneous expenses.....	5,437,500	4,700,000	4,600,000	4,600,000	-837,500	-100,000
						+\$1,300,000

Administrative Office, salaries and expenses.....	1, 441, 750	1, 609, 000	1, 500, 000	1, 500, 000	+58, 250	-109, 000	-----
Referees, special account:							
Salaries of referees.....	(2, 370, 000)	(2, 750, 000)	(2, 600, 000)	(2, 600, 000)	(+350, 000)	(-150, 000)	-----
Expenses of referees.....	(4, 310, 000)	(5, 290, 000)	(4, 850, 000)	(4, 850, 000)	(+540, 000)	(-440, 000)	-----
Total, other courts and services.....	47, 424, 250	50, 294, 000	48, 460, 000	49, 760, 000	+2, 335, 750	-534, 000	+1, 300, 000
Total, title IV, the Judiciary, excluding annual indefi- nites.....	51, 638, 650	54, 695, 000	52, 820, 700	54, 120, 700	+2, 482, 050	-574, 300	+1, 300, 000
Total, title IV, the Judiciary, including annual indefi- nites.....	58, 318, 650	62, 735, 000	60, 270, 700	61, 570, 700	+3, 252, 050	-1, 164, 300	+1, 300, 000

## TITLE V--RELATED AGENCIES

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION							
Salaries and expenses.....	\$1, 360, 000	\$1, 550, 000	\$1, 523, 000	\$1, 523, 000	+163, 000	-327, 000	-----
COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS							
Salaries and expenses.....	888, 000	995, 000	950, 000	950, 000	+62, 000	-45, 000	-----
FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION							
Salaries and expenses.....	15 40, 000	2, 900, 000	2, 100, 000	2, 700, 000	+2, 660, 000	-200, 000	+500, 000
FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION							
Salaries and expenses:							
Appropriation.....	625, 000	700, 000	700, 000	700, 000	+75, 000	-----	-----
Transfer from War Claims fund.....	(40, 000)	(30, 000)	(30, 000)	(30, 000)	(-10, 000)	-----	-----
SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION							
Salaries and expenses:							
Appropriation.....	7, 113, 500	6, 000, 000	5, 750, 000	5, 750, 000	-1, 303, 500	-250, 000	-----
Transfer from revolving fund.....	(18, 447, 000)	(27, 500, 000)	(27, 000, 000)	(27, 000, 000)	(+8, 553, 000)	(-500, 000)	-----
Transfer from RFC liquidation fund.....	(397, 000)	-----	-----	-----	(-397, 000)	-----	-----
Revolving fund.....	220, 000, 000	300, 000, 000	300, 000, 000	300, 000, 000	+80, 000, 000	-----	-----
Total, Small Business Administration.....	227, 113, 500	306, 000, 000	305, 750, 000	305, 750, 000	+78, 636, 500	-250, 000	-----

See footnotes at end of table, p. 37.

## Comparative statement of appropriations for 1962 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1963—Continued

## TITLE V—RELATED AGENCIES—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1962	Revised budget estimates, 1963	Recommended in House bill for 1963	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1962	Budget estimates, 1963	House bill
SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD							
Salaries and expenses.....	\$395,000	\$395,000	\$395,000	\$395,000			
TARIFF COMMISSION							
Salaries and expenses.....	2,770,000	2,950,000	2,900,000	2,950,000	+\$180,000		+\$50,000
U.S. ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY							
Arms control and disarmament activities.....	10 1,000,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	+\$5,500,000		
U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY							
Salaries and expenses.....	111,500,000	17 125,500,000	120,500,000	120,500,000	+9,000,000	-\$5,000,000	
Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program).....	9,300,000	9,000,000	8,500,000	8,500,000	-800,000	-500,000	
Special international exhibitions.....	8,000,000	7,600,000	7,600,000	7,474,000	-526,000	-126,000	-126,000
Special international exhibitions (special foreign currency program).....	250,000	400,000	375,000	375,000	+125,000	-25,000	
Acquisition and construction of radio facilities.....	10,750,000	11,200,000	10,750,000	8,750,000	-2,000,000	-2,510,000	-2,000,000
Informational media guarantee fund.....	1,500,000	4,300,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	-500,000	-3,300,000	-500,000
Total, U.S. Information Agency.....	141,300,000	158,060,000	149,225,000	146,599,000	+5,299,000	-11,461,000	-2,626,000
Total, title V, related agencies.....	375,491,500	480,050,000	470,043,000	468,067,000	+92,575,500	-11,983,000	-1,976,000
Total, Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies excluding special accounts.....	1,863,302,136	1,999,728,000	1,893,765,700	2,029,358,700	+166,056,564	+29,630,700	+135,593,000
Total, Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies including special accounts.....	1,869,982,136	2,007,768,000	1,901,215,700	2,036,808,700	+166,826,564	+29,040,700	+135,593,000



Adjustment for borrowing authority replaced in bill by appropriation.  
Grand total, including above adjustment for comparability

115, 480, 000	1, 901, 215, 700	2, 036, 808, 700	+166, 826, 564	-115, 480, 000	+135, 593, 000
1, 869, 982, 136	2, 123, 248, 000			-86, 439, 300	

1 Includes \$107,615,000 in 2d supplemental appropriation, P. L. 87-545.  
2 Excludes \$1,019,000 contained in H. Doc. 537, dated Sept. 6, 1962.  
3 Supplemental amount requested in S. Doc. 133, Sept. 21, 1962.  
4 In addition, not to exceed \$100,000 reappropriation.  
5 Included in "Mutual educational and cultural exchange activities."  
6 As amended in S. Doc. 110, dated Sept. 21, 1962.  
7 \$3,550,000 contained in estimate for "Business activities, salaries and expenses."  
8 \$7,240,000 contained in estimate for "Business activities, salaries and expenses."  
9 Appropriated under heading of "Bureau of Foreign Commerce."  
10 \$11,460,000 contained in estimate for "Business activities, salaries and expenses."

11 \$4,200,000 contained in estimate for "Business activities, salaries and expenses."  
12 And \$2,800,000 by transfer from "Shipbuilding and conversion, Navy," as amended by S. Doc. 110.  
13 Includes \$800,000 contained in H. Doc. No. 335.  
14 Includes budget amendment of \$1,500,000, S. Doc. 111, dated July 23, 1962.  
15 Plus \$1,266,000 derived by transfer from "Salaries and expenses, Maritime activities."  
16 Plus \$840,000 derived by transfer from "Salaries and expenses, Department of State" and \$177,000 by comparative transfer.  
17 Excludes \$1,815,000 requested in H. Doc. 514, dated August 13, 1962.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1962 AND ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS  
RECOMMENDED IN BILL FOR 1963  
PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS

Item	Appropriation estimate, 1962	Appropriation estimate, 1963	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
Educational exchange fund	\$396, 000	\$396, 000	
Payment to the Republic of Panama	1, 936, 000	1, 936, 000	
Replacement of passenger motor vehicles sold abroad	177, 000	267, 000	+\$90, 000
Total, Department of State	2, 503, 000	2, 593, 000	+\$90, 000
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
Refund of bond forfeitures by refugees	10, 000		-10, 000
Grand total	2, 513, 000	2, 593, 000	+\$80, 000

NOTE.—Amounts as estimated and shown in the January 1962 budget document for 1963. Some of items subject to further revision.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1962 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1963—Continued

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

Corporation	Authorization, 1962	Estimate, 1963	Recommended in House bill for 1963	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—		
					Authorization	Estimate, 1963	House bill
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE							
Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated.....	\$1,582,000	\$1,731,000	\$1,710,000	\$1,710,000	+\$128,000	—\$21,000	-----
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE							
Inland Waterways Corporation.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	-----	-----	-----







Calendar No. 2188

87<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 12580

[Report No. 2226]

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 23, 1962

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

OCTOBER 1, 1962

Reported by Mr. McCLELLAN, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

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## AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

1     *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2     *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3     That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4     in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the De-  
5     partments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary,  
6     and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963,  
7     namely:

## TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Department of State, not otherwise provided for, including expenses authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158), not otherwise provided for; expenses necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in Germany (including those arising under the supreme authority assumed by the United States on June 5, 1945, and under contractual arrangements with the Federal Republic of Germany) ; salary of the United States member of the Board for the Validation of German Bonds in the United States at the rate of \$17,100 per annum; expenses of the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 of the Act of July 30, 1946 (22 U.S.C. 287o, 287q, 287r) ; purchase (not to exceed sixteen, of which four are for replacement only) or hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding outside the continental United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111) ; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; purchase of uniforms; payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28



1 of the United States Code when such claims arise in foreign  
2 countries; dues for library membership in organizations  
3 which issue publications to members only, or to members at  
4 a price lower than to others; employment of aliens by con-  
5 tract for services abroad; refund of fees erroneously charged  
6 and paid for passports; radio communications; payment in  
7 advance for subscriptions to commercial information, tele-  
8 phone and similar services abroad; care and transportation  
9 of prisoners and persons declared insane; expenses, as  
10 authorized by law (18 U.S.C. 3192), of bringing to the  
11 United States from foreign countries persons charged with  
12 crime; and procurement by contract or otherwise, of services,  
13 supplies, and facilities, as follows: (1) translating, (2)  
14 analysis and tabulation of technical information, and (3)  
15 preparation of special maps, globes, and geographic aids;  
16 ~~\$140,710,000~~ \$141,910,000, of which not less than \$12,-  
17 000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or  
18 credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United  
19 States: *Provided*, That passenger motor vehicles in posses-  
20 sion of the Foreign Service abroad may be replaced in accord-  
21 ance with section 7 of the Act of August 1, 1956 (70 Stat.  
22 891), and the cost, including the exchange allowance, of  
23 each such replacement shall not exceed \$3,800 in the case of  
24 the chief of mission automobile at each diplomatic mission  
25 (except that eight such vehicles may be purchased at not to

1 exceed \$7,800 each) and \$1,500 in the case of all other  
2 such vehicles except station wagons.

3 REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

4 For representation allowances as authorized by section  
5 901 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U.S.C. 1131),  
6 \$950,000.

7 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS ABROAD

8 *For necessary expenses of maintenance, operation, re-*  
9 *pair, and payment of leaseholds of properties acquired pur-*  
10 *suant to the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, as*  
11 *amended (22 U.S.C. 292-300), including personal services*  
12 *in the United States and abroad; salaries, expenses and*  
13 *allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the*  
14 *Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C.*  
15 *801-1158); and services as authorized by section 15 of the*  
16 *Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$11,000,000, of*  
17 *which not less than \$7,000,000 shall be used to purchase*  
18 *foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treas-*  
19 *ury of the United States, to remain available until expended:*  
20 *Provided, That not to exceed \$1,323,000 may be used for*  
21 *administrative expenses during the current fiscal year.*

22 ACQUISITION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILD-  
23 INGS ABROAD (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PRO-  
24 GRAM)

25 For purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under

1 title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance  
 2 Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the purposes  
 3 authorized by section 104 (1) of that Act, to be credited to  
 4 and expended under the appropriation account for "Acquisi-  
 5 tion, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad",  
 6 to remain available until expended, ~~\$2,000,000~~ \$2,205,000:  
 7 *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be used for the  
 8 purchase of currencies available in the Treasury for the pur-  
 9 poses of section 104 (f) of such Act, unless such currencies  
 10 are excess to the normal requirements of the United States.

#### 11 EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

12 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State  
 13 to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic  
 14 and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the require-  
 15 ment of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C.  
 16 107), \$1,500,000.

#### 17 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

##### 18 CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

19 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to  
 20 meet annual obligations of membership in international multi-  
 21 lateral organizations, pursuant to treaties, conventions, or  
 22 specific Acts of Congress, \$68,392,000.

##### 23 MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

24 For expenses necessary for permanent representation  
 25 to certain international organizations in which the United



1 States participates pursuant to treaties, conventions, or  
2 specific Acts of Congress, including expenses authorized by  
3 the pertinent Acts and conventions providing for such  
4 representation; salaries, expenses, and allowances of per-  
5 sonnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service  
6 Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158); hire of  
7 passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding, without  
8 regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C.  
9 111); and purchase of uniforms for guards and chauffeurs;  
10 ~~\$2,250,000~~ \$2,290,000.

#### 11 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

12 For necessary expenses of participation by the United  
13 States upon approval by the Secretary of State, in inter-  
14 national activities which arise from time to time in the  
15 conduct of foreign affairs and for which specific appropria-  
16 tions have not been provided pursuant to treaties, conven-  
17 tions, or special Acts of Congress, including personal services  
18 without regard to civil service and classification laws;  
19 salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and depend-  
20 ents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as  
21 amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158); hire of passenger motor  
22 vehicles; contributions for the share of the United States  
23 in expenses of international organizations; and printing and  
24 binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1,  
25 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111); \$1,943,000, of which not to

1 exceed a total of \$75,000 may be expended for representa-  
2 tion allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the  
3 Act of August 13, 1946 (22 U.S.C. 1131) and for official  
4 entertainment.

5 *LOANS TO THE UNITED NATIONS*

6 *To enable the President to provide for a loan to the*  
7 *United Nations, as authorized by law, \$100,000,000, to*  
8 *remain available until expended.*

9 *INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS*

10 *INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,*

11 *UNITED STATES AND MEXICO*

12 For expenses necessary to enable the United States to  
13 meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905,  
14 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the United States and Mexico,  
15 and to comply with the other laws applicable to the United  
16 States Section, International Boundary and Water Commis-  
17 sion, United States and Mexico, including operation and  
18 maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canalization,  
19 flood control, bank protection, water supply, power, irriga-  
20 tion, boundary demarcation, and sanitation projects; detailed  
21 plan preparation and construction (including surveys and  
22 operation and maintenance and protection during construc-  
23 tion) ; Rio Grande emergency flood protection; expenditures  
24 for the purposes set forth in sections 101 through 104 of the  
25 Act of September 13, 1950 (22 U.S.C. 277d-1—277d-4) ;

1 purchase of four passenger motor vehicles for replacement  
 2 only; purchase of planographs and lithographs; uniforms or  
 3 allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September  
 4 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131) ; and leasing of pri-  
 5 vate property to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and  
 6 other materials, without regard to section 3709 of the Re-  
 7 vised Statutes, as amended (41 U.S.C. 5) ; as follows:

#### 8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For salaries and expenses not otherwise provided for,  
 10 including examinations, preliminary surveys, and investi-  
 11 gations, ~~\$620,000~~ \$670,000.

#### 12 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

13 For operation and maintenance of projects or parts  
 14 thereof, as enumerated above, including gaging stations,  
 15 \$1,950,000: *Provided*, That expenditures for the Rio Grande  
 16 bank protection project shall be subject to the provisions and  
 17 conditions contained in the appropriation for said project as  
 18 provided by the Act approved April 25, 1945 (59 Stat. 89) .

#### 19 CONSTRUCTION

20 For detailed plan preparation and construction of proj-  
 21 ects authorized by the convention concluded February 1,  
 22 1933, between the United States and Mexico, the Acts  
 23 approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U.S.C. 277-  
 24 277f), August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 961), June 4, 1936 (49  
 25 Stat. 1463), June 28, 1941 (22 U.S.C. 277f), September



1 13, 1950 (22 U.S.C. 277d-1-9), and the projects stipu-  
2 lated in the treaty between the United States and  
3 Mexico signed at Washington on February 3, 1944,  
4 \$11,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,  
5 That no expenditures shall be made for the Lower Rio  
6 Grande flood-control project for construction on any land,  
7 site, or easement in connection with this project except such  
8 as has been acquired by donation and the title thereto has  
9 been approved by the Attorney General of the United States:  
10 *Provided further*, That the Anzalduas diversion dam shall  
11 not be operated for irrigation or water supply purposes in  
12 the United States unless suitable arrangements have been  
13 made with the prospective water users for repayment to  
14 the Government of such portions of the costs of said dam  
15 as shall have been allocated to such purposes by the Secre-  
16 tary of State.

17 AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

18 For expenses necessary to enable the President to per-  
19 form the obligations of the United States pursuant to treaties  
20 between the United States and Great Britain, in respect to  
21 Canada, signed January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448), and  
22 February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), the treaty between the  
23 United States and Canada, signed February 27, 1950, includ-  
24 ing services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of

1 August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; hire of passenger motor  
2 vehicles; \$415,000, to be disbursed under the direction of  
3 the Secretary of State, and to be available also for addi-  
4 tional expenses of the American Sections, International  
5 Commissions, as hereinafter set forth:

6 International Joint Commission, United States and  
7 Canada, the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the  
8 United States who shall serve at the pleasure of the President  
9 (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity without  
10 compensation therefor) ; salaries of clerks and other em-  
11 ployees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of the  
12 United States with the approval solely of the Secretary of  
13 State; travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in  
14 attending hearings of the Commission at such places in the  
15 United States and Canada as the Commission or the Ameri-  
16 can Commissioners shall determine to be necessary; and  
17 special and technical investigations in connection with mat-  
18 ters falling within the Commission's jurisdiction: *Provided*,  
19 That transfers of funds may be made to other agencies of the  
20 Government for the performance of work for which this  
21 appropriation is made.

22 International Boundary Commission, United States and  
23 Canada, the completion of such remaining work as may be  
24 required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal  
25 and the existing treaties between the United States and Great

1 Britain; commutation of subsistence to employees while on  
2 field duty, not to exceed \$8 per day each (but not to exceed  
3 \$5 per day each when a member of a field party and subsist-  
4 ing in camp) ; hire of freight and passenger motor vehicles  
5 from temporary field employees; and payment for timber  
6 necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear.

#### 7 INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

8 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to  
9 enable the United States to meet its obligations in connection  
10 with participation in international fisheries commissions pur-  
11 suant to treaties or conventions, and implementing Acts of  
12 Congress, ~~\$1,910,000~~ \$2,082,000: *Provided*, That the  
13 United States share of such expenses may be advanced to the  
14 respective commissions.

#### 15 EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

#### 16 MUTUAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE

#### 17 ACTIVITIES

18 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to  
19 enable the Secretary of State to carry out the functions of the  
20 Department of State under the provisions of the Mutual Edu-  
21 cational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 527)  
22 and the Act of August 9, 1939 (22 U.S.C. 501), including  
23 salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel as authorized  
24 by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C.  
25 801-1158) ; hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed



1 \$18,000 for representation expenses; not to exceed \$1,000  
 2 \$2,500 for official entertainment within the United States;  
 3 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
 4 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; and advance of funds notwithstanding  
 5 section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended;  
 6 ~~\$40,000,000~~ \$43,900,000, of which not less than \$9,515,-  
 7 ~~000~~ \$14,515,000 shall be used to purchase foreign curren-  
 8 cies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the  
 9 United States: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,732,000  
 10 \$1,932,000 may be used for administrative expenses during  
 11 the current fiscal year.

12 CENTER FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL INTERCHANGE  
 13 BETWEEN EAST AND WEST

14 To enable the Secretary of State to provide for carry-  
 15 ing out the provisions of the Center for Cultural and Tech-  
 16 nical Interchange Between East and West Act of 1960,  
 17 by grant to any appropriate agency of the State of Hawaii,  
 18 \$8,340,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated  
 19 herein shall be used to pay the salary, or to enter into any  
 20 contract providing for the payment thereof, to any individual  
 21 in excess of \$20,000 per annum.

22 RAMA ROAD, NICARAGUA

23 For an additional amount for necessary expenses for the  
 24 survey and construction of the Rama Road, Nicaragua, in  
 25 accordance with the provisions of title 23, United States

1 Code, section 213, and the Act of September 2, 1958 (72  
2 Stat. 1709), \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended:  
3 *Provided*, That transfer of funds may be made from this  
4 appropriation to the Department of Commerce for the  
5 performance of work for which the appropriation is made.

6 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

7 SEC. 102. Appropriations under this title for “Salaries  
8 and expenses”, “International conferences and contingen-  
9 cies”, and “Missions to international organizations” are  
10 available for reimbursement of the General Services Admin-  
11 istration for security guard services for protection of confi-  
12 dential files.

13 SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation contained in  
14 this title shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any  
15 person assigned to or serving in any office of any of the  
16 several States of the United States or any political subdivi-  
17 sion thereof.

18 SEC. 104. None of the funds appropriated in this title  
19 shall be used (1) to pay the United States contribution to  
20 any international organization which engages in the direct  
21 or indirect promotion of the principle or doctrine of one  
22 world government or one world citizenship; (2) for the  
23 promotion, direct or indirect, of the principle or doctrine of  
24 one world government or one world citizenship.

25 SEC. 105. It is the sense of the Congress that the Com-

1    munist Chinese Government should not be admitted to  
2    membership in the United Nations as the representative of  
3    China.

4       This title may be cited as the "Department of State  
5    Appropriation Act, 1963".

## 6       TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### 7       LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

#### 8       SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

9       For expenses necessary for the administration of the  
10   Department of Justice and for examination of judicial offices,  
11   including purchase (two for replacement only) and hire of  
12   passenger motor vehicles; and miscellaneous and emergency  
13   expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General  
14   or the Administrative Assistant Attorney General;  
15   \$4,295,000.

#### 16       SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

17       For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the De-  
18   partment of Justice, not otherwise provided for, including mis-  
19   cellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or approved  
20   by the Attorney General or the Administrative Assistant At-  
21   torney General; not to exceed \$20,000 for expenses of col-  
22   lecting evidence, to be expended under the direction of the  
23   Attorney General and accounted for solely on his certificate;  
24   and advances of public moneys pursuant to law (31 U.S.C.  
25   529) ; \$16,500,000.



## ALIEN PROPERTY ACTIVITIES

## LIMITATION ON GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The Attorney General, or such officer as he may designate, is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or transferred to him pursuant to or with respect to the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U.S.C. App.), and the International Claims Settlement Act, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1631), necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the powers and duties conferred on the Attorney-General pursuant to said Acts: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$690,000 shall be available in the current fiscal year for the general administrative expenses of alien property activities, including rent of private or Government-owned space in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That on or before November 1 of the current fiscal year the Attorney General shall make a report to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives giving detailed information on all administrative and non-administrative expenses incurred during the next preceding fiscal year in connection with the alien property activities: *Provided further*, That of the total amount herein authorized the amount of \$50,000 is to be transferred to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, general administration", Justice.

## 1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

2 For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust  
3 and kindred laws, \$5,988,000: *Provided*, That none of  
4 this appropriation shall be expended for the establishment  
5 and maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Anti-  
6 trust Division.

## 7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

## 8 AND MARSHALS

9 For necessary expenses of the offices of United States  
10 attorneys and marshals, including purchase of firearms and  
11 ammunition; \$27,085,000, of which not to exceed \$50,000  
12 shall be available for the employment of temporary deputy  
13 marshals in lieu of bailiffs at a rate of not to exceed \$12  
14 per day: *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated  
15 \$17,500 may be used for the emergency replacement of one  
16 prisoner-carrying bus upon certificate of the Attorney Gen-  
17 eral: *Provided further*, That of the amount herein appropri-  
18 ated not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available for payment  
19 of compensation and expenses of Commissioners appointed in  
20 condemnation cases under Rule 71A (h) of the Federal Rules  
21 of Civil Procedure.

## 22 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

23 For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and  
24 for per diems in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law,  
25 and not to exceed \$275,000 for such compensation and

1 expenses of witnesses (including expert witnesses) or in-  
2 formants pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 28, 1950  
3 (5 U.S.C. 341) and sections 4244-48 of title 18, United  
4 States Code; \$1,900,000: *Provided*, That no part of the  
5 sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness  
6 more than one attendance fee for any one calendar day.

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE  
8 OF THE UNITED STATES

9 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for  
10 the Administrative Conference of the United States,  
11 \$100,000.

12 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For expenses necessary for the detection and prosecution  
15 of crimes against the United States; protection of the person  
16 of the President of the United States; acquisition, collection,  
17 classification and preservation of identification and other  
18 records and their exchange with, and for the official use of,  
19 the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of  
20 States, cities, and other institutions, such exchange to be sub-  
21 ject to cancellation if dissemination is made outside the re-  
22 ceiving departments or related agencies; and such other in-  
23 vestigations regarding official matters under the control of  
24 the Department of Justice and the Department of State as



1 may be directed by the Attorney General, including pur-  
2 chase for police-type use without regard to the general pur-  
3 chase price limitation for the current fiscal year (not to  
4 exceed five hundred and one, including one armored vehicle,  
5 for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles;  
6 firearms and ammunition; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab  
7 hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this  
8 paragraph; payment of rewards; and not to exceed \$70,000  
9 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to  
10 be expended under the direction of the Attorney General,  
11 and to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$130,700,-  
12 000: *Provided*, That the compensation of the Director of  
13 the Bureau shall be \$22,000 per annum so long as the posi-  
14 tion is held by the present incumbent.

15       None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau  
16 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of any  
17 civil-service employee.

18       IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

19               SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20       For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for  
21 the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to  
22 immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, including  
23 advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en  
24 route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of \$1  
25 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the immigra-

1 tion laws, for work performed; payment of rewards; not to  
2 exceed \$50,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a con-  
3 fidential character, to be expended under the direction of the  
4 Attorney General and accounted for solely on his certificate;  
5 purchase for police-type use, without regard to the general  
6 purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year (not to  
7 exceed two hundred and fifty for replacement only) and  
8 hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase (not to exceed  
9 five for replacement only) and maintenance and opera-  
10 tion of aircraft; firearms and ammunition, attendance at  
11 firearms matches; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills,  
12 immigration fines, and other items properly returnable, ex-  
13 cept deposits of aliens who become public charges and  
14 deposits to secure payment of fines and passage money;  
15 operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair of buildings  
16 and the purchase of equipment incident thereto; acquisition  
17 of land as sites for enforcement fence and construction in-  
18 cident to such fence; reimbursement of the General Services  
19 Administration for security guard services for protection of  
20 confidential files; and maintenance, care, detention, surveil-  
21 lance, parole, and transportation of alien enemies and their  
22 wives and dependent children, including return of such  
23 persons to place of bona fide residence or to such other place  
24 as may be authorized by the Attorney General; \$64,050,000:  
25 *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated, not to

1 exceed \$50,000 may be used for the emergency replacement  
2 of aircraft upon certificate of the Attorney General.

3 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

5 For expenses necessary for the administration, opera-  
6 tion, and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional  
7 institutions, including supervision of United States prisoners  
8 in non-Federal institutions; purchase of not to exceed  
9 twenty-six (of which twenty shall be for replacement  
10 only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; compila-  
11 tion of statistics relating to prisoners in Federal and non-Fed-  
12 eral penal and correctional institutions; payment pursuant to  
13 law of claims of employees for loss, damage, or destruction of  
14 personal property (31 U.S.C. 238) ; firearms and ammuni-  
15 tion; medals and other awards; payment of rewards; pur-  
16 chase and exchange of farm products and livestock; con-  
17 struction of buildings at prison camps; and acquisition of  
18 land and water rights as authorized by section 7 of the Act  
19 of July 28, 1950 (5 U.S.C. 341f) ; \$48,814,000: *Pro-*  
20 *vided*, That there may be transferred to the Public Health  
21 Service such amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion  
22 of the Attorney General, for direct expenditure by that  
23 Service for medical relief for inmates of Federal penal and  
24 correctional institutions.



## BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional institutions, *and for planning, site acquisition, and commencing construction of a new psychiatric institution*, including all necessary expenses incident thereto, by contract or force account, ~~\$2,595,000~~ \$3,545,000: *Provided*, That labor of United States prisoners may be used for work performed under this appropriation.

## SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions, including necessary clothing and medical aid, and payment of rewards, \$3,700,000.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used to pay the compensation of any person hereafter employed as an attorney (except foreign counsel employed in special cases) unless such person shall be duly licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of a State, territory, or the District of Columbia.

SEC. 203. Seventy-five per centum of the expenditures for the offices of the United States attorney and the United States marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States

1 from any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the  
2 credit of the District of Columbia.

3 SEC. 204. Appropriations and authorizations made in  
4 this title which are available for expenses of attendance at  
5 meetings shall be expended for such purposes in accordance  
6 with regulations prescribed by the Attorney General.

7 SEC. 205. Appropriations and authorizations made in  
8 this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for  
9 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
10 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem  
11 for individuals.

12 SEC. 206. Appropriations for the current fiscal year  
13 for "Salaries and expenses, general administration", "Sal-  
14 aries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation", "Sal-  
15 aries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Serv-  
16 ice", and "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons", shall  
17 be available for uniforms and allowances therefor as author-  
18 ized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5  
19 U.S.C. 2131).

20 This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice  
21 Appropriation Act, 1963".

## 1 TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## 2 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

## 3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For expenses necessary for the general administration  
5 of the Department of Commerce, including expenses neces-  
6 sary to carry out the provisions of the Great Lakes Pilotage  
7 Act of 1960 (74 Stat. 259), and not to exceed \$1,500  
8 \$2,000 for official entertainment, ~~\$3,700,000~~ \$3,900,000.

## 9 AVIATION WAR RISK INSURANCE REVOLVING FUND

10 The Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized to  
11 make such expenditures, within the limits of funds available  
12 pursuant to section 1306 of the Act of August 23, 1958  
13 (49 U.S.C. 1536), and in accordance with section 104 of  
14 the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended (31  
15 U.S.C. 849), as may be necessary in carrying out the pro-  
16 grams set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year for  
17 aviation war risk insurance activities under said Act.

## 18 AREA REDEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

## 19 OPERATIONS

20 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of  
21 the Area Redevelopment Administration, including not to



1 exceed \$3,600,000 for technical assistance, as authorized by  
 2 section 11 of the Area Redevelopment Act (75 Stat. 47),  
 3 and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$12,250,000.

#### 4 GRANTS FOR PUBLIC FACILITIES

5 For grants in accordance with the provisions of section 8  
 6 of the Area Redevelopment Act (75 Stat. 53), \$35,000,000.

#### 7 AREA REDEVELOPMENT FUND

8 For loans and participations as authorized by section 6  
 9 and public facility loans as authorized by section 7 of the  
 10 Area Redevelopment Act (75 Stat. 53), ~~\$115,480,000~~  
 11 *\$115,050,000: Provided*, That no part of the appropriations  
 12 contained in this Act shall be used for administrative ex-  
 13 penses in connection with loans and participations financed or  
 14 to be financed with funds borrowed from the Secretary of the  
 15 Treasury.

#### 16 EXPORT CONTROL

17 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions  
 18 of the Export Control Act of 1949, as amended, relating  
 19 to export controls, including awards of compensation to  
 20 informers under said Act and as authorized by the Act of  
 21 August 13, 1953 (22 U.S.C. 401), ~~\$3,480,000~~ *\$3,735,000*  
 22 of which not to exceed ~~\$1,237,000~~ *\$1,337,000* may be ad-  
 23 vanced to the Bureau of Customs, Treasury Department, for  
 24 enforcement of the export control program, and of which not

1 to exceed ~~\$80,400~~ \$120,400 may be advanced to the appro-  
 2 priation for "Salaries and expenses" under "General admin-  
 3 istration".

#### 4 OFFICE OF FIELD SERVICES

##### 5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For expenses necessary to operate and maintain field  
 7 offices for the collection and dissemination of information  
 8 useful in the development and improvement of commerce  
 9 throughout the United States and its possessions, ~~\$3,400,000~~  
 10 \$3,430,000.

#### 11 BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

##### 12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For necessary expenses of the Business and Defense  
 14 Services Administration, ~~\$4,600,000~~ \$4,940,000, of which  
 15 not to exceed \$20,600 may be transferred to the appropria-  
 16 tion "Salaries and expenses, General Administration" for  
 17 necessary legal support.

#### 18 INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

##### 19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For necessary expenses for the promotion of foreign  
 21 commerce, including trade centers, *trade missions*, and trade  
 22 and industrial exhibits, abroad, without regard to the pro-  
 23 visions of law set forth in 41 U.S.C. 5 and 13; 44 U.S.C.  
 24 111, 322, and 324; purchase of commercial and trade

reports; employment of aliens by contract for services abroad; rental of space abroad, for periods not exceeding five years, and expenses of alteration, repair, or improvement; advance of funds under contracts abroad; payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672 of title 28 of the United States Code, when such claims arise in foreign countries; and not to exceed ~~\$10,000~~ \$20,000 for official representation expenses abroad; ~~\$6,500,000~~ \$8,300,000: *Provided, That the provisions of section 105(f) and 108(c) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (Public Law 87-256) shall apply in carrying out the activities concerned with exhibits and missions.*

#### UNITED STATES TRAVEL SERVICE

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the International Travel Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 129), including employment of aliens by contract for service abroad; rental of space, for periods not exceeding five years, and expenses of alteration, repair or improvement; advance of funds under contracts abroad; payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672 of title 28 of the United States Code, when such claims arise in foreign countries; and not to exceed \$5,000 for representation expenses abroad; ~~\$3,350,000~~ \$3,950,000.



## OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Business Economics, \$1,750,000.

## BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for collecting, compiling, and publishing current census statistics, provided for by law, ~~\$12,250,000~~ \$12,598,000.

## 1962 CENSUS OF GOVERNMENTS

For an additional amount for expenses necessary for preparing for, taking, compiling, and publishing the 1962 census of governments as authorized by law, \$1,050,000, to remain available until June 30, 1964.

## 1963 CENSUSES OF BUSINESS, TRANSPORTATION, MANUFACTURES, AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES

For an additional amount for expenses necessary for preparing for, taking, compiling, and publishing the 1963 censuses of business, transportation, manufactures, and mineral industries, as authorized by law, \$3,000,000, to remain available until December 31, 1966.

## 1964 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

For expenses necessary to prepare for taking, compiling, and publishing the 1964 Census of Agriculture, as author-

1 ized by law, \$700,000, to remain available until December  
2 31, 1967.

3 MODERNIZATION OF COMPUTING EQUIPMENT

4 For expenses necessary for replacement of an electronic  
5 computer system, \$4,000,000, to remain available until June  
6 30, 1964.

7 EIGHTEENTH DECENNIAL CENSUS

8 *The time limitation under this head in the General Gov-*  
9 *ernment Matters, Department of Commerce, and Related*  
10 *Agencies Appropriation Act 1962 is changed from "Decem-*  
11 *ber 31, 1962" to June 30, 1963".*

12 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the  
15 Act of August 6, 1947, as amended (33 U.S.C. 883a-883i),  
16 including hire of aircraft; operation, maintenance, and repair  
17 of an airplane; pay, allowances, gratuities, transportation of  
18 dependents and household effects, and payment of funeral  
19 expenses, as authorized by law, for an authorized strength  
20 of 200 commissioned officers on the active list; and pay of  
21 commissioned officers retired in accordance with law;  
22 ~~\$21,500,000~~ \$22,750,000, of which \$840,000 shall be avail-  
23 able for retirement pay of commissioned officers and pay-  
24 ments under the Retired Servicemen's Family Protection

1 Plan: *Provided*, That during the current fiscal year, this  
2 appropriation shall be reimbursed for at least press costs  
3 and costs of paper for charts published by the Coast and  
4 Geodetic Survey and furnished for the official use of the  
5 military departments of the Department of Defense: *Pro-*  
6 *vided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for  
7 construction of a seismological vault and a recorder building  
8 on private property, on a long term lease basis.

9 CONSTRUCTION OF SURVEYING SHIPS

10 For necessary expenses for the design, supervision, con-  
11 struction, equipping, and outfitting of surveying vessels, as  
12 authorized by the Act of August 6, 1947 (33 U.S.C. 883i),  
13 \$14,400,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,  
14 *That appropriations granted under this heading shall be*  
15 *available for completing payments on the construction con-*  
16 *tract for the Coast and Geodetic Survey ship Surveyor.*

17 INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

18 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

19 Not to exceed \$2,000 shall be available for administrative  
20 expenses to be determined in the manner set forth under the  
21 title "General expenses" in the Uniform System of Accounts  
22 for Carriers by Water of the Interstate Commerce Commis-  
23 sion (effective January 1, 1947).



## MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

## SHIP CONSTRUCTION

For construction-differential subsidy and cost of national-defense features incident to construction of ships for operation in foreign commerce (46 U.S.C. 1152, 1154) ; for construction-differential subsidy and cost of national-defense features incident to the reconstruction and reconditioning of ships under title V of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (46 U.S.C. 1154) ; and for acquisition of used ships pursuant to section 510 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (46 U.S.C. 1160) ; to remain available until expended, ~~\$50,000,000~~ \$64,200,000: *Provided*, That transfers may be made to the appropriation for the current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses" for administrative and warehouse expenses (not to exceed \$3,150,000) and for reserve fleet expenses (not to exceed \$500,000), and any such transfers shall be without regard to the limitations under that appropriation on the amounts available for such expenses.

OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES (LIQUIDATION OF  
CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For the payment of obligations incurred for operating-differential subsidies granted on or after January 1, 1947, as authorized by the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, and in appropriations heretofore made to the United States

1 Maritime Commission, ~~\$225,000,000~~ \$220,400,000, to re-  
 2 main available until expended: *Provided*, That no contracts  
 3 shall be executed during the current fiscal year by the Secre-  
 4 tary of Commerce which will obligate the Government to  
 5 pay operating-differential subsidy on more than two thou-  
 6 sand four hundred voyages in any one calendar year, includ-  
 7 ing voyages covered by contracts in effect at the beginning of  
 8 the current fiscal year.

#### 9 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

10 For expenses necessary for research, development, fabri-  
 11 cation, and test operation of experimental facilities and  
 12 equipment; studies to improve water transportation systems;  
 13 and supporting services related to nuclear ship operation;  
 14 ~~\$3,550,000~~ \$5,500,000, to remain available until expended:  
 15 *Provided*, That transfers may be made to the appropriation  
 16 for the current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses" for  
 17 administrative expenses (not to exceed \$600,000), and any  
 18 such transfers shall be without regard to the limitation under  
 19 that appropriation on the amount available for such expenses:  
 20 *Provided further*, That transfers may be made from this  
 21 appropriation to the "Vessel operations revolving fund" for  
 22 losses resulting from expenses of experimental ship opera-  
 23 tions.

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for carrying into effect the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, and other laws administered by the Maritime Administration, \$14,950,000, within limitations as follows:

Administrative expenses, including not to exceed \$1,125 for entertainment of officials of other countries when specifically authorized by the Maritime Administrator, and not to exceed \$1,250 for representation allowances, \$8,173,400;

Maintenance of shipyard facilities and operation of warehouses, \$1,000,000;

Reserve fleet expenses, \$5,776,600.

## MARITIME TRAINING

For training cadets as officers of the Merchant Marine at the Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, New York; not to exceed \$2,500 for contingencies for the Superintendent, United States Merchant Marine Academy, to be expended in his discretion; and uniform and textbook allowances for cadet midshipmen, at an average yearly cost of not to exceed \$300 per cadet; \$3,300,000: *Provided*, That, except as herein provided for uniform and textbook allowances, this appropriation shall not be used for compensation or allowances for cadets: *Provided further*, That reimbursement may be made to the appropriation for the current fiscal



1 year for "Maritime training", for expenses in support of  
2 activities financed from the appropriations for "Research and  
3 development" and "Ship construction".

#### 4 STATE MARINE SCHOOLS

5 For financial assistance to State marine schools and the  
6 students thereof as authorized by the Maritime Academy  
7 Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 622-624), \$1,375,000, of which  
8 \$250,000 is for maintenance and repair of vessels loaned by  
9 the United States for use in connection with such State  
10 marine schools, and \$1,125,000, to remain available until  
11 expended, is for liquidation of obligations incurred under  
12 authority granted by said Act, to enter into contracts to  
13 make payments for expenses incurred in the maintenance  
14 and support of marine schools, and to pay allowances for  
15 uniforms, textbooks, and subsistence of cadets at State marine  
16 schools.

#### 17 GENERAL PROVISIONS—MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

18 No additional vessel shall be allocated under charter,  
19 nor shall any vessel be continued under charter by reason  
20 of any extension of chartering authority beyond June 30,  
21 1949, unless the charterer shall agree that the Maritime  
22 Administration shall have no obligation upon redelivery to  
23 accept or pay for consumable stores, bunkers, and slopchest  
24 items, except with respect to such minimum amounts of

1 bunkers as the Maritime Administration considers advisable  
2 to be retained on the vessel and that prior to such redelivery  
3 all consumable stores, slopchest items, and bunkers over and  
4 above such minimums shall be removed from the vessel by  
5 the charterer at his own expense.

6       Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the  
7 Maritime Administration is authorized to furnish utilities and  
8 services and make necessary repairs in connection with any  
9 lease, contract, or occupancy involving Government property  
10 under control of the Maritime Administration, and payments  
11 received by the Maritime Administration for utilities, serv-  
12 ices, and repairs so furnished or made shall be credited to  
13 the appropriation charged with the cost thereof: *Provided*,  
14 That rental payments under any such lease, contract, or  
15 occupancy on account of items other than such utilities,  
16 services, or repairs shall be covered into the Treasury as  
17 miscellaneous receipts.

18       No obligations shall be incurred during the current fiscal  
19 year from the construction fund established by the Merchant  
20 Marine Act, 1936, or otherwise, in excess of the appropria-  
21 tions and limitations contained in this Act, or in any prior  
22 appropriation Act, and all receipts which otherwise would  
23 be deposited to the credit of said fund shall be covered into  
24 the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

## PATENT OFFICE

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Patent Office, including defense of suits instituted against the Commissioner of Patents; ~~\$25,860,000~~ \$27,193,000.

## BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

## LIMITATION ON GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Necessary expenses of administration and research (not to exceed \$36,800,000), including maintenance of a National Register of Revoked Motor Vehicle Operators' Licenses, as authorized by Law (74 Stat. 526), and purchase of forty-seven passenger motor vehicles of which forty-four shall be for replacement only, shall be paid, in accordance with law, from appropriations made available by this Act to the Bureau of Public Roads and from advances and reimbursements received by the Bureau of Public Roads.

Of the total amount available from appropriations of the Bureau of Public Roads for general administrative and research expenses pursuant to the provisions of title 23, United States Code, section 104(a), \$100,000 shall be available for carrying out the provisions of title 23, United States Code, section 309.

## FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS (TRUST FUND)

For carrying out the provisions of title 23, United States



1 Code, which are attributable to Federal-aid highways, to  
 2 remain available until expended, \$3,249,200,000, or so much  
 3 thereof as may be available in and derived from the “High-  
 4 way trust fund”; which sum is composed of \$1,508,261,397,  
 5 the balance of the amount authorized for the fiscal year 1961,  
 6 and \$1,735,000,000 (or so much thereof as may be available  
 7 in and derived from the “Highway trust fund”), a part of  
 8 the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year  
 9 1962, \$4,938,603 for reimbursement of the sums expended  
 10 for the repair or ~~construction~~ *reconstruction* of highways and  
 11 bridges which have been damaged or destroyed by floods,  
 12 hurricanes, or landslides, as provided by title 23, United  
 13 States Code, section 125, and \$1,000,000 for reimburse-  
 14 ment of the sums expended for the design and construction of  
 15 bridges upon and across dams, as provided by title 23, United  
 16 States Code, section 320.

17       IMPROVEMENT OF THE PENTAGON ROAD NETWORK

18                               (TRUST FUND)

19       For expenses necessary for the improvement of routes on  
 20 the Pentagon Road Network, to be conveyed to the Com-  
 21 monwealth of Virginia, as authorized by the Act of Septem-  
 22 ber 26, 1961 (75 Stat. 670), *to remain available until ex-*  
 23 *pended*, \$2,000,000, to be derived from the Highway Trust  
 24 Fund.

1 FOREST HIGHWAYS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT  
2 AUTHORIZATION)

3 For payment of obligations incurred in carrying out the  
4 provisions of title 23, United States Code, section 204,  
5 pursuant to contract authorization granted by title 23,  
6 United States Code, section 203, to remain available until  
7 expended, \$32,000,000, which sum is composed of  
8 \$7,850,000, the balance of the amount authorized to be  
9 appropriated for the fiscal year 1961, and \$24,150,000, a  
10 part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the  
11 fiscal year 1962: *Provided*, That this appropriation  
12 shall be available for the rental, purchase, construction, or  
13 alteration of buildings and sites necessary for the storage and  
14 repair of equipment and supplies used for road construction  
15 and maintenance but the total cost of any such item under  
16 this authorization shall not exceed \$15,000.

17 PUBLIC LANDS HIGHWAYS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT  
18 AUTHORIZATION)

19 For payment of obligations incurred in carrying out  
20 the provisions of title 23, United States Code, section 209,  
21 pursuant to the contract authorization granted by title 23,  
22 United States Code, section 203, to remain available until  
23 expended, \$2,500,000, which sum is composed of \$800,000,  
24 the balance of the amount authorized to be appropriated for

1 the fiscal year 1962, and \$1,700,000, a part of the amount  
2 authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1963.

### 3 CONTROL OF OUTDOOR ADVERTISING

4 For incentive payments to the States for control of out-  
5 door advertising, as authorized by law (23 U.S.C. 131),  
6 ~~\$4,000,000~~ \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended.

### 7 GENERAL PROVISIONS—BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

8 Not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended during the  
9 current fiscal year for services of individuals employed  
10 pursuant to section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5  
11 U.S.C. 55a), at rates in excess of \$50 per diem.

### 12 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

#### 13 RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

14 For expenses necessary in performing the functions  
15 authorized by the Act of March 3, 1901, as amended (15  
16 U.S.C. 271-278e), including general administration; oper-  
17 ation, maintenance, alteration, and protection of grounds and  
18 facilities; and improvement and construction of facilities as  
19 authorized by the Act of September 2, 1958 (15 U.S.C.  
20 278d) ; \$27,500,000 of which not to exceed \$1,700,000  
21 shall be available for payments to the "Working capital  
22 fund", National Bureau of Standards, for additional capital:  
23 *Provided*, That during the current fiscal year the maximum  
24 base rate of compensation for employees appointed pursuant  
25 to the Act of September 2, 1958 (15 U.S.C. 278e), shall



1 be equivalent to the maximum scheduled rate for GS-12.

2 RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL SERVICES (SPECIAL FOREIGN  
3 CURRENCY PROGRAM)

4 For purchase of foreign currencies which the Treasury  
5 Department determines to be excess to the normal require-  
6 ments of the United States, for necessary expenses of the  
7 National Bureau of Standards, as authorized by law, ~~\$1,000,-~~  
8 ~~000~~ \$500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,  
9 That this appropriation shall be available, in addition to other  
10 appropriations to the Bureau, for the purchase of the fore-  
11 going currencies.

12 PLANT AND FACILITIES

13 For expenses incurred, as authorized by section 1 of the  
14 Act of September 2, 1958 (15 U.S.C. 278c-278e), in the  
15 acquisition, construction, improvement, alteration, or emer-  
16 gency repair of buildings, grounds, and other facilities  
17 including a plasma physics building, a radio warning service  
18 building, and a paint shop; design of a radio standards  
19 laboratory; and procurement and installation of special re-  
20 search equipment and facilities, therefor; \$2,000,000, to  
21 remain available until expended.

22 CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES

23 For an additional amount for "Construction of facili-  
24 ties", including construction, equipment, and expenses of  
25 occupying the facilities, \$30,000,000, to remain available

1 until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$6,250,000  
2 of this amount shall be available for payment to the "Work-  
3 ing capital fund", National Bureau of Standards, for addi-  
4 tional capital for purchase of equipment.

5 WORKING CAPITAL FUND

6 The Working capital fund shall be available, during the  
7 current fiscal year, for the purchase of not to exceed four  
8 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only.

9 WEATHER BUREAU

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For expenses necessary for the Weather Bureau, includ-  
12 ing maintenance and operation of aircraft; purchase of upper  
13 air supplies for delivery through December 31, of the next  
14 fiscal year; and not to exceed \$10,000 for maintenance of a  
15 printing office in the city of Washington, as authorized by  
16 law; ~~\$58,250,000~~ \$60,076,000.

17 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

18 For expenses necessary for the conduct of research by  
19 the Weather Bureau, including development and service  
20 testing of equipment; *purchase of two aircraft*; operation  
21 and maintenance of aircraft; and for acquisition, establish-  
22 ment, and relocation of research facilities and related equip-  
23 ment; ~~\$10,000,000~~ \$11,500,000, to remain available until

1 June 30, 1965: *Provided, That appropriations granted un-*  
2 *der this head, in the fiscal year 1962, shall be merged with*  
3 *this appropriation.*

4 ESTABLISHMENT OF METEOROLOGICAL FACILITIES

5 For an additional amount for the acquisition, establish-  
6 ment, and relocation of operational facilities and related  
7 equipment, including the alteration and modernization of ex-  
8 isting facilities, and for the acquisition of land; ~~\$4,000,000;~~  
9 ~~\$4,650,000,~~ to remain available until June 30, 1965:  
10 *Provided, That the appropriations heretofore granted under*  
11 *this head shall be merged with this appropriation.*

12 METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITE OPERATIONS

13 For expenses necessary to establish and operate a sys-  
14 tem for the continuous observation of worldwide meteorologi-  
15 cal conditions from space satellites and for the reporting and  
16 processing of the data obtained for use in weather forecast-  
17 ing, \$40,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*  
18 *vided, That payments of not to exceed \$285,000 may be*  
19 *made to the appropriation for the Weather Bureau for the*  
20 *current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses":* *Provided*  
21 *further, That this appropriation shall be available for*  
22 *payment to the National Aeronautics and Space Admin-*  
23 *istration for procurement, in accordance with the authority*



1 available to that Administration, of such equipment or fa-  
2 cilities as may be necessary to establish and operate the  
3 aforesaid system.

4 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

5 SEC. 302. During the current fiscal year applicable ap-  
6 propriations and funds available to the Department of Com-  
7 merce shall be available for the activities specified in the Act  
8 of October 26, 1949 (5 U.S.C. 596a), to the extent and in  
9 the manner prescribed by said Act.

10 SEC. 303. Appropriations in this title available for  
11 salaries and expenses shall be available for hire of passenger  
12 motor vehicles; services as authorized by section 15 of the  
13 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but, unless otherwise  
14 specified, at rates for individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem;  
15 and uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by the  
16 Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131).

17 *SEC. 304. The Bureau of the Budget shall provide the*  
18 *Congress, in connection with the budget presentation for*  
19 *fiscal year 1964 and each succeeding year thereafter, a*  
20 *horizontal budget showing (a) the totality of the programs*  
21 *for meteorology, (b) the specific aspects of the program*  
22 *and funding assigned to each agency, and (c) the esti-*  
23 *mated goals and financial requirements.*

24 This title may be cited as the “Department of Commerce  
25 Appropriation Act, 1963”.

## TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

## SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

## SALARIES

For the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, and all other officers and employees, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Court, except as otherwise provided by law, and who may be employed and assigned by the Chief Justice to any office or work of the Court, \$1,494,000.

## PRINTING AND BINDING SUPREME COURT REPORTS

For printing and binding the advance opinions, preliminary prints, and bound reports of the Court, \$108,000.

## MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For miscellaneous expenses, to be expended as the Chief Justice may approve, \$79,000.

## CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties imposed upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40 U.S.C. 13a—13b), including improvements, maintenance, repairs, equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances; special clothing for workmen; and personal and other services (including temporary labor without reference to the Classification and Retirement Acts, as amended), and for snow removal by hire of men and equipment or under contract

1 without compliance with section 3709 of the Revised  
2 Statutes, as amended (41 U.S.C. 5) ; \$323,400.

3           AUTOMOBILE FOR THE CHIEF JUSTICE

4       For purchase, exchange, lease, driving, maintenance,  
5 and operation of an automobile for the Chief Justice of the  
6 United States, \$6,800.

7           BOOKS FOR THE SUPREME COURT

8       For books and periodicals for the Supreme Court, to be  
9 purchased by the Librarian of the Supreme Court, under the  
10 direction of the Chief Justice, \$35,000.

11       COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

12           SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13       For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges, and  
14 all other officers and employees of the court, and necessary  
15 expenses of the court, including exchange of books, and  
16 traveling expenses, as may be approved by the chief judge,  
17 \$361,000.

18       CUSTOMS COURT

19           SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20       For salaries of the chief judge and eight judges; salaries  
21 of the officers and employees of the court; services as author-  
22 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C.  
23 55a) ; and necessary expenses of the court, including ex-  
24 change of books, and traveling expenses, as may be approved



1 by the court; \$919,000: *Provided*, That traveling expenses  
2 of judges of the Customs Court shall be paid upon the  
3 written certificate of the judge.

#### 4 COURT OF CLAIMS

##### 5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges, and  
7 all other officers and employees of the court, and for other  
8 necessary expenses, including stenographic and other fees  
9 and charges necessary in the taking of testimony, and travel,  
10 \$1,025,000.

##### 11 REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

12 For necessary repairs and improvements to the Court  
13 of Claims buildings, to be expended under the supervision of  
14 the Architect of the Capitol, \$9,500.

#### 15 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

##### 16 JUDICIAL SERVICES

##### 17 SALARIES OF JUDGES

18 For salaries of circuit judges; district judges (including  
19 judges of the district courts of the Virgin Islands, the Panama  
20 Canal Zone, and Guam; justices and judges retired or re-  
21 signed under title 28, United States Code, sections 371, 372,  
22 and 373; and annuities of widows of Justices of the Supreme  
23 Court of the United States in accordance with title 28,  
24 United States Code, section 375; \$10,860,000.

## SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

For salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal Judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for, \$27,000,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, except that the salary of a secretary shall conform with that of the General Schedule grades (GS) 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, as the appointing judge shall determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with that of the General Schedule grades (GS) 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12, as the appointing judge shall determine, subject to review by the Judicial Conference of the United States if requested by the Director, such determination by the judge otherwise to be final: *Provided further*, That (exclusive of step increases corresponding with those provided for by title VII of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and of compensation paid for temporary assistance needed because of an emergency) the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge shall not exceed \$15,950 per annum, except in the case of the chief judge of each circuit and the chief judge of each district court having five or more district judges, in which case the aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$21,305 per annum.

## FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

For fees, expenses, and costs of jurors; compensation of jury commissioners; fees of United States commissioners and other committing magistrates acting under title 18, United States Code, section 3041; and compensation of voting referees fixed by the court pursuant to the provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1960 (74 Stat. 86) ; \$4,500,000 \$5,800,000: *Provided, That \$300,000 of the foregoing amount shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred under the appropriation for similar purposes for the preceding fiscal year.*

## TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For necessary travel and miscellaneous expenses, not otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judiciary, including the purchase of firearms and ammunition, and the cost of contract statistical services for the office of Register of Wills of the District of Columbia, \$4,600,000: *Provided, That this sum shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$16,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of Federal probation when incurred on the written authorization of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts: Provided further, That no part of this appropriation may be used for payment of actual expenses of subsistence in excess of \$25 per diem.*



## 1 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

2 For necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of  
3 the United States Courts, including travel, advertising, and  
4 rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$1,500,000:  
5 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$110,000 of the appropriations  
6 contained in this title shall be available for the study of rules  
7 of practice and procedure.

## 8 SALARIES OF REFEREES

9 For salaries of referees as authorized by the Act of  
10 June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U.S.C. 68), not to exceed  
11 \$2,600,000, to be derived from the Referees' salary and  
12 expense fund established in pursuance of said Act.

## 13 EXPENSES OF REFEREES

14 For expenses of referees as authorized by the Act of  
15 June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U.S.C. 68, 102), not to  
16 exceed \$4,850,000, to be derived from the Referees' salary  
17 and expense fund established in pursuance of said Act.

## 18 GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

19 SEC. 402. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the  
20 District Court of the United States for the District of Colum-  
21 bia from all appropriations under this title and 30 per centum  
22 of the expenditures for the United States Court of Appeals  
23 for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under  
24 this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any

1 funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Colum-  
2 bia.

3 SEC. 403. The reports of the United States Court of  
4 Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for  
5 a price exceeding that approved by the court and for not  
6 more than \$6.50 per volume.

7 This title may be cited as the "Judiciary Appropriation  
8 Act, 1963".

## 9 TITLE V—RELATED AGENCIES

### 10 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

#### 11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of  
13 the American Battle Monuments Commission, including the  
14 acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign countries;  
15 purchase and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national  
16 cemeteries and monuments outside of the United States and  
17 its territories and possessions; not to exceed \$80,000  
18 for expenses of travel; rent of office and garage space  
19 in foreign countries; purchase (one for replacement only)  
20 and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and insurance of official  
21 motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of  
22 such countries; \$1,523,000: *Provided*, That where sta-  
23 tion allowance has been authorized by the Depart-  
24 ment of the Army for officers of the Army serving the Army

1 at certain foreign stations, the same allowance shall be  
2 authorized for officers of the Armed Forces assigned to the  
3 Commission while serving at the same foreign stations, and  
4 this appropriation is hereby made available for the payment  
5 of such allowance: *Provided further*, That when traveling on  
6 business of the Commission, officers of the Armed Forces  
7 serving as members or as secretary of the Commission may  
8 be reimbursed for expenses as provided for civilian members  
9 of the Commission: *Provided further*, That the Commission  
10 shall reimburse other Government agencies, including the  
11 Armed Forces, for salary, pay, and allowances of personnel  
12 assigned to it.

#### 13 DEDICATION OF MEMORIALS

14 Not to exceed \$40,000 shall be available until June 30,  
15 1964, from the appropriation to the Commission for "Salaries  
16 and expenses", for the current fiscal year, for necessary ex-  
17 penses of appropriate dedications of World War II  
18 memorials, erected under the authority of the Act of July 25,  
19 1956 (36 U.S.C. 123), including travel and such other  
20 expenses as the Commission may deem necessary, and such  
21 amount may be expended without regard to such provisions  
22 of law, or regulations relating to the expenditure of public  
23 funds as the Commission may deem proper (except that this



1 exemption shall not be construed as waiving the requirement  
2 for a General Accounting Office audit) : *Provided*, That,  
3 when in the discretion of the head of any other Government  
4 agency it would be in the public interest, personnel, services,  
5 supplies, equipment, and facilities of such agency may be  
6 furnished, without reimbursement to the Commission for the  
7 purposes of these dedications.

#### 8 COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

##### 9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For expenses necessary for the Commission on Civil  
11 Rights, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$950,000:  
12 *Provided*, That the compensation of any employee paid from  
13 funds provided under this head shall not exceed \$20,500 per  
14 annum.

#### 15 FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

##### 16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For necessary expenses of the Federal Maritime Com-  
18 mission, including services as authorized by section 15 of  
19 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates for  
20 individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem; hire of passenger  
21 motor vehicles; and uniforms, or allowances therefor, as  
22 authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended  
23 (5 U.S.C. 2131) ; ~~\$2,100,000~~ \$2,700,000.

## 1 FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

## 2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary to carry on the activities of the  
4 Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, including services  
5 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946  
6 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; allowances and benefits similar to those  
7 provided by title IX of the Foreign Service Act of 1946,  
8 as amended, as determined by the Commission; expenses of  
9 packing, shipping, and storing personal effects of personnel  
10 assigned abroad; rental or lease, for such periods as may be  
11 necessary, of office space and living quarters for personnel  
12 assigned abroad; maintenance, improvement, and repair of  
13 properties rented or leased abroad, and furnishing fuel, water,  
14 and utilities for such properties; insurance on official motor  
15 vehicles abroad; and advances of funds abroad; not to exceed  
16 \$12,000 for expenses of travel; advances or reimbursements  
17 to other Government agencies for use of their facilities and  
18 services in carrying out the functions of the Commission;  
19 hire of motor vehicles for field use only; purchase of two  
20 passenger motor vehicles for use in Poland; and employment  
21 of aliens; \$700,000, and in addition \$30,000 (to be merged  
22 with this appropriation) to be derived from the War claims

1 fund created by section 13 (a) of the War Claims Act of  
2 1948 (50 U.S.C. App. 2012a).

3 SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for,  
6 of the Small Business Administration, including hire of  
7 passenger motor vehicles, \$5,750,000, and in addition there  
8 may be transferred to this appropriation not to exceed  
9 \$27,000,000 from the revolving fund, Small Business Ad-  
10 ministration, for administrative expenses in connection with  
11 activities financed under said fund: *Provided*, That the  
12 amount authorized for transfer from the revolving fund,  
13 Small Business Administration, may be increased, with the  
14 approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, by  
15 such amount (not exceeding \$500,000) as may be re-  
16 quired to finance administrative expenses incurred in the  
17 making of disaster loans: *Provided further*, That 10 per  
18 centum of the amount authorized to be transferred from the  
19 revolving fund, Small Business Administration, shall be  
20 apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised  
21 Statutes, as amended, only in such amounts and at such  
22 times as may be necessary to carry out the business loan  
23 program.



## 1 REVOLVING FUND

2 For additional capital for the revolving fund authorized  
3 by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be  
4 available without fiscal year limitations, \$300,000,000.

## 5 SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

## 6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For necessary expenses of the Subversive Activities  
8 Control Board, including services as authorized by section  
9 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), not to  
10 exceed \$30,000 for expenses of travel, and not to exceed  
11 \$500 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals,  
12 \$395,000.

## 13 TARIFF COMMISSION

## 14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For necessary expenses of the Tariff Commission, in-  
16 cluding subscriptions to newspapers (not to exceed \$300),  
17 not to exceed \$70,000 for expenses of travel, and services  
18 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5  
19 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for individ-  
20 uals, ~~\$2,900,000~~ \$2,950,000: *Provided*, That no part of this  
21 appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any member  
22 of the Tariff Commission who shall hereafter participate in  
23 any proceedings under sections 336, 337, and 338 of the  
24 Tariff Act of 1930, wherein he or any member of his family  
25 has any special, direct, and pecuniary interest, or in which

1 he has acted as attorney or special representative: *Provided*  
2 *further*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be  
3 used for making any special study, investigation, or report at  
4 the request of any other agency of the executive branch of  
5 the Government unless reimbursement is made for the cost  
6 thereof.

7 UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT  
8 AGENCY

9 ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT ACTIVITIES

10 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for,  
11 for arms control and disarmament activities authorized by  
12 the Act of September 26, 1961 (75 Stat. 631), \$6,500,000.

13 UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For expenses necessary to enable the United States  
16 Information Agency, as authorized by Reorganization Plan  
17 No. 8 of 1953, the Mutual Educational and Cultural Ex-  
18 change Act (75 Stat. 527), and the United States Informa-  
19 tion and Educational Exchange Act, as amended (22 U.S.C.  
20 1431 et seq.), to carry out international information activi-  
21 ties, including employment, without regard to the civil service  
22 and classification laws, of (1) persons on a temporary  
23 basis (not to exceed \$120,000), (2) aliens within the  
24 United States, and (3) aliens abroad for service in the United  
25 States relating to the translation or narration of colloquial

1 speech in foreign languages (such aliens to be investigated  
2 for such employment in accordance with procedures estab-  
3 lished by the Secretary of State and the Attorney General) ;  
4 travel expenses of aliens employed abroad for service in the  
5 United States and their dependents to and from the United  
6 States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and  
7 dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946,  
8 as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158) ; entertainment within  
9 the United States not to exceed ~~\$500~~ \$2,500 ; hire of passenger  
10 motor vehicles; insurance on official motor vehicles in for-  
11 eign countries; services as authorized by section 15 of  
12 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; payment of  
13 tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph  
14 of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States  
15 Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; advance  
16 of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes,  
17 as amended; dues for library membership in organizations  
18 which issue publications to members only, or to members at  
19 a price lower than to others; employment of aliens, by con-  
20 tract, for service abroad; purchase of ice and drinking water  
21 abroad; payment of excise taxes on negotiable instruments  
22 abroad; cost of transporting to and from a place of storage  
23 and the cost of storing the furniture and household and  
24 personal effects of an employee of the Foreign Service who  
25 is assigned to a post at which he is unable to use his furniture



1 and effects, under such regulations as the Director may pre-  
2 scribe; actual expenses of preparing and transporting to  
3 their former homes the remains of persons, not United States  
4 Government employees, who may die away from their homes  
5 while participating in activities authorized under this appro-  
6 priation; radio activities and acquisition and production of  
7 motion pictures and visual materials and purchase or rental  
8 of technical equipment and facilities therefor, narration,  
9 script-writing, translation, and engineering services, by con-  
10 tract or otherwise; maintenance, improvement, and repair  
11 of properties used for information activities in foreign  
12 countries; fuel and utilities for Government-owned or leased  
13 property abroad; rental or lease for periods not exceeding  
14 five years of offices, buildings, grounds, and living quarters  
15 for officers and employees engaged in informational activities  
16 abroad; travel expenses for employees attending official  
17 international conferences, without regard to the Standardized  
18 Government Travel Regulations and to the rates of per diem  
19 allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses under the Travel  
20 Expense Act of 1949, but at rates not in excess of comparable  
21 allowances approved for such conferences by the Secretary  
22 of State; and purchase of objects for presentation to foreign  
23 governments, schools, or organizations; \$120,500,000, of  
24 which not less than \$11,000,000 shall be used to purchase  
25 foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the

1 Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
2 \$110,000 may be used for representation abroad: *Provided*  
3 *further*, That this appropriation shall be available for ex-  
4 penses in connection with travel of personnel outside the  
5 continental United States, including travel of dependents and  
6 transportation of personal effects, household goods, or auto-  
7 mobiles of such personnel, when any part of such travel or  
8 transportation begins in the current fiscal year pursuant to  
9 travel orders issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact that  
10 such travel or transportation may not be completed during  
11 the current year: *Provided further*, That passenger motor  
12 vehicles used abroad exclusively for the purposes of this ap-  
13 propriation may be exchanged or sold, pursuant to section  
14 201 (c) of the Act of June 30, 1949 (40 U.S.C. 481 (c) ),  
15 and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales shall be  
16 available for replacement of an equal number of such vehicles  
17 and the cost, including the exchange allowance of each such  
18 replacement, except buses and station wagons, shall not  
19 exceed \$1,500: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the  
20 provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as  
21 amended (31 U.S.C. 665), the United States Information  
22 Agency is authorized, in making contracts for the use of  
23 international shortwave radio stations and facilities, to agree  
24 on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and  
25 operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds

as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities:

*Provided further*, That existing appointments and assignments to the Foreign Service Reserve for the purposes of foreign information and educational activities which expire during the current fiscal year may be extended for a period of one year in addition to the period of appointment or assignment otherwise authorized.

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

For purchase of foreign currencies which the Treasury Department determines to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States, for necessary expenses of the United States Information Agency, as authorized by law, \$8,500,000, to remain available until expended.

#### SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

For expenses necessary to carry out the functions of the United States Information Agency under section 102 (a) (3) of the "Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961" (75 Stat. 527), ~~\$7,600,000~~ \$7,474,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed a total of ~~\$10,550~~ \$15,550 may be expended for representation: *Provided further*, That the unexpended balance of funds heretofore appropriated under the heading



1 “Special International Program” for expenses of trade fair  
 2 participation, labor ~~and trade~~ missions, and United States  
 3 Information Agency special exhibits, shall be merged with  
 4 funds appropriated hereunder and accounted for as one fund.

5 SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

6 (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

7 For purchase of foreign currencies which the Treasury  
 8 Department determines to be excess to the normal require-  
 9 ments of the United States, for necessary expenses of the  
 10 United States Information Agency in connection with special  
 11 international exhibitions under the Mutual Educational and  
 12 Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 527), \$375,000,  
 13 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to  
 14 exceed \$1,250 may be expended for representation: *Pro-*  
 15 *vided further*, That the unexpended balance of funds here-  
 16 tofore appropriated under the heading “Special International  
 17 Program (Special Foreign Currency Program)” shall be  
 18 merged with funds appropriated hereunder and accounted  
 19 for as one fund.

20 ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO FACILITIES

21 For an additional amount for the purchase, rent, con-  
 22 struction, and improvement of facilities for radio transmission  
 23 and reception, purchase and installation of necessary equip-  
 24 ment for radio transmission and reception, without regard to  
 25 the provisions of the Act of June 30, 1932 (40 U.S.C.

278a), and acquisition of land and interests in land by purchase, lease, rental, or otherwise, ~~\$10,750,000~~ \$8,750,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for acquisition of land outside the continental United States without regard to section 355 of the Revised Statutes (40 U.S.C. 255), and title to any land so acquired shall be approved by the Director of the United States Information Agency.

#### INFORMATIONAL MEDIA GUARANTEE FUND

For the "Informational media guarantee fund", for partial restoration of realized impairment to the capital used in carrying on the authority to make informational media guarantees, as provided in section 1011 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1442), ~~\$1,500,000~~ \$1,000,000.

#### TITLE VI—FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

The following corporation is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to such corporation, and in accord with the law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the program set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1963 for such corporation including

1 purchase (not to exceed ten) and hire of passenger motor  
2 vehicles, except as hereinafter provided:

3 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND VOCATIONAL TRAIN-  
4 ING EXPENSES, FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCOR-  
5 PORATED

6 Not to exceed \$575,000 of the funds of the cor-  
7 poration shall be available for its administrative ex-  
8 penses, and not to exceed \$1,135,000 for the expenses  
9 of vocational training of prisoners, both amounts to be avail-  
10 able for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of  
11 August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), and to be computed on an  
12 accrual basis and to be determined in accordance with the  
13 corporation's prescribed accounting system in effect on July  
14 1, 1946, and shall be exclusive of depreciation, payment of  
15 claims, expenditures which the said accounting system re-  
16 quires to be capitalized or charged to cost of commodities  
17 acquired or produced, including selling and shipping ex-  
18 penses, and expenses in connection with acquisition, con-  
19 struction, operation, maintenance, improvement, protection,  
20 or disposition of facilities and other property belonging to  
21 the corporation or in which it has an interest.

22 TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

23 SEC. 701. No part of any appropriation contained in this  
24 Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not  
25 authorized by the Congress.



1        SEC. 702. No part of any appropriation contained in this  
2 Act shall be used to administer any program which is funded  
3 in whole or in part from foreign currencies or credits for  
4 which a specific dollar appropriation therefor has not been  
5 made.

6        This Act may be cited as the “Departments of State,  
7 Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies  
8 Appropriation Act, 1963”.

Passed the House of Representatives July 20, 1962.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

*Clerk.*

[Report No. 2226]

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# AN ACT

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Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

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JULY 23, 1962

Read twice and referred to the Committee on  
Appropriations

OCTOBER 1, 1962

Reported with amendments







11. LOANS. Passed without amendment H. R. 12653, to amend the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 in order to increase from \$150 million to \$200 million annually the amount of loans which may be insured under the Act. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 20491-2  
Passed without amendment H. R. 946, to extend to oyster planters the benefits of the provisions of present law which provide for production disaster loans for farmers and stockmen. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 20491
12. SCHOOL LUNCH. Both Houses received and the Senate agreed to the conference report on H. R. 11665, to amend the National School Lunch Act so as to revise the formula for apportioning cash assistance funds to States to base it on the number of lunches served in the preceding year and a slightly modified assistance need factor (instead of on the number of children aged 5 to 17 and the assistance need factor) and provide for a three-year transition to the new formula (25 percent of the funds being apportioned on the new formula the first year, 50 percent the second year, and 75 percent on the new formula the third year)(H. Rept. 2512). pp. 20535, 20595-6, 20571, 20650
13. FOREIGN AID APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. By a vote of 57 to 24, passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 13175. Conferees were appointed. pp. 20446-68, 20494-5, 20500-03, 20510-3
14. WORLD FOOD CONGRESS. The Foreign Relations Committee reported with amendment S. 3679, to authorize appropriations to enable the U. S. to extend an invitation to the Food and Agricultural Organization of the U. N. to hold a World Food Congress in the U. S. in 1963 (S. Rept. 2263). p. 20514
15. MINERALS. Passed as reported S. 1696, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a survey of federally-owned lands for the purpose of locating strategic minerals. pp. 20475-6
16. TOBACCO. Passed without amendment H. R. 12855, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 providing for the lease and transfer of tobacco acreage allotments so as to exclude cigar-filler and cigar-binder tobacco, types 42, 43, 44, 53, 54, and 55 from the lease and transfer authority. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 20492
17. ELECTRIFICATION. Passed as reported H. R. 10708, to amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 so as to authorize REA to finance communication facilities for the transmission of sounds, signals, pictures, writing, or signs as well as voice. p. 20492
18. EDUCATION. Passed as reported S. 3477, to provide a program to assist the States in further developing their programs of general university extension education to be operated by the State universities and land-grant colleges. pp. 20476-8
19. FORESTRY. Passed as reported S. 3370, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to relinquish to Wyo. jurisdiction over those lands within the Medicine Bow National Forest known as the Pole Mountain District. p. 20492  
Sen. Yarborough inserted an article discussing the purpose and problems of the national parks, "National Parks - A National Issue." pp. 20492-3
20. BONDING. Received from Treasury a report on operations in connection with the bonding of Government officers and employees for fiscal year 1962. pp. 20513-4
21. COMMUNICATIONS. The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 11899, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act so



- as to provide for a Federal telecommunications fund (S. Rept. 2262). p. 20514
22. WATER POLLUTION. Passed without amendment H. R. 10617, to give the U. S. district courts concurrent original jurisdiction of cases involving the pollution of interstate river systems where the pollution is an alleged violation of an interstate compact and the signatory States have consented to such jurisdiction in their compact. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 20479-80
23. PUBLIC LANDS. Passed without amendment H. Con. Res. 574, to authorize the compiling and printing of a U. S. map showing the extent of public surveys, national forests, national parks, reclamation projects, etc. p. 20487
24. APPROPRIATIONS. Sen. Smathers submitted notice of his intention to suspend the rules for the purpose of proposing an amendment to H. R. 13290, the supplemental appropriation bill, so as to include the provisions of a recently passed bill to provide for retirement plans for self-employed individuals. pp. 20515-21
25. PASSED OVER the following bills:  
S. 2225, to fix the fees payable to the Patent Office. p. 20473  
H. R. 8140, to strengthen the laws relating to conflict of interest. p. 20480
26. LIBRARY. Sen. Jordan inserted a report of the Library of Congress on its functions and programs. pp. 20523-31
27. TRADE FAIRS. Conferees were appointed on S. 3389, to promote the foreign trade of the U. S. through the use of mobile trade fairs. House conferees have not yet been appointed. p. 20535
28. MIGRATORY BIRDS. Concurred in the House amendment to S. 3504, to authorize the appropriation of \$7500 for expenses of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 20540
29. TRANSPORTATION. Agreed to the conference report on S. 320, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act so as to permit State commissions to grant the right to motor common carriers operating within a single State to engage in interstate or foreign operations within the State. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 20546-7
30. PATENTS. Passed as reported S. 2639, to amend title 35, U.S.C., to permit a written declaration to be accepted in lieu of an oath from applicants for patents or trademarks. pp. 20566-7  
Passed as reported H. R. 12513, to provide for public notice of settlements in patent interferences. p. 20566
31. STATE-JUSTICE-COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. This bill, H. R. 12580, was made the unfinished business of the Senate. p. 20567
32. WATERSHEDS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Public Works Committee "in executive session, approved the following watershed projects: Tobesoskee Creek, Ga.; Cottonwood Creek, Okla.; Delaware Creek, Okla.; and Boulder Lake Watershed, Wyo." p. D927
33. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield announced that H. R. 8140, to strengthen the criminal laws relating to bribery, graft, and conflict of interest, will be considered on Wed., followed by the State, Justice, and Commerce appropriation bill; the conference report on the drug bill; and the conference report on the



The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

The bill (H.R. 11732) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 2188, which is to be the unfinished business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 12580) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H.R. 12580), which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

#### ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, October 2, 1962, he pre-

sented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions:

S. 699. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Hungarian Reformed Federation of America," approved March 2, 1907, and for other purposes;

S. 3120. An act to amend section 6 of the act of May 29, 1884;

S. 3152. An act to provide for the nutritional enrichment and sanitary packaging of rice prior to its distribution under certain Federal programs, including the national school lunch program;

S. 3156. An act to amend section 142 of title 28, United States Code, with regard to furnishing court quarters and accommodations at places where regular terms of court are authorized to be held, and for other purposes;

S. 3396. An act to amend section 511(h) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, in order to extend the time for commitment of construction reserve funds;

S. 3431. An act to consent to the amendment of the Pacific Marine Fisheries Compact and to the participation of certain additional States in such compact in accordance with the terms of such amendment;

S.J. Res. 211. Joint resolution providing for the establishment of an annual National School Lunch Week; and

S.J. Res. 228. Joint resolution authorizing the issuance of a gold medal to General of the Army Douglas MacArthur.

#### ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I move, according to the previous order, that the Senate stand in adjournment until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The motion was agreed to; and, (at 5 o'clock and 26 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned, under the previous order, until tomorrow, Wednesday, October 3, 1962, at 10 o'clock a.m.

#### CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate October 2 (legislative day of October 1), 1962:

##### DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

###### AMBASSADORS

Llewellyn E. Thompson, of Colorado, a Foreign Service officer of the class of career ambassador, to be Ambassador at Large.

W. Walton Butterworth, of Louisiana, a Foreign Service officer of the class of career ambassador, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of United States of America to Canada.

##### ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

John M. Leddy, of Virginia, to be the representative of the United States of America to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

##### AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Hollis B. Chenery, of California, to be Assistant Administrator for Program Review and Coordination, Agency for International Development.

Dr. Leona Baumgartner, of New York, to be Assistant Administrator for Human Resources and Social Development, Agency for International Development.

##### IN THE ARMY

The nominations beginning Samuel J. Merrill to be major, and ending Eugene K. Wilson III to be second lieutenant, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on September 21, 1962.



# House of Representatives

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1962

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Reverend Maurice D. Ashbury, of the All Saints' Episcopal Church, Frederick, Md., offered the following prayer:

Almightly and most gracious Heavenly Father, we humbly beseech Thee, to pour out Thy spirit upon all flesh, that all men everywhere may dwell together in peace and safety and Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Bless all the people of these United States and especially their Representatives in Congress here assembled. Grant them wisdom and strength to know and to do Thy will. Guide and direct them in all their deliberations to the advancement of the safety, honor, and welfare of all Thy people. Grant that all things may be so ordered and settled by their endeavors, upon the best and surest foundations, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us for all generations. These and all other necessities for them and for all people of these United States, we ask humbly in the name of and for the sake of Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 9342. An act to provide for an exchange of lands between the United States and the Southern Ute Indian Tribe, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 12080. An act to permit domestic banks to pay interest on time deposits of foreign governments at rates differing from those applicable to domestic depositors.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H.R. 11665) entitled "An act to revise the formula for apportioning cash assistance funds among the States under the National School Lunch Act, and for other purposes," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. YOUNG of Ohio, and Mr. HART, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota, and Mr. COOPER to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

## PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H.R. 12900) making appropriations for certain civil functions administered by the Department of Defense, certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, the Atomic Energy Commission, the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, the Tennessee Valley Authority and certain river basin commissions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. CANNON, KIRWAN, FOGARTY, JENSEN, and TABER.

## CONFERENCE REPORTS

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that for the remainder of the session it may be in order for the Committee on Appropriations to file conference reports at any time.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, may we have the request restated?

Mr. CANNON. We come in every day and on every bill we ask that we have until midnight to file a report, whether the House is in session or not. This is merely the filing of the report before midnight.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I still did not understand the request of the gentleman from Missouri.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] asks unanimous consent, as the Chair understands the gentleman's request, that the Committee on Appropriations may have permission to file conference reports at any time during the balance of the session.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

## TO AMEND SECTION 641 OF TITLE 38, UNITED STATES CODE

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the

Speaker's desk the bill (H.R. 9737) to amend section 641 of title 38, United States Code, to provide that deductions shall not be made from Federal payments to a State home because of amounts collected from the estates of deceased veterans and used for recreational or other purposes not required by State laws, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 2, after line 10, insert a new section, as follows:

"SEC. 2. Section 1712 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof a new subsection as follows:

"(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, an eligible person may be afforded educational assistance beyond the age limitation applicable to him under such subsection if (1) he suspends pursuit of his program of education after having enrolled in such program within the time period applicable to him under such subsection, (2) he is unable to complete such program after the period of suspension and before attaining the age limitation applicable to him under such subsection, and (3) the Administrator finds that the suspension was due to conditions beyond the control of such persons; but in no event shall educational assistance be afforded such person by reason of this subsection beyond the age limitation applicable to him under subsection (a) of this section plus a period of time equal to the period he was required to suspend the pursuit of his program, or beyond his thirty-first birthday, whichever is earlier."

Amend the title so as to read: "An Act to amend section 641 of title 38, United States Code, to provide that deductions shall not be made from Federal payments to a State home because of amounts collected from the estates of deceased veterans and used for recreational or other purposes not required by State laws, and to amend chapter 35 of such title in order to afford educational assistance in certain cases beyond the age limitations prescribed in such chapter."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## TO AMEND TITLE 38, UNITED STATES CODE, RELATING TO AWARDS

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the







Oct 3, 1962

of charges against the farm bill by the publication of the Republican National Committee, defended the charges by the Committee, and stated that he was "quite willing to let the Democratic leadership take the responsibility for this unwise and costly piece of legislation." pp. 20862-5

16. WORLD FOOD CONGRESS. Passed as reported S. 3679, to authorize an appropriation to enable the U. S. to extend an invitation to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the U. N. to hold a World Food Congress in the U. S. in 1963. pp. 20889-90
17. TRANSPORTATION; GRAIN. Sen. Burdick commended the Car Service Section of the Interstate Commerce Commission in arranging for the movement of the 1962 grain crop to flour mills and shipping points. pp. 20797-8
18. PESTICIDES. Sen. Morse inserted a magazine article, "Pesticides: The Price for Progress," discussing the dangers of uncontrolled use of pesticides. pp. 20799-802
19. DAIRY PRODUCTS. Sen. Humphrey commended this Department's dairy donation program, stating that "America's abundant dairy production is being used effectively in providing butter, dry milk solids, and cheese to relieve human hunger at home and abroad." pp. 20804-5
20. STATE-JUSTICE-COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1963. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 12580 (pp. 20805, 20830-55). Conferees were appointed by both Houses (pp. 20855, 20720). This bill includes \$32,000,000 for the Bureau of Public Roads for forest highways and \$115,050,000 for the Area Re-development Administration.
21. ETHICS; CONFLICT OF INTEREST. Passed as reported H. R. 8140, to strengthen the criminal laws relating to bribery, graft, and conflicts of interest. pp 20805-21
22. OCEANOGRAPHY. Agreed to the conference report on S. 901, to provide for the establishment of a comprehensive 10-year program of oceanographic research and surveys. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 20828-9
23. FOOD AND DRUGS. Both Houses received and the Senate agreed to the conference report on S. 1552, the proposed Drug Industry Act of 1962 (H. Rept. 2526) (pp 20720-8, 20787, 20867-87). The conferees accepted the House amendment clarifying the anticancer clause of the food additives amendment and the color additive amendment of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act so as to make the clause inapplicable to chemicals, such as veterinary drugs, when used in feed for food-producing animals.
24. STATISTICS. Passed without amendment H. R. 7791, to provide for the collection and publication of foreign commerce and trade statistics. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 20865
25. CENSUS. Passed as reported S. 3631, to preserve the confidential nature of copies of reports filed with the Bureau of the Census on a confidential basis. p. 20865
26. FORESTRY. Sen. Morse defended the location of forest fire research laboratories in Ga., Mont., and Calif., and disputed a newspaper editorial contending that the location of the laboratories were based on political influence. pp. 20923-4

27. MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT. Sen. Hart commended the program under the Manpower Development and Training Act, stating that it "is already proving its worth in Michigan." pp. 20802-3
28. SMALL BUSINESS. Sen. Sparkman submitted a report of the Select Committee on Small Business, "Small Business Failures" (S. Rept. 2270). p. 20790
29. COMMUNICATIONS. Passed without amendment H. R. 11899, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to provide for a Federal telecommunications fund. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 20890
30. FOREIGN BUILDINGS. Passed with amendment H. R. 11880, to amend the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, to authorize additional appropriations for foreign housing, including agricultural attache housing. Agreed to an amendment inserting the language of H. R. 11677, the proposed Equal Pay Act of 1962. pp. 20911-8
31. YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS. Sen. Humphrey urged enactment of S. 404, the proposed Youth Employment Opportunities Act. pp. 20919-23

#### ITEMS IN APPENDIX

32. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Sen. Wiley inserting a radio question-and-answer series in which he stated the "need for a renewed effort to find new--not adhere to unworkable--practices to brighten the outlook in agriculture." pp. A7287-8

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

33. PERSONNEL. S. 3780, by Sen. Javits, to simplify, modernize, and consolidate the laws relating to the employment of civilians in more than one position and the laws concerning the civilian employment of retired members of the uniformed services; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. Remarks of author, p. 20794
34. AIR POLLUTION. S. 3784, by Sen. Engle, to extend and strengthen the Federal air pollution control program; to Public Works Committee
35. ORGANIZATION. H. R. 13315, by Rep. Pillion, to establish a Department of National Security and International Affairs; to Government Operations Committee.
36. SOCIAL SECURITY. H. R. 13323, by Rep. Fulton, to permit an individual to obtain coverage under title II of the Social Security Act on the basis of service which was not covered employment at the time it was performed, if service of that type has since become covered employment and such individual makes payment of the applicable social security taxes; to Ways and Means Committee.

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#### COMMITTEE HEARINGS OCT. 4:

Foreign aid appropriations bill, conferees (exec).

Use of electronic data processing equipment in Federal agencies, H. Civil Service (HEW, Labor, VA, and employee organizations to testify).

Supplemental appropriations, S. Appropriations (exec).



Harding	Merrow	Rosenthal
Healey	Mills	Rostenkowski
Hechler	Montoya	Roush
Hemphill	Moorhead, Pa.	Ryan, Mich.
Helffield	Morris	Ryan, N.Y.
Ichord, Mo.	Morrison	Santangelo
Inouye	Moss	Shelley
Johnson, Calif.	Multer	Sisk
Johnson, Md.	Murphy	Smith, Iowa
Johnson, Wis.	Natcher	Smith, Miss.
Jones, Ala.	Nedzi	Steed
Karsten	Nix	Stephens
Kastenmeller	O'Hara, Ill.	Stubblefield
Kearns	O'Hara, Mich.	Sullivan
Kelly	Olsen	Thomas
Keogh	O'Neill	Thompson, N.J.
King, Calif.	Pfost	Thompson, Tex.
King, Utah	Pike	Toll
Kluczynski	Pilcher	Tollefson
Landrum	Poage	Trimble
Lankford	Powell	Tupper
Lesinski	Price	Udall, Morris K.
Libonati	Purcell	Weaver
Loser	Reuss	Wickersham
McFall	Riley	Willis
Macdonald	Rivers, Alaska	Wright
Mack	Roberts, Ala.	Yates
Madden	Rodino	Zablocki
Marshall	Rogers, Colo.	
May	Rooney	

## ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Fallon

## NOT VOTING—102

Adair	Harrison, Va.	Norrell
Alexander	Harvey, Ind.	O'Brien, Ill.
Anderson, Ill.	Hays	O'Konski
Anfuso	Hébert	Peterson
Aspinall	Herlong	Quile
Belcher	Hiestand	Rains
Bell	Hoeven	Relfel
Bennett, Mich.	Hoffman, Mich.	Rogers, Tex.
Berry	Holland	Roosevelt
Blitch	Jones, Mo.	Roudebush
Bolling	Judd	Roussetot
Boykin	Karh	Saund
Breeding	Kee	Scherer
Brewster	Kilburn	Scranton
Brown	Kirwan	Seely-Brown
Burke, Ky.	Kowalski	Sheppard
Cannon	Laird	Shipley
Chipfield	Lindsay	Short
Coad	McDonough	Siler
Curtin	McDowell	Spence
Davis, John W.	McIntire	Springer
Dent	McMillan	Taber
Diggs	McSweeney	Thompson, La.
Domlnick	MacGregor	Thornberry
Dooley	Magnuson	Ullman
Evins	Martin, Mass.	Utt
Fogarty	Mason	Van Pelt
Frazier	Michel	Van Zandt
Glenn	Miller, Clem	Vinson
Goodell	Miller,	Watts
Goodling	George P.	Weis
Griffiths	Moeller	Whalley
Hall	Moorehead,	Williams
Hansen	Ohio	Zelenko
Harris	Moulder	

So the motion to recommit was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Fallon for, with Mr. Ullman against.  
 Mr. Dent for, with Mr. Hébert against.  
 Mr. Holland for, with Mr. Thompson of Louisiana against.  
 Mr. Bell for, with Mr. George P. Miller against.  
 Mr. Laird for, with Mr. Shipley against.  
 Mr. Martin of Massachusetts for, with Mr. Anfuso against.  
 Mr. Williams for, with Mr. Roosevelt against.  
 Mr. Glenn for, with Mr. Sheppard against.  
 Mr. Goodling for, with Mr. Clem Miller against.  
 Mr. MacGregor for, with Mr. Frazier against.  
 Mr. Hiestand for, with Mr. Peterson against.  
 Mr. Roussetot for, with Mr. O'Brien of Illinois against.  
 Mr. Utt for, with Mr. Magnuson against.  
 Mr. Taber for, with Mr. Kirwan against.  
 Mr. Scherer for, with Mr. Brewster against.

Mr. Lindsay for, with Mr. Moeller against.  
 Mrs. Kee for, with Mr. Zelenko against.  
 Mr. Seely-Brown for, with Mrs. Hansen against.

Mr. Hoeven for, with Mr. Diggs against.  
 Mr. Alexander for, with Mr. John W. Davis against.

Mr. Goodeil for, with Mr. Aspinall against.  
 Mr. Brown for, with Mr. Breeding against.  
 Mr. Quile for, with Mrs. Griffiths against.  
 Mr. Judd for, with Mr. Spence against.  
 Mr. Short for, with Mr. Karh against.  
 Mr. Roudebush for, with Mr. Hays against.  
 Mr. Michel for, with Mr. Coad against.

## Until further notice:

Mr. Evins with Mr. Anderson of Illinois.  
 Mr. Burke of Kentucky with Mr. Scranton.  
 Mr. Thornberry with Mr. O'Konski.  
 Mr. Rogers of Texas with Mr. Kilburn.  
 Mr. Rains with Mr. Hall.  
 Mr. Watts with Mr. Relfel.  
 Mr. Vinson with Mr. McDonough.  
 Mr. Fogarty with Mr. Siler.  
 Mr. Harris with Mr. Berry.  
 Mr. Harrison of Virginia with Mr. Adair.  
 Mr. Herlong with Mr. Curtis.  
 Mr. McMillan with Mr. Domlnick.  
 Mr. Kowalski with Mr. Moorehead of Ohio.  
 Mr. McSweeney with Mr. Bennett of Michigan.

Mrs. Norrell with Mr. Springer.  
 Mr. Moulder with Mr. Van Pelt.  
 Mr. McDowell with Mr. McIntire.  
 Mr. Saund with Mr. Harvey of Indiana.  
 Mrs. Blitch with Mr. Belcher.

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I have a live pair with the gentleman from Oregon, Mr. ULLMAN. Had he been present, he would have voted "nay." I voted "yea." Therefore, I withdraw my vote and vote "present."

Messrs. JARMAN, PERKINS, ROBERTS of Texas, WALTER, ELLIOTT, BONNER, FASCELL, ST. GERMAIN, LANE, PHILBIN, DONOHUE, and RANDALL changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the instructions of the House, I report the bill H.R. 13273 back to the House with an amendment which is at the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 44, delete all the words on lines 4 through 8.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. LATTA. On this vote, Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk be authorized to adjust indexes, cross-references, and numbers of sections in the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members desiring to do so may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

## FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 9491. An act to provide for the removal of an encumbrance on the title of certain real property heretofore conveyed to the Board of Education of the Vallejo School District, Vallejo, Calif., by the U.S. Housing Corporation.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed with amendments, in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 12580. An act making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. MUNDT, and Mr. HRUSKA to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 962. An act to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended, to add the Civil Aeronautics Board in the investigation of aircraft accidents, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 7927) entitled "An act to adjust postal rates, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 901) entitled "An act to advance the marine sciences, to establish a comprehensive 10-year program of oceanographic research and surveys, to promote commerce and navigation, to secure the national defense, to expand ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes resources, to authorize the construction of research and survey ships and laboratory facilities, to expedite oceanographic instrumentation, to assure systematic studies of effects of radioactive materials in marine environ-



ments, to enhance the public health and general welfare, and for other purposes."

**DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963**

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H.R. 12580 making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. ROONEY, SIKES, CANNON, BOW, and TABER.

**AMENDING AND SUPPLEMENTING THE LAWS WITH RESPECT TO MANUFACTURE AND DISTRIBUTION OF DRUGS**

Mr. ROBERTS of Alabama submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (S. 1552) to amend and supplement the laws with respect to the manufacture and distribution of drugs, and for other purposes:

**CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 2526)**

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1552) to amend and supplement the laws with respect to the manufacture and distribution of drugs, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the text of the bill and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: "That this Act, divided into titles and sections according to the following table of contents, may be cited as the 'Drug Amendments of 1962'.

**"TABLE OF CONTENTS**

**"Title I—Drugs**

**"Part A—Amendments To Assure Safety, Effectiveness, and Reliability**

"Sec. 101. Requirement of adequate controls in manufacture.

"Sec. 102. Effectiveness and safety of new drugs.

"Sec. 103. Records and reports as to experience on new drugs.

"Sec. 104. New drug clearance procedure.

"Sec. 105. Certification of antibiotics.

"Sec. 106. Records and reports as to experience on antibiotics.

"Sec. 107. Effective dates and application of part A.

**"Part B—Standardization of Drug Names**

"Sec. 111. Review and designation of official names.

"Sec. 112. Name to be used on drug label.

"Sec. 113. Exclusion of cosmetics.

"Sec. 114. Information to physicians.

**"Part C—Amendments as to Advertising**

"Sec. 131. Prescription drug advertisements.

**"Title II—Factory inspection and effect on State laws**

"Sec. 201. Factory inspection.

"Sec. 202. Effect on State laws.

"Sec. 203. Effective date.

**"Title III—Registration of drug establishments and patent information**

"Sec. 301. Findings and declaration.

"Sec. 302. Registration of producers of drugs.

"Sec. 303. Transitional provisions.

"Sec. 304. Failure to register.

"Sec. 305. Drugs from nonregistered establishments misbranded.

"Sec. 306. Samples of imported drugs.

"Sec. 307. Definitions.

"Sec. 308. Information on patents for drugs.

**"TITLE I—DRUGS**

**"Part A—Amendments to assure safety, effectiveness, and reliability**

**"Requirement of Adequate Controls in Manufacture**

"Sec. 101. Clause (2) of section 501(a) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 351(a)) is amended to read as follows: '(2)(A) if it has been prepared, packed, or held under insanitary conditions whereby it may have been contaminated with filth, or whereby it may have been rendered injurious to health; or (B) if it is a drug and the methods used in, or the facilities or controls used for, its manufacture, processing, packing, or holding do not conform to or are not operated or administered in conformity with current good manufacturing practice to assure that such drug meets the requirements of this Act as to safety and has the identity and strength, and meets the quality and purity characteristics, which it purports or is represented to possess;'

**"Effectiveness and Safety of New Drugs**

"Sec. 102. (a) (1) Section 201(p) (1) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321(p) (1)), defining the term 'new drug', is amended by (A) inserting therein, immediately after the words 'to evaluate the safety', the words 'and effectiveness', and (B) inserting therein, immediately after the words 'as safe', the words 'and effective'.

"(2) Section 201(p) (2) of such Act (21 U.S.C. 321(p) (2)) is amended by inserting therein, immediately after the word 'safety', the words 'and effectiveness'.

"(b) Section 505(b) of such Act (21 U.S.C. 355(b)) is amended by inserting therein, immediately after the words 'is safe for use', the words 'and whether such drug is effective in use'.

"(c) Section 505(d) of such Act (21 U.S.C. 355(d)) is amended to read as follows:

"(d) If the Secretary finds, after due notice to the applicant in accordance with subsection (c) and giving him an opportunity for a hearing, in accordance with said subsection, that (1) the investigations, reports of which are required to be submitted to the Secretary pursuant to subsection (b), do not include adequate tests by all methods reasonably applicable to show whether or not such drug is safe for use under the conditions prescribed, recommended, or suggested in the proposed labeling thereof; (2) the results of such tests show that such drug is unsafe for use under such conditions or do not show that such drug is safe for use under such conditions; (3) the methods used in, and the facilities and controls used for, the manufacture,

processing, and packing of such drug are inadequate to preserve its identity, strength, quality, and purity; (4) upon the basis of the information submitted to him as part of the application, or upon the basis of any other information before him with respect to such drug, he has insufficient information to determine whether such drug is safe for use under such conditions, or (5) evaluated on the basis of the information submitted to him as part of the application and any other information before him with respect to such drug, there is a lack of substantial evidence that the drug will have the effect it purports or is represented to have under the conditions of use prescribed, recommended, or suggested in the proposed labeling thereof; or (6) based on a fair evaluation of all material facts, such labeling is false or misleading in any particular; he shall issue an order refusing to approve the application. If, after such notice and opportunity for hearing, the Secretary finds that clauses (1) through (6) do not apply, he shall issue an order approving the application. As used in this subsection and subsection (e), the term 'substantial evidence' means evidence consisting of adequate and well-controlled investigations, including clinical investigations, by experts qualified by scientific training and experience to evaluate the effectiveness of the drug involved, on the basis of which it could fairly and responsibly be concluded by such experts that the drug will have the effect it purports or is represented to have under the conditions of use prescribed, recommended, or suggested in the labeling or proposed labeling thereof.

"(d) Section 505(e) of such Act (21 U.S.C. 355(e)) is amended to read as follows:

"(e) The Secretary shall, after due notice and opportunity for hearing to the applicant, withdraw approval of an application with respect to any drug under this section if the Secretary finds (1) that clinical or other experience, tests, or other scientific data show that such drug is unsafe for use under the conditions of use upon the basis of which the application was approved; (2) that new evidence of clinical experience, not contained in such application or not available to the Secretary until after such application was approved, or tests by new methods, or tests by methods not deemed reasonably applicable when such application was approved, evaluated together with the evidence available to the Secretary when the application was approved, shows that such drug is not shown to be safe for use under the conditions of use upon the basis of which the application was approved; or (3) on the basis of new information before him with respect to such drug, evaluated together with the evidence available to him when the application was approved, that there is a lack of substantial evidence that the drug will have the effect it purports or is represented to have under the conditions of use prescribed, recommended, or suggested in the labeling thereof; or (4) that the application contains any untrue statement of a material fact: *Provided*, That if the Secretary (or in his absence the officer acting as Secretary) finds that there is an imminent hazard to the public health, he may suspend the approval of such application immediately, and give the applicant prompt notice of his action and afford the applicant the opportunity for an expedited hearing under this subsection; but the authority conferred by this proviso to suspend the approval of an application shall not be delegated. The Secretary may also, after due notice and opportunity for hearing to the applicant, withdraw the approval of an application with respect to any



of 20 percent in volume through removal of salt and moisture. Sealed in tins, butter oil also is more easily distributed through the limited facilities generally available in underdeveloped countries around the globe. Most important, of course, butter oil is more familiar and acceptable to the people of the Mideast and Far East than is butter as we know it. Already 65 million pounds of butter oil are being shipped or available for shipment overseas—the equivalent of about 80 million pounds of butter. In addition, some 4½ million pounds of packaged butter is available now for shipment to those countries that have facilities for its handling and distribution.

The concentrated nutrients of nonfat dry milk solids also are helping to improve diets at home and abroad. This product is a great aid in providing better nutrition for children in many underdeveloped countries. During the past fiscal year more than 733 million pounds of the milk solids were distributed at home and abroad, compared with 530 million pounds in the previous year. We are in a position to supply all the milk powder that will be needed, and for overseas shipment alone some 870 million pounds have been made available this fiscal year.

American cheese, like butter, recently was made available for foreign donation, and 40 million pounds have been offered for immediate needs. Last year, 102 million pounds of cheese were donated to schools, institutions, and needy families in this country.

#### THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF PROTESTANTISM IN KANSAS

Mr. PEARSON. Mr. President, on October 21, 1962, the Protestant denominations will recognize the 125th anniversary of the beginning of Protestantism in the State of Kansas, and the establishment of the first known Protestant church west of the Missouri River. These events are being recognized throughout the State this year.

This religious movement into new and unsettled territory resulted in many great contributions to the building of moral, ethical, and spiritual standards of my State and of our country. From these concepts have grown the freedom that we cherish and enjoy.

The first Protestant church established in Kansas was established as a mission to the Iowa and Sac Indians by the Board of Foreign Missions of the United Presbyterian Church in the year 1837. Out of the original ministry grew many great denominations and also grew the first college in the State of Kansas known as the Highland College.

The Governor of Kansas, the Honorable John Anderson, Jr., has issued a statewide proclamation recognizing the anniversary which reads as follows:

Whereas, the Christian faith played an important part in the lives of the early settlers of Kansas; and

Whereas, those Christian principles adhered to by the early settlers are embodied in the constitution of the State of Kansas; and

Whereas the Synod of Kansas and the Topeka-Highland Presbytery throughout this

year, 1962, will be recognizing the founding of the Highland Presbyterian Mission in 1837, the birth of the Reverend S. M. Irvin, first Presbyterian missionary in Kansas, and the establishment of the first Protestant church organization in Kansas in 1843: Now, therefore, I, John Anderson, Jr., Governor of the State of Kansas, do hereby proclaim the year 1962, as the 125th anniversary of the founding of the Highland Mission, and the 150th anniversary of the birth of the Reverend S. M. Irvin.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is closed.

#### DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1963

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be laid before the Senate, and be made the pending business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 12580) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### STRENGTHENING OF CRIMINAL LAWS RELATING TO BRIBERY, GRAFT, AND CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the pending business be laid aside temporarily, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 2176, House bill 8140.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 8140) to strengthen the criminal laws relating to bribery, graft, and conflict of interest, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments on page 2, in the seventh line of the matter after line 2, after the numerals "206.", to strike out "Exemption of retired officers of the Armed Forces" and insert "Exemption of retired officers of the uniformed services"; in line 9, after the word "thereof", to insert "including the District of Columbia"; on page 7, line 9, after the word "executive", to insert "or legislative"; in line 16, after the word "basis", to insert a comma and "or a part-time

United States Commissioner. Notwithstanding the next preceding sentence, every person serving as a part-time local representative of a Member of Congress in the Member's home district or State shall be classified as a special Government employee."; on page 8, line 5, after the word "is", to insert "voluntarily"; in line 8, after the numerals "218", to insert "A Reserve officer of the Armed Forces or an officer of the National Guard of the United States who is serving involuntarily shall be classified as a special Government employee"; in line 15, after the word "sections" to strike out "203, 205," and insert "208"; on page 10, at the beginning of line 6, to insert "involving a specific party or parties"; at the beginning of line 11, to strike out "which is or within two years has been a subject of his official responsibility, or (3)"; in line 14, after the word "clause", to strike out "(3)" and insert "(2)"; in line 15, after the word "who", to strike out "serves no more than fifteen days during any period of three hundred and sixty-five consecutive days" and insert "has served in such department or agency no more than sixty days during the immediately preceding period of three hundred and sixty-five consecutive days"; on page 12, line 3, after the word "matter", to insert "involving a specific party or parties"; in line 7, after the numeral "(2)", to strike out "which is or within two years has been a subject of his official responsibility, or (3)"; in line 11, after the word "clause", to strike out "(3)" and insert "(2)"; in line 12, after the word "who", to strike out "serves no more than fifteen days during any period of three hundred and sixty-five consecutive days" and insert "has served in such department or agency no more than sixty days during the immediately preceding period of three hundred and sixty-five consecutive days"; in line 17, after the word "employee", to strike out "from taking uncompensated action, not inconsistent with the faithful performance of his duties, to aid or assist any person who is the subject of disciplinary, loyalty, or other personnel administration proceedings with respect to those proceedings" and insert "if not inconsistent with the faithful performance of his duties, from acting without compensation as agent or attorney for any person who is the subject of disciplinary, loyalty, or other personnel administration proceedings in connection with those proceedings"; on page 13, line 6, after the word "for", to strike out "or otherwise aiding or assisting"; in line 7, after the word "whom", to insert a comma and "or for any estate for which,"; after line 15, to strike out:

Nothing herein or in section 203 or 207 prevents as present or former special Government employee from aiding or assisting another person in the performance of work under a contract with or for the benefit of the United States provided that the head of such special Government employee's department or agency shall certify in writing that the national interest requires such aid or assistance.

And, in lieu thereof, to insert:

Nothing herein or in section 203 prevents a special Government employee from acting as agent or attorney for another person in the performance of work under a grant by,



or a contract with or for the benefit of, the United States provided that the head of the department or agency concerned with the grant or contract shall certify in writing that the national interest so requires.

On page 14, line 11, after the word "the", to strike out "Armed Forces" and insert "uniformed services"; in line 14, after the word "the", where it appears the first time, to strike out "Armed Forces" and insert "uniformed services"; on page 15, line 5, after the word "matter", to insert "involving a specific party or parties"; in line 11 after the word "within", to strike out "two years" and insert "one year"; in line 12, after the word "his", to strike out "last"; in line 18, after the word "matter", to insert "involving a specific party or parties"; in line 22, after the word "of", where it appears the first time, to strike out "two years" and insert "one year"; in line 23, to strike out "his employment" and insert "such responsibility"; in line 25, after the word "both", to insert a colon and "Provided, That nothing in subsection (a) or (b) prevents a former officer or employee, including a former special Government employee, with outstanding scientific or technological qualifications from acting as attorney or agent or appearing personally in connection with a particular matter in a scientific or technological field if the head of the department or agency concerned with the matter shall make a certification in writing, published in the Federal Register, that the national interest would be served by such action or appearance by the former officer or employee."; on page 16, after line 10, to strike out:

(c) Whoever, being a partner of a former officer or employee of the executive branch of the United States Government, of any independent agency of the United States, or of the District of Columbia, including a former special Government employee, engages, during a period of two years following the termination of the latter's employment by the Government, in any activities which such former officer or employee of the Government or special Government employee is himself prohibited from engaging in by subsection (a) hereof; or

At the beginning of line 21, to strike out "(d)" and insert "(c)"; on page 17, line 21, after the word "in", to strike out "subsection (c) and (d)" and insert "subsection (c)"; on page 18, line 7, after the word "a", to strike out "Government action, proceeding," and insert "judicial or other proceeding, application, request for a ruling or other determination, contract, claim, controversy, charge, accusation, arrest,"; in line 11, after the word "spouse", to insert "minor"; in the same line, after the word "partner", to strike out "business"; and in line 21, after the word "the", to strike out "action, proceeding," and insert "judicial or other proceeding, application, request for a ruling or other determination, contract, claim, controversy, charge, accusation, arrest,".

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, this is a bill which was reported out of the Judiciary Committee. It is my understanding it is agreeable to the Senator who is handling the bill, the distinguished Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], and the distinguished Sena-

tor from New York [Mr. KEATING] that a limitation be requested on this measure. With that in mind, and if the Senate approves, I ask unanimous consent that 50 minutes be allocated to this bill, one-half to be under the control of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] and the other half to be under the control of the Senator from New York [Mr. KEATING] or other Senators whom he may wish to designate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none—

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—

Mr. MANSFIELD. And that there be a vote at the conclusion of that time.

Mr. KEATING. I would not want it to appear in the RECORD that because I am agreeing to the limitation I oppose the bill. I favor the bill. It is merely an accommodation.

Mr. MANSFIELD. That is correct. I add the further understanding that a vote be taken at the conclusion of that time.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, am I to understand that the limitation of 50 minutes is on the bill?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Yes, with the understanding that at the conclusion of that period of time, or before that time, there be a vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the quorum call required by the rule is dispensed with.

Is there objection to the unanimous consent request?

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, does any Senator have any amendments?

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, the Senator from Tennessee is looking at me with an inquisitive look. There are amendments at the desk. I intend to discuss them, but I have concluded it would be unwise at this stage of the proceedings to offer them.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I understand debate can be concluded within 50 minutes, and that a vote will then follow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the request of the Senator from Montana is agreed to.

Does the Senator from Montana desire that the time for the quorum call be charged?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Yes, equally.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that further proceedings under the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, this bill is very important. It is somewhat technical, but every section, every line, every word has been hammered out and considered by the distinguished Antitrust Subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee under the leadership of its able chairman, Representative CELLER, and by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate.

It has been studied for a long time by the Bar Association of the City of New York, which strongly recommends the bill, by the American Bar Association, and by the Department of Justice who also strongly support this bill.

Although the bill we are considering does not arouse much public interest, it is one of the most important bills that will have been considered in this session of the Congress.

If enacted—and I think it will be, if it is limited to the amendments which have been recommended by the Senate Judiciary Committee—I think it will be one of the most important accomplishments of this Congress.

In the beginning I wish to pay tribute to the House committee, and particularly to its chairman, Representative CELLER, who over a period of 3 years has been studying this problem and various bills introduced by him.

I also wish to pay tribute to the bar associations which have been considering the problem, and to the distinguished Senator from New York [Mr. KEATING], who has given it a great deal of study, and whose individual views in the report of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary bring out several questions which are challenging and deserving of consideration. They will, of course, be given consideration at a time which is appropriate.

I know the distinguished senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], one of the great constitutional lawyers of the Congress, has studied this problem and been interested in it over a period of many years. His work in connection with the subject has been most worthwhile. I am sure he will have something to say later.

I also commend the distinguished Senator from Colorado [Mr. CARROLL] who has been interested in the problem for several years, and whose Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure of the Judiciary Committee assisted greatly in improvement of the bill.

I invite attention to the individual views of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. CARROLL], which appear on page 16 of the report by the committee.

I invite the attention of Senators to the excellent hearings held by the Antitrust Subcommittee of the House of Representatives under Representative CELLER, copies of which I believe are available for all Senators. The hearings point out the great consideration which has been given to this problem over the years, the importance of the problem, and the fact that as a result of the study of the subject beginning in 1957 the President of the United States asked for legislation on this subject in his message to Congress transmitted in April of last year.

I read a portion of the message by the President to the Congress at that time, referring to the conflict-of-interest statute.

Five of these statutes were enacted before 1873. Each was enacted without coordination with any of the others. No two of them use uniform terminology. All but one impose criminal penalties. There is both overlap and inconsistency. Every study of these laws has concluded that, while



search and surveys, to promote commerce and navigation, to secure the national defense, to expand ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes resources, to authorize the construction of research and survey ships and laboratory facilities, to expedite oceanographic instrumentation, to assure systematic studies of effects of radioactive materials in marine environments, to enhance the public health and general welfare, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read, for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of September 27, 1962, p. 19941, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. President, Senate bill 901, as introduced by Chairman MAGNUSON, would have authorized construction of 23 ships for basic research to be supplied oceanographic institutions and laboratories, 14 ships for fisheries research, 6 ships for applied and acoustics research by laboratories, and 18 ships for oceanographic surveys, 10 to be built for the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and 8 for the Navy Hydrographic Office. Undersea vehicles and devices, construction of additional laboratory facilities for many institutions, and acquisition and development of scientific instruments also would have been authorized.

It would have authorized funds for research grants or contracts by the Office of Naval Research, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, National Science Foundation, Public Health Service, and the Atomic Energy Commission.

Marine and Great Lakes research activities of the Commerce, Navy, Interior, Treasury, Health, Education, and Welfare, Army, and State Departments, Atomic Energy Commission, National Science Foundation, Smithsonian Institution, and 15 bureaus, offices or services within departments would have been coordinated, reviewed, and evaluated by a Marine Science Division, to be established in the National Science Foundation.

The Division would have included scientists from both Federal agencies and non-Government institutions. Funds for education and training of marine scientists would also have been authorized.

Costs of the 10-year program over the 10-year period were estimated as slightly under \$700 million, or an average of about \$70 million a year.

The bill, as agreed to by the conferees, contains no authorization for funds, for construction of ships, for purchase of instruments, or for research.

What it does is to declare as a policy of the United States to develop, encourage, and maintain a long-range national program in oceanography, to be participated in by all qualified persons, organizations, institutions, agencies or entities.

To make such a policy work, the Office of Science and Technology is directed by the bill, as amended, to advance or develop a national program of oceanography, to issue a statement of national goals, methods of achieving them, and how the various agencies of Government will fit in to the overall plan.

In other words, this legislation will give direction to our oceanography programs, now scattered throughout many of our Departments.

The bill would authorize an advisory committee, and it would report to the Congress yearly on the overall program, along with detailed financial information as to costs, and so forth.

One part of the bill would allow the appointment of an Assistant Director of Oceanography, in the Office of Science and Technology, at a salary of \$19,000 per year.

The House insisted on this section; and we of the Senate yielded, to save the bill. We changed the language of the House, however, so as to make it clear that the establishment of such a position was not mandatory, but could be set up if the President thought it necessary. I emphasize this point—that the position need be established only if the President considers it necessary. I should say that no Government agency thought this position necessary.

With the present language, however, I urge approval of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the report.

The report was agreed to.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 507) to set aside certain lands in Washington for Indians of the Quinaielt Tribe.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 11099) to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the establishment of an Institute of Child Health and Human Development, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 13175) making appropriations for foreign aid and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. PASSMAN, Mr. GARY, Mr. CANNON, Mr. TABER, and Mr. FORD were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 1359. An act for the relief of Mario Rodrigues Fonseca;

H. R. 2338. An act for the relief of Kaino Hely Auzis;

H.R. 513. An act for the relief of Nora Lee Douglas;

H.R. 6709. An act for the relief of Dr. and Mrs. Abel Gorfain;

H.R. 7432. An act for the relief of Garland G. Bishop;

H.R. 8351. An act for the relief of Anthony Joseph Calandi;

H.R. 8550. An act for the relief of Theodore Zissu;

H.R. 8728. An act for the relief of Pong Yong Jin (also known as Pang Yong Chin);

H.R. 9430. An act for the relief of Basilio King, his wife, and their children;

H.R. 9777. An act to amend Private Law 87-197;

H.R. 10089. An act for the relief of Mel-born Keat;

H.R. 10178. An act for the relief of Katherina Raffaelli;

H.R. 11746. An act for the relief of Yasuko Agena and Carl William Agena;

H.R. 12217. An act for the relief of George Edward Leonard;

H.R. 12316. An act for the relief of Jane Froman, Gypsy Markoff, and Jean Rosen;

H.R. 12886. An act for the relief of Dr. Olga Marie Ferrer;

H.R. 12805. An act for the relief of Lt. Claude V. Wells;

H.R. 13013. An act for the relief of Elfriede Unterholzer Sharble;

H.R. 13072. An act for the relief of Robert O. Nelson and Harold E. Johnson; and

H.R. 13120. An act for the relief of Dorothy L. Lisette.

#### ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (H.R. 8567) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to create trial boards for the U.S. Park Police, and for other purposes, and it was signed by the President pro tempore.

#### HOUSE BILLS REFERRED OR PLACED ON CALENDAR

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred or placed on the calendar, as indicated:

H.R. 1359. An act for the relief of Mario Rodrigues Fonseca;

H.R. 2338. An act for the relief of Kaino Hely Auzis;

H.R. 5133. An act for the relief of Nora Lee Douglas;

H.R. 6709. An act for the relief of Doctor and Mrs. Abel Gorfain;

H.R. 7432. An act for the relief of Garland G. Bishop;

H.R. 8351. An act for the relief of Anthony Joseph Calandi;

H.R. 8550. An act for the relief of Theodore Zissu;

H.R. 8728. An act for the relief of Pong Yong Jin (also known as Pang Yong Chin);

H.R. 9430. An act for the relief of Basilio King, his wife, and their children;

H.R. 9777. An act to amend Private Law 87-197;

H.R. 10089. An act for the relief of Mel-born Keat;

H.R. 10178. An act for the relief of Katherina Raffaelli;

H.R. 11746. An act for the relief of Yasuko Agena and Carl William Agena;

H.R. 12886. An act for the relief of Doctor Olga Marie Ferrer;

H.R. 12805. An act for the relief of Lt. Claude V. Wells;

H.R. 13013. An act for the relief of Elfriede Unterholzer Sharble;

H.R. 13072. An act for the relief of Robert O. Nelson and Harold E. Johnson, and

H.R. 13120. An act for the relief of Dorothy L. Lisette; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 12217. An act for the relief of George Edward Leonard; placed on the calendar.



DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE,  
AND COMMERCE, THE JUDICIARY,  
AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1963

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 12580) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I address my remarks to House bill 12580, the appropriation bill for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

The total amount of the appropriations provided by the bill as reported by the Senate Appropriations Committee is \$2,036,808,700. This amount is \$135,593,000 more than the amount voted by the House, and is \$166,826,564 more than the 1962 appropriations. But it is \$86,439,300 less than the total budget estimates submitted by the executive branch of the Government for consideration by the committee. I think it is a fairly good bill, and I believe it will provide sufficient funds to enable these Departments and agencies to operate effectively and efficiently during the fiscal year 1963.

For the State Department, the committee recommends an increase of \$116,567,000 more than the amount voted by the House. Included in this sum are two items which were not considered by the House; namely, the \$100 million loan to the United Nations, which was submitted to our committee, for its consideration, on September 21, 1962, after the House had passed on the bill, and the recommendation for \$11 million for the operation and maintenance of foreign buildings under the control of the State Department. The \$11 million item contains \$7 million in foreign currencies and only \$4 million in hard dollars. We felt it necessary to recommend this amount for the purpose of carrying on the operation and maintenance of more than \$200 million of buildings and properties which our Government owns overseas.

Other miscellaneous increases for the Department of State are:

First is \$1,200,000 for "salaries and expenses," which the committee felt was justified in order to provide additional funds for the purchase—it will be mainly for this purpose—of security equipment and all other miscellaneous equipment in the Department here in Washington and abroad, and for expenditures in connection with travel and home leave, rent and quarters allowances, and the purchase of furniture and supplies.

Second is \$205,000 from the special foreign currency account, to purchase a site in Bombay, India, an "excess" currency country, for a new information center.

Third is \$40,000 for some additional employees in the United Nations. The House has already provided for seven additional positions; and our committee

felt it would be sufficient to provide for three more of the additional nine requested, to serve at the United Nations.

Incidentally, the Department had requested 17 new employees. The House voted to provide funds for seven new employees. The Senate committee has recommended that provision be made for three more—in other words, to provide sufficient funds for a total of 10 out of the 17 originally requested, and therefore to provide \$40,000 additional.

Fourth is \$50,000 for the "salaries and expenses" item under the International Boundary and Water Commission, to help defray the cost of several needed projects, investigations, and studies along the Mexican border contemplated for this fiscal year.

Fifth is \$172,000 to provide the full revised budget requirements for several of the international fisheries commissions. The record shows that this money is needed, in the main, to meet the U.S. pro rata share of the expenses of these commissions.

Sixth is \$3.9 million for the mutual educational and cultural exchange program. This sum, added to the \$40 million allowed by the House, will provide \$43.9 million in the appropriation. It was brought out during the hearings that additional carryover moneys exceeding \$14 million, scheduled for obligation in 1963, would permit an exchange program in 1963 of \$58,529,217. As indicated in the report, this total sum of \$58.5 million would involve the expenditure of \$29.7 million in hard dollars and \$28.8 million in foreign currencies. This is about the same ratio of dollars to foreign currencies as was programed in fiscal 1962. The committee determined that, as a result of certain reforms recently instituted, the Department should be able to use a much larger percentage of foreign currencies in the program and also release foreign currencies for other needed activities overseas, thus saving hard dollars.

In summarizing the recommendation of \$400,047,000 for the Department of State, if the U.N. bond loan of \$100 million, which was not considered by the House, is excluded—and if the increased foreign currencies included in the committee's recommendation are considered—the committee's recommendation in hard dollars is only \$8,262,000 over the House bill.

I think that is a pretty good record for our committee, in view of the experience we all know we have, when we are asked to make tremendous restorations after the House has acted on these measures, and when the requests are sometimes supported by very substantial justification. I think the committee has done well to hold the amount to this figure. The amount, of course, will go to conference and possibly not all be retained.

For the Department of Justice—

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield before he reaches the Department of Justice item?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I am glad to yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. I wish to compliment the Secretary and the other officials of the State Department for not request-

ing money for additional personnel in fiscal year 1963. In fact, the number of positions has been reduced from 14,015 to 13,955 or a reduction of 60 positions.

Mr. McCLELLAN. The Senator is speaking now only of the State Department?

Mr. ELLENDER. That is correct. It is especially gratifying to me to see this economy effected, even though new republics have recently been formed and it has been necessary for the Department to open quite a few new posts. I am glad to see the Department is transferring personnel from posts in Western Europe and other areas to fill positions in the new Republic of Africa and other parts of the world where new posts have been established. I believe this is the first time the State Department has presented to the Senate Appropriations Committee a program in which it has not requested additional personnel, since I have been a member of that committee. It is my fervent hope that the Department will continue to do so in the future, because I feel that further reductions can easily be made in the number of personnel in many posts in Europe and other parts of the world to fill the necessary positions that are created as a result of the establishment of new republics throughout the world.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I thank the distinguished Senator from Louisiana. I point out that in the committee report we commend the Department, the Secretary of State and his associates, for not requesting additional personnel for fiscal 1963. We commend them for that decision and their efforts for economy in that direction.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I am happy to yield to the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I join in commending the chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Arkansas, for the manner in which he handled the appropriation bill for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the judiciary. I have been on the subcommittee for over 10 years. We conducted the hearings in the spirit that we were going to try to keep the amount appropriated at the House level if we possibly could.

There is one item to which I believe the Senator from Arkansas did not call attention. At least, I did not hear him. The \$11 million that the Senate committee provided for maintenance and operation of embassies abroad was not in the bill as it came from the House. No money is provided in the bill for the acquisition of embassies, because the authorization bill has never passed, but we provided \$11 million, which is a substantial increase, for the purpose of maintaining and operating the embassies and chanceries we now have.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Yes. I thank the Senator for his complimentary references to the work of the chairman of the subcommittee. I had the wholehearted and enthusiastic cooperation of every member of the committee on both sides



of the aisle, including the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts and the distinguished Senator from Louisiana, and other Senators.

I did mention the \$11 million and pointed out that \$7 million in that category was to be in foreign currencies, and only \$4 million in hard dollars. That amount of money is necessary to maintain about \$200 million worth of properties that we own in foreign countries.

For the Department of Justice, the committee increased the House allowance in only one item of \$950,000 for the "Buildings and facilities" of the Federal prisons system. This sum will enable the Department to go forward with the design and site preparation work for a new psychiatric center in North Carolina, for which \$250,000 in planning money was provided last year. The Department indicated that only \$950,000 of the original budget estimate of \$1,350,000 was necessary at this time, as a site of 1,000 acres has been donated by the State to the Department. The House committee apparently had deferred action on the item because no site had been selected at the time of the House hearings.

Now that the site has been selected and North Carolina has so generously and graciously donated a suitable site for the location of the facilities, we believe that not to provide the money now would only delay the project for a year or more. Three years are required to plan and complete the project. The committee felt there was no need for such delay, and that the construction of the facility should be expedited. Therefore we have submitted this increase over the amount the House allowed for the Justice Department.

I think the Justice Department should be commended in this regard for trying to hold down expenditures and for not making requests for restoration over and above the House allowances.

Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I am glad to yield to the distinguished Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina. I appreciate very much being yielded to by the chairman of the committee on this particular item, because it is one with respect to which I am very much interested. As the Senator has said, it was previously omitted entirely for the reason that the language stated "for acquisition of site and planning," which at that time had not occurred. There was a request for \$1,350,000.

The State of North Carolina has provided 1,000 acres of land, which is developed with sewers, water, lights, and so on, valued at \$400,000.

The Bureau of Prisons and the Justice Department have told me personally that \$950,000 is all that is now needed.

Mr. McCLELLAN. That would be adequate for this year.

Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina. That would be adequate for this year. I appreciate very much the inclusion of the item, because this is a very worthwhile project. It is to be located in an ideal spot. The Duke University Medical Center has a psychiatric department.

The State of North Carolina maintains a hospital in this same locality, at the old Camp Butner. The Federal Government has a Veterans' Administration hospital, which includes a psychiatric department, only some 12 miles away.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD my statement on this item.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR JORDAN OF NORTH CAROLINA

I would like to call attention to one section of the bill before us which provides for the appropriation of \$950,000 for planning and other work on the construction of a new psychiatric hospital for the Bureau of Prisons.

It has been long recognized among those who are familiar with our Federal prisons system that there is an urgent need for the construction of such a hospital to supplement the present facilities located at Springfield, Mo.

More and more inmates of our Federal prisons are receiving psychiatric diagnosis and treatment, and there has been an increasing trend in recent years in the number of persons charged with crimes being referred to the Bureau of Prisons for psychiatric observation and care. I think the statistics will show that the workload is now overwhelming and we are in urgent need for additional facilities.

The Appropriations Committee has provided for \$950,000 to begin work on such a hospital, and the Justice Department has announced that it will be located in North Carolina.

I am very familiar with the preliminary work that has been done in connection with locating the hospital in North Carolina, and the site that has been selected is ideal for this purpose. The site is located at Butner, N.C., where the State of North Carolina now has a large unit of the State mental hospitals system, and it is only a few miles away from the Duke University Medical Center and the Veterans' Administration hospital in Durham, and the University of North Carolina Medical Center at Chapel Hill.

All three of these institutions carry on extensive clinical and research work in prevention and cure of mental illness and I know it will mean a great deal to the proposed Federal hospital to have these medical centers nearby and anxious to cooperate in every way possible.

The House of Representatives did not include funds in its appropriations bill for this project because it was not aware of the fact that a site had been selected at the time the bill was acted upon earlier this year. Several months ago the State of North Carolina made available to the Bureau of Prisons a total of 1,000 acres of land free of charge at Butner for the proposed hospital site. At this time everything is in complete readiness to begin work on the hospital, and as a result of the State of North Carolina donating the site it has reduced the total cost of the hospital by about \$400,000, which amount was originally requested by the Department of Justice for land acquisition.

I think it is of utmost importance that favorable action be taken on this matter, and I hope that the Senate will approve the funds for this hospital and that the House of Representatives will concur.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I congratulate the State of North Carolina and the distinguished Senators from North Carolina for their alertness and aggressiveness, and for all the other talents which they employed to induce the Department

to select North Carolina for the location of this fine institution.

Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina. The 1,000 acres of free land were pretty good bait.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I congratulate the Government for being able to persuade North Carolina to make such a generous donation.

THE JUDICIARY

Mr. President, for the judiciary, only one item was requested restored and that related to the appropriation "Fees of jurors and Commissioners." The request was \$1,500,000, of which \$300,000 would be used to defray outstanding obligations from 1962 and the balance for increased juror costs in 1963. The committee felt that \$1,300,000 would be sufficient at this time, instead of the \$1,500,000 requested, since most every year, a supplemental has been requested for this item, and the increased costs resulting from the activities of additional judges cannot definitely be determined until the elapse of additional time into the fiscal year.

U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY

For the U.S. Information Agency, the committee recommends \$129,500,000 in dollars and foreign currencies for "Salaries and expenses." This is the same amount as provided in the House bill. It is \$8.2 million, or 7 percent more than the 1962 appropriation of \$120.8 million, but \$5.5 million less than the budget estimate of \$134.5 million. The House bill provided 630 positions over the 1962 base of 11,403. The Agency requested restoration of \$35 million and 140 positions. The committee denied the request because it believed the Agency would have sufficient funds under the House allowance of \$129,500,000 for a well-balanced program in 1963, including the expansion of essential programs for high priority areas.

The committee was disturbed about the manner in which the Agency had distributed the allowances under the House bill. The committee was impressed by the testimony for expanding the program in certain areas. However, some of the members felt that if funds, personnel, and functions were reduced in certain areas, such as the countries of Western Europe and transferred to areas of higher priority, the necessary expansion could be accomplished within the funds available. Even the U.S. Advisory Commission on Information, in its recent report, said that too many USIS posts attempt to use all media rather than concentrating on those fewer media and programs best suited to the particular country or area. The Commission urged that only those media be used that are effective and applicable and that all marginal programs be eliminated. The committee believes that more funds and personnel are not as crucial a factor in the Agency's activities as a more discriminating use of its available resources.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I yield to the distinguished Senator from Louisiana.



Mr. ELLENDER. In addition to what the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee has stated, I point out that when the House cut was presented to the Senate committee there was no deduction indicated either for Western Europe or for Eastern Europe. The House deductions were allocated by the USIA to the Far East, Africa, the Near East, and south Asia, as well as Latin America and the World Wide Missions. It seems to me that the new and emergent requirements of the underdeveloped countries should take priority over what we do in Europe.

The chairman will recall that when we provided the appropriations last year we suggested that Mr. Murrow should reduce the personnel in Western Europe and transfer these employees to the new areas which are now attaining independence. He made a small reduction but not nearly enough, in my humble opinion. It is my belief that if such a course were pursued a much better job could be done.

As I have pointed out on many occasions, it seems silly to me to carry on all programs in all areas of the world. I believe we should employ the rifle approach rather than the shotgun approach of many programs which could be employed profitably in Africa have no application in Western Europe and vice versa.

It strikes me that we could do a better job in this way. For example we could eliminate a great deal of money which has been spent and is being spent for expensive libraries and information centers in France, England, Germany, and other countries of Western Europe.

If this procedure were employed, I am confident the money we appropriate would be more than ample to accomplish the objectives of the USIA.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I thank the distinguished Senator. I do not think there is any question that some of the program could be dispensed with in areas in where there is no longer a great need, to say the least, and that the personnel could be transferred into the higher priority areas, where possibly more effort is needed than is now being made.

For the "Special international exhibitions" appropriation, which provides funds for exhibitors, trade fairs, and labor missions, the committee recommends the appropriation of \$7,474,000. This is \$126,000 below the House allowance and represents a saving in the appropriation from prior year funds which the Department advised the committee was available for 1963 expenditures. No funds are included in this appropriation for trade missions, as was proposed in the House bill in the amount of \$553,700, in view of the action recommended by the Commerce subcommittee that the funds for the trade missions item, in the amount of \$750,000, be included under the Commerce Department.

For "Acquisition and construction of radio facilities," the committee recommends the appropriation of \$8,750,000 instead of \$10,750,000 provided by the House bill. This is a no-year appropria-

tion and testimony brought out at the hearings revealed that the Agency would be unable to obligate more than \$8,750,000 this year.

For the "Informational media guarantee program," the committee recommends the appropriation of \$1 million instead of the \$1.5 million in the House bill and the \$4,300,000 in the budget estimate. Under the Senate recommendation, the Agency can guarantee contracts for fiscal year 1963 of approximately \$4.7 million, which is comparable to a figure of \$4.8 million in 1962.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. President, the bill we are recommending to this body today for its consideration is, I believe, a good bill. The subcommittee hearings on H.R. 12580, a copy of which is on every Member's desk, containing approximately 1,500 pages of testimony, is conclusive evidence that the subcommittee judiciously considered the items for which the departments were seeking funds for the fiscal year 1963 budget. Also I must say that those items reduced by the House were thoroughly reviewed as to reasons for restoration.

Mr. President, I will not take the time of my colleagues to go over each item in the bill, because the chairman has already covered this matter in great detail, and each Member has a copy of our report, which details the amounts of money recommended by our committee.

As the ranking minority member on the State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies appropriation bill, I want to take this opportunity to congratulate the chairmen of the subcommittees, the senior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN] and the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] for the excellent leadership they displayed throughout the course of the hearings and the markup of the bill. It was indeed a great pleasure to be associated with them throughout our deliberations on this appropriations bill.

I also commend most highly the work of the staff members, without whom we could not have completed our work.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I thank the distinguished Senator from Maine, who has been most cooperative and helpful in the processing of the appropriation bill.

I am happy to yield now to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, I join my colleagues in the Senate in expressing the commendation of the members of the subcommittee for the excellent service rendered by the Senator from Arkansas with reference to appropriations for the Department of State, the Judiciary, and the Department of Justice.

One item meets with special gratification insofar as the Senator from Nebraska is concerned. That is the psychiatric hospital, construction of which is to commence this year. As a member of the Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on National Penitentiaries, I have over the past few years seen overwhelming evidence that a new psychiatric hospital for Federal prisoners was a paramount need of our prison system. Most of the Federal institutions which I have

inspected do not have adequate facilities and personnel for the psychiatric treatment and care of mentally ill prisoners. Yet these institutions, already overcrowded with commitments from the courts, are forced to retain more than 1,000 mentally ill prisoners for whom proper facilities were lacking.

The Federal system, as a matter of fact, has only one hospital for those prisoners who should receive specialized psychiatric and medical care. This institution, the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, at Springfield, Mo., can accept less than 50 percent of the total number of prisoners who should be receiving professional care. As a 30-year-old plant, it lacks many facilities and those which it does have cannot easily be adopted to a modern treatment program.

Upon learning that new psychiatric facilities for Federal prisoners were particularly required in the East, the State of North Carolina offered to donate a 1,000-acre site for the proposed hospital. The site, in the Raleigh-Durham area, proved to be ideal for the purpose. It is located near three outstanding medical schools—Duke University, the University of North Carolina, and Bowman-Gray—and other consultative services in the fields of law, social work, psychology, and education are also available.

This donation made possible a substantial economy to the Government. The original estimate for the acquisition of the site and architectural planning amounted to \$1,350,000. But because of the donation of the site, this estimate was scaled down to \$950,000. The current appropriation for the Departments of State, Commerce, and Justice, contains this item.

The location of the hospital in North Carolina will bring human and economic gains for the State, and it will also benefit the rest of the Nation. The hospital will engage in extensive research into abnormal behavior, a subject about which we know very little. This research can be undertaken at the same time that psychiatric treatment is being afforded the prisoner patients. The new psychiatric hospital, together with the complex of universities in the area, will eventually become a major center for mental research and rehabilitation. The techniques and knowledge to be developed there should have tremendous social implications for the welfare and safety of our citizens and their property. The Nation, in my opinion, owes a debt of gratitude to North Carolina and its two distinguished Senators, SAM ERVIN and EVERETT JORDAN, for their cooperation in helping to resolve a critical problem of our Federal prisons.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I thank the distinguished Senator from Nebraska. I wish to express my appreciation for his cooperation and assistance.

The distinguished Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], chairman of the Commerce Department and Related Agencies Subcommittee, held hearings on those aspects of the bill. I would appreciate it very much if the Senator



would give an explanation of the Commerce Department and Related Agencies appropriations. I am glad to yield to the distinguished Senator from Florida.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Arkansas, my chairman, for yielding. I express to him my appreciation for his many courtesies as we have worked on the provisions of the pending bill. I am also deeply appreciative of the kind remarks made by the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH].

I shall not make a separate report on the agencies related to the Department of Commerce, which are covered in title V of the bill, along with certain agencies which are related to those parts of the bill and those departments upon which hearings were conducted by the Senator from Arkansas. I believe it is unnecessary to make a special statement relative to that part of the bill, title V, which came from the particular subcommittee of the subcommittee over which I presided.

For title III, Department of Commerce, the committee recommends a total of \$800,447,000 and, in addition, as proposed in the House bill, appropriations of \$3,251,200,000 from the highway trust fund. Contained in the report will be found the items where the committee has recommended changes from the House bill. The principal changes would include \$14,200,000, for a total of \$64,200,000 for ship construction, Maritime Administration. This amendment would provide for a modification of the planned 18-ship replacement program to have a more balanced program and better meet requirements in the trade routes and companies concerned.

In effect, this transfer of ship replacements is from the Atlantic shipping merchant fleet to the Pacific fleet, and provides for the same number of ships, but for the construction of larger ships by way of replacements in the Pacific because they are required by the nature of the trade there.

The Weather Bureau increases in salaries and expense provide \$1,826,000 and include provision for specialized agricultural weather services in several areas. The international activities show an increase of \$1,800,000 over the House bill, recommended to make provision for trade missions and additional trade and industrial exhibits. The committee considered and recommends additional funds in the amount of about \$1 million requested in the Business and Defense Services Administration and in the Census Bureau for programs relating to the 19-nation long-term cotton textile arrangements.

Another item handled under the Department of Commerce and certain related agencies, the subcommittee of which I am chairman, that I am sure will be of interest to the Members of the Senate is committee recommendation of \$300 million for the revolving fund, Small Business Administration. This amount as provided in the House bill is recommended without amendment. In accordance with the usual practice in committee reports relating to changes from the House bill, this matter is not written up in the report, but

appears in the summary tables at its conclusion and, of course, appears in the bill without change.

By way of summary, title III appropriations for the Department of Commerce are recommended in the amount of \$800,447,000, which represents an increase of \$18,752,000 over the House bill. At the same time, the amount recommended is \$31,158,936 less than the appropriations for fiscal 1962, and \$35,652,000 less than the budget estimates.

Mr. President, my distinguished colleague in the Senate, the ranking minority member, the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH] proposed an amendment to the bill, known as section 304. It is fully described and set forth verbatim on page 21 of the committee report. I shall be glad to move for the adoption of the amendment, but I shall be glad, also, to yield to the Senator from Maine for any discussion of the amendment that she wishes to offer at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The committee amendments have not been agreed to.

Mr. HOLLAND. I am requested to withhold my offer until the committee amendments are agreed to en bloc.

I ask unanimous consent that they may be agreed to en bloc, without destroying the right of any Senator to raise a point of order, and at the same time taking action to make the bill in effect an original bill, subject to amendment.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I was about to propose a unanimous-consent request with respect to the entire bill. Is the Senator from Florida asking only with respect to the Department of Commerce title?

Mr. HOLLAND. I was asking only with respect to the Department of Commerce title; but I shall be glad to yield to the chairman of the subcommittee to make the same request for the entire bill.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be agreed to en bloc, with the exception of the committee amendment on page 42, after line 16, to insert a new section; that the bill as thus amended be regarded for purposes of amendment as original text; provided, that no point of order shall be considered to have been waived by reason of the agreement to this order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the committee amendments are agreed to en bloc.

The committee amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

On page 3, at the beginning of line 16, to strike out "\$140,710,000" and insert "\$141,910,000".

On page 4, after line 6, to insert:

"OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS  
ABROAD

"For necessary expenses of maintenance, operation, repair, and payment of leaseholds of properties acquired pursuant to the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, as amended (22 U.S.C. 292-300), including personal services in the United States and abroad; salaries, expenses and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158); and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$11,000,000, of which not less than \$7,000,000 shall be used to purchase for-

foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,323,000 may be used for administrative expenses during the current fiscal year."

On page 5, line 6, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$2,000,000" and insert "\$2,205,000".

On page 6, line 10, to strike out "\$2,250,000" and insert "\$2,290,000".

On page 7, after line 4, to insert:

"LOANS TO THE UNITED NATIONS

"To enable the President to provide for a loan to the United Nations, as authorized by law, \$100,000,000, to remain available until expended."

On page 8, line 11, after the word "investigations", to strike out "\$620,000" and insert "\$670,000".

On page 11, line 12, after the word "Congress", to strike out "\$1,910,000" and insert "\$2,082,000".

On page 12, line 1, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$1,000" and insert "\$2,500"; at the beginning of line 6, to strike out "\$40,000,000" and insert "\$43,900,000"; in the same line, after the word "than", to strike out "\$9,515,000" and insert "\$14,515,000", and in line 9, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$1,732,000" and insert "\$1,932,000".

On page 21, line 4, after the word "institutions", to insert "and for planning, site acquisition, and commencing construction of a new psychiatric institution", and in line 7, after the word "account", to strike out "\$2,595,000" and insert "\$3,545,000".

On page 23, line 7, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$1,500" and insert "\$2,000", and in line 8, after the word "entertainment", to strike out "\$3,700,000" and insert "\$3,900,000".

On page 24, line 10, after "(75 Stat. 53)", to strike out "\$115,480,000" and insert "\$115,050,000".

On page 24, line 21, after "(22 U.S.C. 401)", to strike out "\$3,480,000" and insert "\$3,735,000"; in line 22, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$1,237,000" and insert "\$1,337,000", and on page 25, line 1, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$80,400" and insert "\$120,400".

On page 25, line 9, after the word "possessions", to strike out "\$3,400,000" and insert "\$3,430,000".

On page 25, line 14, after the word "Administration", to strike out "\$4,600,000" and insert "\$4,940,000, of which not to exceed \$20,600 may be transferred to the appropriation 'Salaries and expenses, General Administration' for necessary legal support."

On page 25, line 21, after the word "centers", to insert "trade missions"; on page 26, line 8, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$20,000"; in line 9, after the word "abroad", to strike out "\$6,500,000" and insert "\$8,300,000", and in the same line, after the amendment just above stated, to insert a colon and "Provided, That the provisions of section 105(f) and 108(c) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (Public Law 87-256) shall apply in carrying out the activities concerned with exhibits and missions."

On page 26, line 25, after the word "abroad", to strike out "\$8,350,000" and insert "\$3,950,000".

On page 27, line 9, to strike out "\$12,250,000" and insert "\$12,598,000".

On page 28, after line 6, to insert:

"EIGHTEEN DECENNIAL CENSUS

"The time limitation under this head in the General Government Matters, Department of Commerce, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act 1962 is changed from 'December 31, 1962' to 'June 30, 1963'."

On page 28, at the beginning of line 22, to strike out "\$21,500,000" and insert "\$22,750,000".



On page 29, line 13, after the word "expended", to insert a colon and "Provided, That appropriations granted under this heading shall be available for completing payments on the construction contract for the Coast and Geodetic Survey ship Surveyor."

On page 30, line 12, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$50,000,000" and insert "\$64,200,000".

On page 31, line 1, after the word "Commission", to strike out "\$225,000,000" and insert "\$220,400,000".

On page 31, at the beginning of line 14, to strike out "\$3,550,000" and insert "\$5,500,000".

On page 35, line 5, after the word "Patents", to strike out "\$25,860,000" and insert "\$27,193,000".

On page 36, line 10, after the word "or", to strike out "construction" and insert "reconstruction".

On page 36, line 22, after "(75 Stat. 670)", to insert "to remain available until expended,".

On page 38, at the beginning of line 6, to strike out "\$4,000,000" and insert "\$2,000,000".

On page 39, line 7, after the word "law", to strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$500,000".

On page 40, line 16, after the word "law", to strike out "\$58,250,000" and insert "\$60,076,000."

On page 40, line 20, after the word "equipment", to insert "purchase of two aircraft,"; in line 23, after the word "equipment", to strike out "\$10,000,000" and insert "\$11,500,000"; and on page 41, line 1, after "June 30, 1965", to insert a colon and "Provided, That appropriations granted under this head, in the fiscal year 1962, shall be merged with this appropriation."

On page 41, line 8, after the word "land", to strike out "\$4,000,000" and insert "\$4,650,000".

On page 47, line 7, after "(74 Stat. 86)", to strike out "\$4,500,000" and insert "\$5,800,000", and in line 8, after the amendment just above stated, to insert a colon and "Provided, That \$300,000 of the foregoing amount shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred under the appropriation for similar purposes for the preceding fiscal year."

On page 51, line 23, after "(5 U.S.C. 2131)", to strike out "\$2,100,000" and insert "\$2,700,000".

On page 54, line 20, after the word "individuals", to strike out "\$2,900,000" and insert "\$2,950,000".

On page 56, line 9, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$500" and insert "\$2,500".

On page 59, line 21, after "(75 Stat. 527)", to strike out "\$7,600,000" and insert "\$7,474,000"; in line 23, after the word "of", to strike out "\$10,550" and insert "\$15,550"; and on page 60, line 2, after the word "labor", to strike out "and trade".

On page 61, line 2, after the word "otherwise", to strike out "\$10,750,000" and insert "\$8,750,000".

On page 61, line 15, after "(22 U.S.C. 1442)", to strike out "\$1,500,000" and insert "\$1,000,000".

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I advert to section 304, which I had mentioned; and I yield again to the distinguished senior Senator from Maine, the author of that amendment, which she may wish to discuss.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. President, I wish to present an explanation of the language amendment which I proposed, and to which the chairman of the Subcommittee on Department of Commerce Appropriations has referred.

The committee has approved the amendment for inclusion in the bill, as

a part of section 304, page 42, line 17 through line 23. The amendment would direct the Bureau of the Budget to include special matter in the budget document identifying the specific components of the total Federal meteorological activities.

In the course of my service on various appropriations subcommittees, I have found that from time to time the requests for funds involve a multiplicity of agencies engaged in the same or similar activities. When this question of sameness—possible duplication, perhaps—is explored, the responses generally indicate less than adequate familiarity on the part of the witnesses present with apparently similar activities of some other agency whose review is under another subcommittee's jurisdiction.

It seems to me that it would be helpful to insure that the totality of some of these dispersed activities should be presented in some such fashion as to insure a better understanding and appreciation of the relationships, magnitudes, and financial requirements.

I have noted that the budget document transmitted to the Congress in January each year carries a special analyses section. These special analyses include summarizations, among others, of Federal credit programs, Federal activities in public works and other construction, Federal research and development programs, Federal aid to State and local governments, and principal Federal statistical programs. It is possible with respect to these summaries to obtain a rather clear delineation of the total Federal activity and the relativity as distributed by agency. It presents, in effect, a thumbnail analysis.

I had occasion during the consideration of S. 901, relative to oceanography, to propose, and have approved by the Senate, an amendment which directed the Bureau of the Budget to submit with the budget document certain consolidated summary detail relating to the oceanographic activities. I am pleased to see that in the preparation of the 1963 budget document the Bureau of the Budget has seen fit to include in the Federal research and development program analysis a special section giving valuable summary detail relating to obligations of Federal agencies for oceanographic research and surveys. I am not so vain as to assume that the inclusion of this matter is pursuant to my interest in this subject, but regardless of the reason, I would commend the Bureau of the Budget for the inclusion of this new matter, and trust that it will be a continuing feature.

In my judgment, it would be helpful to have this section on oceanography improved by the inclusion of subsidiary data identifying within the major agencies, like Commerce, Interior, or others, the bureaus or offices assigned these responsibilities—Coast and Geodetic Survey, Fish and Wildlife Service, and so forth.

In the course of hearings in recent years, it has been a matter of continuing concern to the subcommittees having review jurisdiction of Weather Bureau

programs to be informed and knowledgeable with respect to the total meteorological effort. In the course of the hearings, the subcommittees were invariably told that the various efforts were coordinated, interagency committees were effecting liaison, and that no duplication of effort existed. However, significant detail did not always appear to be readily available. It was particularly helpful to me to receive the results of a survey of Federal meteorological activities made by the Bureau of the Budget in March 1962, following the request for such data by the House Committee on Appropriations. This survey indicates that 15 agencies are engaged in meteorological activities involving either operations or research and development.

The summary of the findings, which it might be well to insert in the RECORD, indicate the desirability of providing for special treatment in the budget document in such a way as to assist the congressional committees in their annual review, as well as to help the agencies in relating their own meteorological activities with those being conducted elsewhere in the executive branch. Of course, it would also be useful to the Bureau of the Budget in their annual review of the meteorological programs of the various agencies.

It is my sincere belief that this would assist members of the Appropriations Committee to more effectively fulfill their responsibilities and would provide within the executive branch a method of examining the meteorological programs in their totality so that identical, similar, or overlapping functions can be detected and, in all probability, corrected by the executive branch.

I will look forward to this special analyses material relating to meteorology and confidently expect that it will make possible reviews to secure meaningful information relating to coordination of activities; the cooperation of participants; the placing of responsibility for results; and the most effective use of total resources. It is my hope that this could result subsequently in the development of similar treatment for other Federal activities which might benefit from review and scrutiny that includes an understanding of the totality as well as familiarity with the components.

In March 1962 the Bureau of the Budget, as a result of a request by the House Committee on Appropriations, submitted a "Survey of Federal Meteorological Activities." I ask unanimous consent that the findings of this survey be printed at the close of my remarks with respect to my amendment.

There being no objection, the findings were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### FINDINGS

1. Fifteen agencies are engaged in significant meteorological activities involving either weather service operations, or research and development, to support their various missions.

Operations: Extensive weather services are operated by the Weather Bureau to meet basic national needs and by the Navy and the Air Force to meet specialized needs in support of their respective missions. The Federal Aviation Agency operates a communica-



tions system for the Weather Bureau and participates in weather observation and pilot briefing programs. The Coast Guard makes weather observations which are utilized by the weather services.

Research and development: Fourteen agencies support research and development programs in meteorology. While the National Science Foundation supports research to advance fundamental knowledge as a national resource the remaining agencies conduct research and development programs to resolve problems affecting or related to their respective primary missions. The meteorological satellite programs of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration account for most expenditures in this category. The agencies supporting research and development programs are: Agriculture; Atomic Energy Commission; Bureau of Standards and Weather Bureau of the Department of Commerce; Advanced Research Projects Agency, Army, Navy, and Air Force of the Department of Defense; Federal Aviation Agency; Health, Education, and Welfare; Geological Survey and Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior; National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the National Science Foundation.

2. The conduct of meteorological activities is fundamentally affected by the fact that meteorology deals with physical phenomena which are simultaneously global and local in nature.

The needs of the general public, national defense, and such elements of the economy as aviation and agriculture cumulatively require weather information on a broad scale. The data must be collected, analyzed, and distributed on a round-the-clock basis, around the globe, and irrespective of national boundaries. At the same time that knowledge of broad scale phenomena is needed, critical variations in weather occur at locations often within a few miles of each other, thereby requiring local meteorological facilities and services.

3. Collection and distribution of data require extensive cooperative arrangements among Federal agencies.

As much data as possible must be collected in the United States and abroad, and be fed into the process of analysis and distribution. Consequently, foreign governments interchange information with the United States and with each other. Similarly, within this country it is necessary continually to obtain, analyze and distribute weather information from and to a large number of locations involving both Federal and nongovernmental organizations. The total volume of data is immense, and considerations of economy call for the cooperative efforts of those agencies which possess the needed geographic distribution of personnel and facilities. For example, data transmission is mainly handled by agencies already performing communications functions. Dissemination of specialized weather information to users commonly utilizes the most effective available communications media and facilities.

4. There is a need for a central agency to provide basic weather services common to the requirements of all agencies.

The Weather Bureau now has the basic responsibility, recognized by all users, to provide those weather services which can best be furnished centrally. The extensive weather services of the military agencies stem from their requirements to augment the basic weather data, provided by the Weather Bureau, to meet specialized uses, particularly for strategic and tactical air and sea missions.

5. A central meteorological service cannot feasibly perform all meteorological activities for all agencies.

The internal meteorological requirements of some agencies are so highly specialized and enmeshed with their basic missions that they

cannot be effectively met by a central agency. Concentration of responsibility for specialized meteorological activities in such agencies facilitates effective programing response to agency needs. Finally, the value of some meteorological programs can often be more readily recognized when closely identified with the mission which they support.

6. While the central meteorological agency is not vested with legal responsibility for planning and coordinating all aspects of meteorology the cooperation between the agencies concerned produces considerable cohesiveness of effort.

In essence, the present Federal weather service program is the sum of plans and efforts by the major weather operations agencies which do achieve a considerable degree of integration of efforts through interagency mechanisms established for this purpose. Such integration is encouraged by the inherent nature of the problems and the techniques used to cope with them.

As in all fields of science having broad application to many Federal programs, R. & D. in meteorology is being pursued through a variety of approaches by a number of agencies. The Federal Council for Science and Technology, with the aid of its subcommittee on atmospheric sciences and outside advisers, reviews the Federal R. & D. programs and facilitates coordination. Cooperative arrangements are worked out through this and other interagency coordinating mechanisms.

7. Except for the concept of a central service agency embodied in the statutes concerning the Weather Bureau, the present organization of meteorological activities is the result of historical development based on ad hoc accommodations to needs and to scientific and technological advances.

Existing organizational arrangements do not reflect any preconceived plan but, rather, represent pragmatic adjustments to meet changing needs. The national security exigencies of World War II and of the present cold war have been the major factors influencing the existing alinement of organizational responsibilities.

8. Pressures now being exerted by scientific and technical advances within and upon the

field of meteorology and the accelerating growth of expenditures will require strengthening of existing arrangements for planning and coordinating meteorological programs. Man is now acquiring tools to grapple with the cosmic nature of meteorology. These tools provide greater capacity to collect, analyze, and disseminate knowledge. Often scientific and technical advances from outside meteorology, as in space and aviation, are providing new tools for that field, but such advances also introduce new requirements for meteorological support. While scientists agree that meteorology has been a neglected field of research they expect that future successes will come slowly after much work exploring a variety of approaches. To prevent wasteful proliferation of Federal meteorological programs, it is necessary to satisfy the various users of weather data that their interests are being met within the capability of the meteorological sciences and the limitations of available resources. Thus, it becomes even more essential to take all necessary measures to assure that meteorological programs are soundly conceived and effectively coordinated.

#### DATA ON SCOPE OF FEDERAL METEOROLOGICAL ACTIVITIES

The quantitative data on funding, personnel and facilities, contained in this report, were compiled from information furnished by the agencies concerned. There was some variation among agencies in interpretation of the scope of each activity as well as differences in fiscal accounting and man-year interpolation of data. Thus, while the total figures for agencies are quite representative, comparisons of specific programs should be considered in the light of these qualifications.

#### OVERALL EXPENDITURES

Budget funds for Federal agencies in fiscal year 1963 include approximately \$326 million for meteorology. Of this amount \$217 plus million are for operation of weather services and \$108 plus million for research and development. Included in total funds are approximately \$90 million for meteorological satellites, both operational and R. & D.

*Total estimated budget funds, fiscal year 1962 and fiscal year 1963\**

[In thousands]

Agency	Operations		Research and development		Total	
	Fiscal year 1962	Fiscal year 1963	Fiscal year 1962	Fiscal year 1963	Fiscal year 1962	Fiscal year 1963
Agriculture.....			\$960	\$1,400	\$960	\$1,400
Atomic Energy Commission.....			4,440	4,660	4,440	4,660
Commerce:						
Bureau of Standards.....			210	250	210	250
Weather Bureau.....	\$105,850	\$105,890	9,000	11,500	114,850	117,390
Department of Defense.....	(87,690)	(93,540)	(19,980)	(26,340)	(107,670)	(119,880)
Advanced Research Projects Agency.....	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000
Army.....	1,040	1,040	7,140	9,700	8,180	10,740
Navy.....	25,240	25,500	3,140	3,920	28,380	29,420
Air Force.....	61,410	67,000	8,700	10,720	70,110	77,720
Federal Aviation Agency.....	17,460	17,900	3,940	1,560	21,400	19,460
Health, Education, and Welfare.....			4,080	4,760	4,080	4,760
Interior:						
Geological Survey.....			260	260	260	260
Bureau of Reclamation.....			440	410	440	410
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....			50,800	45,800	50,800	45,800
National Science Foundation.....			5,450	11,750	5,450	11,750
Treasury (Coast Guard).....	290	290			290	290
Total.....	211,290	217,620	99,560	108,780	310,850	326,400

NOTE.—Not all fiscal year 1962 funds are expended within the fiscal year.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Maine. I shall be glad to move the adoption of the amendment, or to yield to the Senator from Maine to do so.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. I shall be pleased to have the chairman move the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I move the adoption of the amendment, which is a committee amendment, but comes up separately because it is legislation, but such helpful legislation that the full committee felt it should be adopted. I hope the amendment will be accepted and approved by the Senate.



The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 42, after line 16, it is proposed to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 304. The Bureau of the Budget shall provide the Congress, in connection with the budget presentation for fiscal year 1964 and each succeeding year thereafter, a horizontal budget showing (a) the totality of the programs for meteorology, (b) the specific aspects of the program and funding assigned to each agency, and (c) the estimated goals and financial requirements.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, this sounds like an excellent amendment. I shall raise no opposition to it. My only reason for rising is to make certain that the adoption of the amendment will not foreclose my offering of a subsequent amendment to title 3, dealing with an amount to be appropriated.

My parliamentary inquiry is, Will my right to amend the Maritime Administration section of title 3 be in any way adversely affected by the action taken on this amendment?

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, certainly that is not the intention of the author of the amendment or of the committee. What we wish to do is to have positive, affirmative legislation requiring a showing of all the meteorological programs of the Nation, because they do not all appear in one place.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I enthusiastically share that view. It seems to me that this amendment would not bar my amendment; but I wanted to make certain.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In reply to the question of the Senator from Wisconsin, the acceptance of section 304 now would preclude further amendment to that section.

Mr. PROXMIRE. To section 304?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. To section 304 alone.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Would it affect the Maritime Administration section?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is a question of substance and not a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I ask specifically if this question is in order: Would my amendment designated "10-2-62-B," which is pending, be in order after the adoption of the amendment offered by the Senator from Florida?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That amendment would not be affected, because it appears on a different page of the bill.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I thank the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 42, after line 16, to insert a new section, section 304.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Presiding Officer. I want to make it very clear that the amendment was approved in committee at the same time the other committee amendments were approved. I wished to have the Senate clearly understand that this is a legislative amendment and was so regarded by the offerer, the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH], and by the full committee; and that it was unanimously approved by the Com-

mittee on Appropriations in such a way that we could have asked for a waiver of the rule. That is the only reason why I wanted the action on the amendment to be taken separately.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. President, I call up my amendment which is at the desk and ask that it be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 26, line 9, it is proposed to strike out "\$8,300,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$8,300,000, of which \$2,100,000 shall remain available for trade and industrial exhibits until June 30, 1964."

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. President, I have discussed the amendment with the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL].

The proposed amendment makes a single change in the appropriation for International Activities in the Department of Commerce.

This might be termed a technical amendment, as it does not require any additional funds, but simply extends to the Commerce Department the same no-year funds authority that has been granted to the U.S. Information Agency. The new language states that of the total amount appropriated, \$2,100,000 shall remain available for trade and industrial exhibits until June 30, 1964."

The \$2,100,000 is already in the amount recommended by the Committee on Appropriations—this is not new money. The change is found in giving Commerce this money as no-year funds.

The most important international trade fairs are held in the fall of the year, many coming in August and September. In order to participate in fall shows, the Department of Commerce must sign agreements for space, start construction, obtain services of designers and incur obligation for other related services at least 6 or 8 months prior to the opening of the exhibits. The exclusion of no-year availability of the funds appropriated in H.R. 12580 would make it virtually impossible to participate in fall fairs, since obligations would fall into 2 fiscal years.

Recognizing this situation, the Congress has already provided no-year fund authority to USIA. In fact, last year I introduced, and the Senate passed S. 1729, which provided like authority to the Commerce Department in mounting their own fairs.

Inasmuch as H.R. 12580 provides funds for Commerce to mount its own trade fairs, it would seem appropriate to add language authorizing the use of this money as no-year funds.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, the amendment does, of course, involve legislation; but the Senator from Florida felt it was a wise amendment, a commonsense amendment. He has discussed it with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], the chairman of the subcommittee; with the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH], the ranking minority member of the subcommittee; and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the ranking Republican mem-

ber of the full committee on Appropriations. Also, I understand that the chairman of the full Committee on Appropriations, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], has no objection to it.

I hope the amendment will be adopted and for the reasons set forth by the Senator from California [Mr. ENGLE]. It is to the advantage of the Nation to have no time limit, well ahead of the time for the commitment of funds for trade fairs and the other purposes covered by this relatively small amount, which is proper to be committed within 2 years, rather than prior to July 1 of the coming year.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HART in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from California.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I wish to address myself to three items in the appropriation bill. I am a new member of the committee, but it happens that we are concerned with a problem which is of the deepest interest to me. In order clearly to mark what I am seeking, I should like to speak about the U.S. Information Agency. In telling the world what we believe in and what we are doing Uncle Sam, a great giant, has but a pipsqueak voice.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from New York yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. I do not wish to interrupt the Senator from New York unduly, but the chairman of the subcommittee which handles items in this field is not in the Chamber.

I observe that he has returned, so I withdraw my remarks.

Mr. JAVITS. I had the honor of having him come over to listen to me. I invite the chairman to return.

This is a national fault to which I call attention namely, that Uncle Sam, the giant in production, the giant in military power, the giant in world influence, and the giant in almost all other spheres in which mankind operates, speaks to the world with a pipsqueak voice. The difference in this respect between our country and the Soviet Union is so marked as to be most alarming and dangerous.

Mr. President, money is not always a gage of power; but when we realize that we are requiring the USIA to operate with a budget of only \$120,500,000, and when it is estimated that the Soviet Union spends four times as much for the sole purpose of jamming the broadcasts of the Voice of America, as USIA spends for the Voice of America, I believe we can begin to obtain some concept of the order of magnitude.

When we begin to appreciate that a nation such as the United Arab Republic does about as much in terms of broadcasting its position and its voice than does the United States of America, there begins to be reason for alarm on our part.

Mr. President, this is not the fault of the committee. It has done its work very ably, and has brought an estimate of \$125,500,000 down to \$120,500,000. I am not complaining about the commit-



tee; I am complaining about the Nation and about the President's leadership. What we are doing in the USIA is completely inadequate to represent the position of the United States in the cold war. In the cold war, we are heavily dependent upon the information the USIA issues in the attempt to compete with the information and propaganda agency of the Russians. But our efforts in this connection are woefully inadequate, and the USIA is being outperformed in every division—in broadcasting, books, publications, the exchange of people, the exchange of professors, the exchange of students, the exchange of those who lecture in foreign places, and in the cultural program of artists—who, after all, constitute one of the greatest show pieces of any nation. For example, let us consider the oversea performances given by the Bolshoi Ballet, as compared with efforts by the United States in any area of the dance—and in the field of music.

In all these fields we are being outperformed; our performance fails very greatly to come close to meeting the competition which we must face; and the result is that we are put at very great disadvantage all over the world.

For example, in the extremely important field of radio broadcasting, the Soviet Union broadcasts 1,088 program hours per week compared with 740 hours per week broadcast by our own Voice of America. In the field of books, the Soviet Union prints and distributes for use abroad approximately 140 million copies. Our own Government effort is something in the neighborhood of 10 million.

I speak of this matter for two reasons. First, I believe that Americans are overly self-conscious about propaganda. We believe that our motives are so honorable, that our desires are so clear, and that our solicitude for the rest of mankind is so evident, that we cannot understand why we have to speak of these things, repeat our statements, and dress them up for worldwide consumption. But the experience of life shows that these things about what we believe and do must be said and must be repeated and must be advocated and broadcast in order to be heard by people of other countries, let alone to get them to accept what we say.

Let any Senator—especially a new Senator—estimate the number of people in his own State who know him. Just before I was first elected to the House of Representatives, a poll was taken in my congressional district; and it was found that only 19 percent of the people in the district knew the name of the gentleman who had represented that district in the House of Representatives for four or five terms before I took over. In short, in that district most of the people did not know the name of the man who had represented the district in the House of Representatives for 8 or 10 years; most of the people in the district thought someone else was holding that office.

I served in the House for 4 terms. I received a great deal of public notice, and was the first Republican to be elected to Congress from that district, which was overwhelmingly Democratic—in the pro-

portion of two to one—which fact, alone, should have called my name to the attention of the people there. Nevertheless, I found that only one-third of the people in the district knew my name. So we must be aware that stories do not tell themselves. The best evidence of that is the hundreds of millions of dollars, perhaps billions, which are spent on advertising in the United States. This sum is spent to advertise the best products in terms of value and service, and probably the cheapest in price, that many people have had an opportunity to purchase. Nevertheless, these products must be advertised if they are to be sold.

Mr. President, we have received testimony to this effect from David Sarnoff, president of RCA. He is one of the most brilliant strategists for freedom our country has; and he has estimated that in order to do a reasonably good job in the information field, it is necessary to spend approximately 2 percent of the national budget—which in our case comes to about \$2 billion. However, our total actual expenditure in this field is only approximately \$200 million, or about 10 percent of the amount we should spend in this effort.

We have an enormous private enterprise system; and I would be entirely in favor of making use of that system, through its broadcasting media, its advertising media, and all its other branches, in connection with the U.S. Information Agency program. That would be fine, and it would save the public a great deal of money. However, that is not being done, and it is clear that our country suffers because it does not have a really big, affirmative voice in the world. Its voice in the world is far from being commensurate with our investment of \$50 billion in defensive arms, and it is far from commensurate with the \$4 billion to \$5 billion which we spend in foreign aid. Our entire information program involves only approximately \$200 million, and we do not supplement it by using the private sector. In short, we are far from doing the job we should be doing in this field.

However, at the same time we regret that people all over the world believe all kinds of lies about us, and we regret that our image in other countries is not what it should be. Mr. President, we should blame ourselves for that. We are not spending what must be spent in order to correct this situation.

I cannot make the estimates for the Bureau of the Budget; but I think the President has a clear duty and responsibility in this case. I do not criticize him for what has been done. The size of the present program is largely the result of the background in which this work has been conducted ever since World War II.

But now the time has come for us to put our feet on a new high plateau, in order to meet our responsibilities in this field fully. We are not doing that now; and, as a result, we are being seriously hurt in the cold war.

Therefore, Mr. President, I urge—because this is the time and this is the place for us to act, now that we are dealing with the appropriation bill for

this agency—that the President and the USIA get together and decide what the U.S. Information Agency needs, and then propose that to Congress. Congress may not agree; but certainly it is the duty of the Agency to propose to Congress an Information Agency program which will really be commensurate with the responsibilities carried by our country in the world. In relation to all of our efforts in the cold war, we are most deficient and backward and inadequate in this particular one, because apparently no one has had the gumption to face the realities, in terms of the necessary cost.

I think we can afford to pay the cost. If we can afford to pay \$50 billion for arms, if we can afford a budget of close to \$100 billion, and if we can afford the many public works in which we engage, then certainly we can afford to pay the necessary cost in order to build up our strength to the extent required to enable us to win our cold-war struggle against communism, which is attempting to take over the world. Certainly we can afford to spend what must be spent if Uncle Sam is to have a voice commensurate with the size of his effort.

I hope this plea is heeded; and if I am returned to Congress, I shall consider it a great honor to continue to fight for the program.

I should like to state my credentials on this score: I came to the Senate for the first time in 1957, but I am no novice in the field of legislation. I served for 8 years in the House of Representatives, and I previously served as a high official of my State; so I do not claim amateur standing. My first ordeal of battle was when I was new to the Senate. I fought singlehandedly against the drastic cuts then proposed in the program of the USIA. Those cuts were proposed because the majority leader at that time, now the Vice President of the United States, Mr. JOHNSON, was not satisfied with the way a man named Larson was operating that Agency. The result was that the funds for the USIA were drastically reduced.

It was cut, if memory serves me, about 25 percent, or \$30 million out of a total budget of \$115 million or thereabouts.

In my opinion, that agency has not recovered to this day from the dismemberment of its staff which it suffered at that time.

I fought that cut singlehanded, but I was steamrollered. I knew then that I was right; and I am even more convinced now that I was right.

I say to those who are quick to speak about our imperfections and shortcomings in the international field and who say that we are lagging and falling short, that we are not putting up what it takes, and that we cannot run a triple effort to win the cold war—that triple effort being composed of military, economic, and propaganda effort—by absolutely starving our information agency and getting into a situation where it is now accepted as a fact that that is the way it is going to be; that there is no use talking about it; and that the administration has not the nerve to ask for what it takes to make the effort.



There has been much criticism of many aspects of the program. For example, the informational media guarantee program, which I happen to think is good, is in real disfavor with the committee. I can understand its imperfections. I understand that the agency is going to do its best to correct these faults. But, Mr. President, this is a minuscule aspect of the problem. It is myopia, it is missing the forest for the trees, whether anything is done or not about the difference of \$500,000 with respect to the informational media guarantee program. I think a good case has been made for it. The point is that the whole perspective on education and information is completely inconsistent with the power, ambition, majesty, and impact of the United States; and we are paying for it. We are paying for it in the international field in terms of the validity and impact of all the programs we have, and in terms of the fact that the Russians are putting their story across far more advantageously than are we. So are other nations. I have already named one, the United Arab Republics. We are being hurt and prejudiced every day in that regard.

I am reminded of a business story in this regard. When I was a practicing lawyer I attended a meeting of bankers. The bankers were asked for a loan by my client. My client had asked for a loan of \$7½ million. The bankers said, "No; we are not going to lend you \$7½ million, because it is not enough to do the job that needs to be done. We will lend you either \$10 million, which is what it will take to do the job, or nothing. It is either a good proposition, and we ought to give you what it will take to do the job without your being pinched or strapped, or it is not a good proposition and we will lend you nothing."

That is the situation with respect to the USIA. It is not enough to have a relatively weak program—and that is what it is. Either we should have a program which measures up to America's responsibility or we should not have any. This program does not measure up to America's responsibilities, because our fundamental planners, those responsible for the cold war struggle, have not seen the picture in the perspective in which it needs to be seen, and have not asked for the funds and effort that are required for the national security.

I say that affirmatively and in a considerate way. I realize that many Members of the Senate may think I am addressing myself only to some fine idea of mine, something that is not going to happen. I do not agree. I think it is my duty, even if I am the only Senator speaking on it, and whether I am listened to or not, to press this point. Many voices of that character have later proved to be right.

I close by addressing this urgent plea to the President of the United States, the National Security Council, and the Cabinet: Have the courage to bring to the Congress a program for education and information—for propaganda, if you will—which is commensurate with the structure of the programs of the United States in the cold war.

Do not let Uncle Sam have a pipsqueak voice—which is precisely what we are providing for. Give us a substantial program, and one which is deserving, to make sure that we shall be successful in the grim struggle in which we are engaged with communism throughout the world.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I wish to ask the distinguished Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], who is in charge of the Department of Commerce appropriation part of the bill, questions about two sections of the bill. The first is with respect to the Small Business Administration. Early this year the administration proposed that the ceiling which is now required on appropriations to the Small Business Administration be eliminated so that it would be possible for the SBA to go to the Appropriations Committee and ask for whatever funds the Administration wished.

I want to ask the distinguished Senator from Florida a question in connection with the request of the Administration. I oppose the request of the Administration and I want to make a record in opposition to such requests. I ask the Senator from Florida, if the increase from \$227 million to \$305 million, or \$78 million, is not the largest increase in appropriations which the Congress has ever made for the Small Business Administration.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, all I can say is that the appropriation recommended this year is the largest that has been recommended in any year since I have handled the appropriation with respect to the Small Business Administration. As to whether this increase is the largest of any one year, I am unable to say without some research.

I can say to the distinguished Senator that there is a quite simple explanation for a part of the increase. The Senator will remember that shortly after the storm of last spring, when a great load of disaster loans was being handled by the Small Business Administration, its funds for normal operations were exhausted.

While we included in the second supplemental appropriation bill of 1962 a very substantial sum for the Small Business Administration, the passage of that bill was so delayed that it did not pass until well into fiscal year 1963. At the time it did pass, it was necessary, in order to pass it, to cut large amounts that had been allowed in the earlier bills, both by the House and the Senate. So a large backlog of approved applications was carried over from fiscal 1962 into fiscal 1963.

I am sure the distinguished Senator is entirely familiar with that situation, because, as I understand, he is chairman of the subcommittee that handles legislative matters for the Small Business Administration.

Am I correct in that understanding?

Mr. PROXMIRE. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HOLLAND. So I am sure the Senator is familiar with the dilemma with which the Small Business Administration was confronted.

That is the most complete explanation I could give for the increase in the appropriations. There might be added to that statement the fact that several new functions have been entrusted to the Small Business Administration in the last 2 or 3 years. I am sure the distinguished Senator knows about them, because, as I say, he handles the legislation for that agency. Those new functions are resulting in a greater volume of work.

The budget has been carefully handled. I am sure it was carefully heard and considered by the Senate committee. It had been handled with equal care by the committee of the House, which has not been noted for its profligacy, and which allowed the full amount that was allowed by the Senate. I believe that was \$300 million. The same amount was allowed by the two Houses.

I am completely in sympathy with the Senator's attitude that we should proceed with caution in enlarging an activity, no matter how beneficent we believe it is. Hearings were carefully held.

The amount contained in the bill has been completely justified, particularly in view of the large backlog of approved applications carried over from fiscal year 1962 into fiscal year 1963.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I thank the Senator. In the first place, there is recommended an increase of \$6.7 million in administration, which is a perfectly enormous proportionate increase.

As I read the justifications, I can see that there has been some justification for the increase, but it is a perfectly enormous increase, and the same is true of the amount to be made available for regular business loans.

On the basis of having looked at other appropriations and authorizations, it seems to me that this represents probably the fastest growing civilian agency of our Federal Government in proportion. There are some bigger agencies which might have had a somewhat larger absolute increase, but in terms of proportions this is one of the fastest growing agencies, and perhaps the fastest growing agency of the Federal Government.

Mr. HOLLAND. I am sure the Senator is substantially correct. I remind the Senator that while this is a civilian agency, handling loans to civilian enterprises, many of those people are rendering contractual or other services to the defense branches of our governmental activities.

The Senator knows, of course, that under legislation passed about 3 years ago, there was a provision for field service officers of this agency to give advice and help to small business firms so that they could bid to better advantage on defense contracts.

One of the activities—and I am sure the Senator from Wisconsin has been entirely sympathetic with that activity—has been to provide, through this agency, greater opportunity to small business to participate in defense contracts and similar contracts, such as those under NASA and the like.



Mr. PROXMIRE. I wholeheartedly approve of that, but we must recognize, in all fairness, that much of the personnel for that particular program comes under the Defense Department. That personnel is included in the appropriations for the Defense Department.

Mr. HOLLAND. The field service officers are not.

Mr. PROXMIRE. That is true. There are some personnel in that field. That is one of the finest parts of the program. It is economical and accounts for a very small proportion of the total cost.

I should like to ask the Senator a series of very brief questions.

I ask if it is not true that in each case the Appropriations Committee cannot possibly look into the policy questions, and must rely on the authorization committee to look into the policy questions, to make its decision, and to limit the authorization based on what ever legislative policy decision is made?

I point out first to the Senator that since the beginning of the Small Business Administration there have been made some 25,000 loans, though there are a total of 4½ million of small business firms. Therefore, only one-half of 1 percent of the total of small businesses have received any advantage from the SBA by borrowing money.

With that in mind I ask the Senator if this kind of question can be decided by the Appropriations Committee, so as to limit the appropriations, or whether it is not properly a decision to be made by the authorization committee?

First, there is the question as to whether the Small Business Administration should continue to lend half of its total funds in large loans to a relatively small number of firms. More than half of the dollar volume of loans dispensed by the Small Business Administration has been in loans of more than \$100,000. These loans have gone to only 10 percent of the firms receiving loans from the Small Business Administration.

Is this not a decision to be made by an authorization committee? Is it not proper that such a committee should make that kind of decision at regular intervals, and limit the authorization based on the decision which is made?

Mr. HOLLAND. I would certainly reply in the affirmative. The Appropriations Committee must rely upon legislation and recommendations coming from the legislative committee, of which the Senator from Wisconsin is a member.

My belief is that we have followed with accuracy and completeness the legislation approved, after clearance in the legislative committee.

As to the number of borrowers and the fact that they are a small proportion of the total number of firms of the Nation, I think that fact reflects a sound situation, because the Small Business Administration makes loans which cannot be procured in the ordinary channels of trade and commerce from banking facilities, and brings relief and help to businesses which need such help, yet which give promise of soundness and ultimate permanency and solvency.

I think the fact that a relatively small percentage of the total number of busi-

nesses in the Nation have procured loans is rather eloquent testimony to the fact that in general our Nation has been in sound condition and that only a small percentage of the businesses have had to turn to the Small Business Administration, for which I am grateful.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Is it not true that many small businessmen feel that a small business loan is somehow connected with an awareness of influence with a Member of Congress and that Members of Congress are able to obtain the money for them? Undoubtedly a very large proportion of the 25,000 loans made over the past several years have been made based on at least some congressional interest having been shown.

I am not saying that this is necessarily wrong, but I am saying that the money does not necessarily go to the 25,000 firms which most urgently and desperately need it on the basis of merit. Instead, it is provided on the basis of which firms have lawyers or know Representatives in Congress or Senators, or perhaps both, and therefore are in a position to bring pressure for getting Government money under the circumstances.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator is correct in his implication that many of the borrowers—in fact, most of them—go to their Representatives in Congress or Senators or both. I think it would be unfair for the record to be left in such a position as to indicate that that was all that was necessary.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Of course not.

Mr. HOLLAND. My own experience in connection with potential borrowers in my own State has been that the Small Business Administration by no means grants all the loans for which applicants have cleared either through my office or the office of my colleague in the Senate, or both, or who have cleared through the offices of some of the Representatives in Congress from Florida. I think the Administration handles the cases pretty soundly, on their merits.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I agree. The difficulty is that large numbers of loans are going to businesses like motels, bowling alleys, additions to doctors' offices, and so on. There is no limit. The result is a scattershot effect for a few people who want to work through their Senators or Representatives in Congress to get the money. The really beneficial effect for needy small businesses is very small.

Furthermore, no attention is paid to the fact that in many areas of the country the banks are fully capable of doing an adequate job of financing, and are willing to do it.

It seems to me that by confining the areas in which the Small Business Administration should make its funds available somewhat, by limiting them, by providing some guidelines with regard to Government capital at low interest rates, so that it would be made available in a more limited way, we could provide a service for small business. Otherwise, it seems to me, a very good argument could be made that this agency, which has helped only a very small proportion of small businesses, with no real relation to

national growth or anything else, might as well be wound up, so far as loans are concerned, and might concentrate on procurement, business counseling, and other fields.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, the Senator's opinion on such questions is vastly better than my own, because his attention is addressed to the legislative side of this activity. We shall certainly be bound by any legislation which he recommends, which is passed by the Congress and signed by the President. I am here now simply to answer questions, if I can, about the appropriations.

The budget request has been reasonably well handled. The fact that it has been approved in the form requested by both Houses, after very long hearings, would indicate it is a pretty soundly based request. The fact that there was a heavy holdover from fiscal year 1962 business accounts in the main for the increase in size of the appropriation and of the budget request.

I am thoroughly in sympathy with the Senator's feeling that the problems he mentioned should be studied and restudied. From time to time the studies should be brought up to date by the committee of which he is an able member and the Senate committee of which he is the able chairman. But as to whether or not those laws should be changed, is a question that is much more within his knowledge and much more certainly within his jurisdiction than it is within the knowledge and jurisdiction of the Senator from Florida.

Mr. PROXMIRE. The point the Senator from Wisconsin makes is that it would be a great tragedy if we should forego the authorization process. This year the committee decided, over my strenuous objection, to forego it to the extent of authorizing every other year. In other words, we will authorize for a 2-year period instead of every year. If we go further than that, I believe it would be a serious mistake.

Mr. HOLLAND. I agree with the Senator. I am opposed to open-ended authorizations for money. The legislative committees have a responsibility to authorize from time to time, and over such periods as they think best, and to recommend proposed legislation in that field. I do not believe in open-ended, longtime authorizations for this or any other agency.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I thank the Senator.

Mr. President, I call up my amendment "10-2-62—B," and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 30, line 12, it is proposed to strike out "\$64,200,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$50,000,000".

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I have had some conversations with the Senator from



Wisconsin, the chairman of the subcommittee, the minority leader, and other Senators. I ask unanimous consent at this time that there be a limitation of 1 hour on the amendment now pending, 30 minutes to be allocated to the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIRE] and 30 minutes to the chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. It is my understanding that at the conclusion of the period authorized by the unanimous-consent agreement there will be a yeand-nay vote on the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I thank the Senator. I will do my very best to conclude in less than a half hour.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, since the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin deals with a line item, perhaps the Senator from Florida should have control of the time.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, either way would be acceptable to me.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I suggest that the Senator from Florida be given control of the time. I may have to go to a conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands that the time will be under the control of the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND].

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, the amendment would reduce the appropriation for Maritime Administration ship construction from \$64,200,000 to \$50 million. Fifty million dollars was the amount contained in the first budget estimate. The House recommended \$50 million. However, since that time the administration has submitted a request, which the Senate committee has approved, for an additional \$14,200,000, not to build more ships, but to provide an opportunity to build on the west coast some of the ships authorized and to build ships that will be somewhat larger, apparently, although I must say that the justification seems to be very limited indeed. I read from the justification:

1. Construction-differential subsidy costs: The original 1963 program as presented in the budget justification was tentative and was based on building four ships for Grace Line; seven ships for Lykes Bros. Steamship Co.; and seven ships for U.S. Lines. The revised program results from identification of specific ships to be replaced. Lykes Bros. proposes now to build four 20-knot ships for trade route 22, Gulf to Far East, in lieu of seven 18-knot ships for trade route 15, Gulf to south and east Africa. U.S. Lines originally proposed to construct seven ships for trade route 5, North Atlantic to United Kingdom and Ireland; however, they have now modified their program to five ships for trade route 16, North Atlantic to Australasia service. A review of the trend of commerce on the trade routes served by these companies indicates that the interest of the company and the Government will be better served at this time by construction of the ships in the revised program.

The downward revision in the number of ship replacements for Lykes and U.S. Lines permits us to provide, within the 18-ship program total, for the replacement of 2

ships for American Mail Lines and 3 ships for American President Lines.

The justification admits that the increase in the requirement results first, from more expensive-type ships being built than the original program proposed and, second, it would increase the number of contracts from three to five, with a lesser number of units per contract, thus increasing the unit cost per ship. The justification continues:

Both of these companies are west coast operators and the possibilities are that their ships will be successfully bid by west coast shipyards. Accordingly, the modified program is better balanced in that it will result in five construction contracts in lieu of three, making possible a better geographical distribution of the contracts.

Mr. President, this is an element of Government subsidy which I think is highly questionable.

Recently a very excellent book was written on the economic value of the U.S. merchant marine by Ferguson, Lerner, McGee, Oi, Rapping and Sobotka. It is interesting because this particular book was written on the basis of a subsidy from a committee of American steamship lines. The results that the book shows in terms of the economic value of the merchant marine are very revealing. I read from a book review:

The quality of its research is high indeed; it is a fine example of fruitful, so-called team research; and it demonstrates that a study, requested and financed by people who no doubt hoped for findings favorable to their interests, can and will be published despite conclusions damaging to their position. Both the Transportation Center at Northwestern University and the Committee of American Steamship Lines (the financiers) deserve congratulations upon the publication of this book.

For many years, some advocates of a subsidized merchant marine for the United States have claimed that, aside from its value as the "fourth arm" of national defense, the subsidized merchant fleet makes a significant economic contribution to Americans. They have no doubt been annoyed by the summary dismissal of this contention by those who merely point to the necessity for payment of a subsidy as sufficient proof that the industry makes no economic contribution within the generally accepted meaning of that term.

Ferguson and his associates certainly cannot justifiably be accused of undue brevity or superficial analysis in their assessment of the economic value of the American-flag merchant marine, even though they confine their study primarily to the subsidized ocean liner industry and exclude the military value of the merchant marine from their definition of economic value.

This analysis also summarizes one of the conclusions of the authors, which is as follows:

Thus, briefly, there appears to be little net economic contribution to the United States by the subsidized liner firms or deriving from the subsidy program. The operation of the reserve fleet in mitigating shipping crisis is the only major exception to these gloomy conclusions. Their validity is, of course, subject to any imperfections in the analysis, to inadequacies of the data, and particularly to the choice of criteria.

For a program costing the Federal Government about \$120 million annually for operating-differential subsidies and a total (over several years) of \$1.5 billion to \$2 billion for

the replacement of vessels, these are certainly "gloomy" conclusions.

That would not be affected in any way whatsoever by the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. President, the study to which I have referred was paid for by the shipping interests themselves. It confirms the position which many of us have taken for some time that the subsidy is unsound and does not contribute economically to the United States. As I will indicate, I think this is a poor way to provide for effective national defense.

I quote from the summary:

The construction subsidy is paid not to the liner operator but to the shipbuilder to cover not more than 55 percent of the cost of an approved vessel.

The Government takes old vessels in trade and holds them out of service in the reserve fleet. The Government also guarantees approved mortgages and provides extensive tax relief on funds specifically earmarked for future ship construction.

In recent years the direct costs of the operating subsidy have been in the neighborhood of \$120 million annually. If the construction program to replace the present war-built fleet is carried out as planned, the total subsidy cost to the Government of that part of the program will approximate \$1.5 to \$2 billion (at present prices) over the decade of the 1960's.

The significance of the findings is emphasized as follows:

There is at present a requirement that the American-flag operators use ships built in the United States. Assuming that there is a military justification for an operating fleet, it does not necessarily follow that there is a similar need for a mobilization base in shipbuilding or, if there is, that it is best served through the present construction subsidy. Until the beginning of the replacement program, only a small fraction of postwar shipbuilding was for the account of the subsidized operators (table II-7). The construction subsidy over the next several years will require a major portion of the total subsidy budget; perhaps if it were spent on naval vessels or other weapons, the nearly \$2 billion would have more military value.

I agree with that. I emphasize again that only a small fraction of the shipbuilding was for the account of the subsidized operators, and none of this subsidy is necessary to help the shipbuilding industry. That is based on the conclusion of able scholars, who are subsidized by the maritime interests themselves.

They go on to state:

Stretching the replacement program out over a longer period of years would reduce the financial burden on the liner companies and diminish somewhat the fluctuations in the demand for commercial shipbuilding, which together might be of some benefit to the shipbuilding industry. Further, by extending the economic life of the fleet, such extensions would reduce American costs (social as well as private).

Any of these measures would reduce the economics cost of the subsidy program. Further, if they should be politically feasible, the first three probably would not reduce the size or quality of the merchant fleet.

Furthermore, this very extensive study by five able scholars—once again I state that they were subsidized by the shipbuilding interests themselves—found



that the fleet is now uneconomically big. We are now being asked to spend \$64,-200,000 or \$14 million above the \$50 million that the administration originally requested, to make it even bigger.

These five scholars go on to state that "the industry is now beginning a major new investment program which would not need to be undertaken if a policy of curtailing the fleet were introduced."

I ask unanimous consent that a table which shows the Government funds, the internally generated funds, the funds available for construction, and the gap which will have to be filled by the subsidy for the years 1959 and 1969 be included in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TABLE III-22.—Summary: Conservative assumptions, 1959-69

[In millions of dollars]

	Total 1959-69	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Requirements.....	3,138	154	433	363	374	506	297	259	143	198	121	290
Government funds:												
Construction subsidy.....	1,569	77	216	182	187	253	148	130	72	99	60	145
Trade-in allowances.....	246	14	21	33	34	46	27	19	13	18	11	10
Operating subsidy.....	1,591	128	131	134	138	141	144	148	151	155	159	162
Internally generated funds:												
Income after taxes (less operating-differential subsidy and debt retirement).....	(1,167)	(51)	(64)	(73)	(85)	(97)	(107)	(119)	(127)	(137)	(147)	(160)
Depreciation.....	750	39	48	53	59	67	72	77	79	82	84	90
Dividends.....	(198)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	18	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)
Funds available for construction.....	2,791	189	334	311	315	392	266	237	170	199	149	229
The gap: Requirements minus funds available.....	(347)	35	(99)	(52)	(59)	(114)	(31)	(22)	27	1	28	(61)
The gap, cumulated.....		35	(64)	(116)	(175)	(289)	(320)	(342)	(315)	(314)	(286)	(347)

Sources: "Requirements, Construction Subsidy and Trade-in Allowances," table III-3. Operating subsidy, income after taxes, depreciation, table III-18. Debt retirement, dividends, the "gap," and the "gap," accumulated, table III-20. Funds available for construction, computed.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, one fact stands out, and that is that "the entire subsidy program promises to become more expensive in the future than it has been historically." This is what these men have written. They go on to state:

The subsidies can be expected to total something in the vicinity of \$3 billion over the decade of the 1960's under present plans.

They finally conclude by pointing out that there are other ways in which the cost can be cut down. Others would be:

Stretchout construction over a longer period. The advantages of a stretchout are that operators have more time to raise the funds they need for their new construction obligation and the total capital costs per year are reduced.

Permit some American-flag shipbuilding in foreign yards. This alternative would reduce the Government expenditures since no construction subsidy would be required. Moreover, to the extent that foreign costs are more than 50 percent lower than American costs, American shipping firms would save money.

Increase further the statutory life of vessels from 25 years, and permit longer term financing to be undertaken. The advantage of increasing the length of the mortgage is that the annual cash charges would be reduced. By reducing annual depreciation, income would be made higher.

In view of the fact that the administration originally recommended a \$50 million subsidy—and I think that is too much—and in view of the fact that the House has voted to appropriate \$50 million, that \$50 million should be adequate under the circumstances.

I realize that the east coast shippers as well as the Pacific coast shippers have agreed to this increase. Of course they have. Although a substantial amount of the construction would be on the west coast, they agreed to it because it is only realistic to assume that the east coast

shippers will expect that in the future there will be cooperation on the part of the west coast shippers to make sure that more expensive and larger ships will be built on the east coast.

None of these ships will be built in the Middle West. The rest of the country is being taxed more heavily than east and west coast to provide for a subsidy which, on the basis of the most expert, objective professional analysis we have available, cannot possibly be justified. I do not know how we can qualify experts more completely than that they are making a study which has been paid for by the shipbuilding industry itself.

I yield the floor, and reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin and the Senator from Ohio would cut from the bill the \$14,200,000 which was added to the House bill by granting a supplemental budget item submitted by the Bureau of the Budget, which sought to change the nature of the ship replacement program for this year.

The change requested was a very simple one. The ship replacement program was an 18-ship program, mostly on the Atlantic and gulf coasts. The Maritime Administration found—and incidentally, the whole maritime industry supported that finding—a far greater need for these new ship replacements on the Pacific coast at this particular time than there was on the Atlantic and gulf coasts.

Therefore, for 5 of the 18 ships the Bureau of the Budget requested this additional fund of \$14,200,000, to pay the difference in the Government's share for those 5 ships, because of their being considerably larger ships, as compared with the Government's share for the 5 ships originally programmed. The facts seem to be that the need for adequate shipping

is greater at present in the Pacific, that the need for larger ships exist there, and that the need was so well recognized that even the shipping companies which had commitments for the 5 ships to be built on the Atlantic and gulf coasts were glad to yield, because they thought it presented a more balanced program.

I speak with some knowledge of the yielding, because one of the firms happens to be the Lykes Bros. firm, which is composed of very excellent people from my State and the States so well represented by the Senators from Louisiana and by the Senators from Texas, and other able and distinguished Senators. They felt that it was in the interest of our public security and a better balancing of our maritime fleet to yield to Pacific lines, along with another company, some of the ships which would have been put under contract this year with them for the building of the ships according to the pattern that is needed there, which is larger ships of greater capacity for the handling of that kind of trade.

That is the whole story.

We have not approved any unbudgeted items. We were strongly urged to approve another item, for the remodeling of four passenger ships. My personal view was that it would have been in the interest of solvent operation of the two lines that were affected if that request had been granted. However, the committee, after surveying the whole question, declined to grant the request; and also declined others which were not budgeted.

Some of these were in this field and some in other fields. We felt that when an important agency is established to determine what the needs of the Nation are under existing law and to recommend to us how those needs should be met, and when it supports its request not only by thorough justification but also by joinder in the request by the lines which were losing replacement ships for this particular year, the committee should heed the recommendation of the official agency set up, not by the Appropriations Committee, but under legislation recommended by the Commerce Committee and enacted many years ago. It has been modified from time to time.

The Senator from Florida believes there is only one reasonable course to follow, and that is to try to determine whether the recommendations of the Bureau of the Budget and the request of the agency affected are well justified and, in this instance, show themselves to be within the pattern of the best service of the Nation. The committee has so decided and so recommended.

I say again what I said a few minutes ago to the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin. I think his argument in this case, as it was in the case of the Small Business Administration, is largely as to the nature of the legislation, largely as to the nature of the law which now exists, and as to which the two Committees on Appropriations are merely seeking to apply to the facts as presented to them by the agencies affected and by the Bureau of the Budget.



The House Committee on Appropriations did not have before it the supplementary request program for a transfer of funds for these ships to the Pacific. That had not been published at the time they conducted their hearings. The procedure has been completely regular; the proof has been strong. A case has been made. The recommendation of the Senate Committee on Appropriations speaks for itself. We have no interest different from that of other Senators with respect to the prominence of our flag on the seas in commerce. We are only trying to carry on under the provisions of the law now on the books, which seeks to safeguard the future of our Nation in this field, by having available relatively new ships, relatively fast ships, so protected by modern methods of compartmentalization, and the like, as to be readily useful as transports in the event we should unfortunately be brought into armed collision with any other nation in the world.

The Senator from Wisconsin is within his rights in objecting to this item; but I wish to have it clearly appear that what we are doing is approving the study of the Maritime Administration, approving the recommendations of the President and the Bureau of the Budget. We are not doing so in a perfunctory manner. We have rejected some recommendations because we believed that they were not sufficiently supported. In this instance, we thought they were well supported. That is why this item was placed in the bill.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Was there any justification for using bigger ships on this particular run because it was on a Pacific route? Why would the fact that it was being operated on a Pacific route require a bigger ship? The same number of ships is being built, but an additional \$14 million is being spent on these 18 ships. Why is it necessary to build bigger ships? The Senator has justified the increase on the ground that bigger ships are being built.

Mr. HOLLAND. It is because the Pacific trade uses bigger ships. That is, the ship must be adapted to the Pacific trade. I suppose it is because the distances are much greater, the time away from home port is much greater, and the necessity for hauling a larger cargo exists. I could not give the Senator all the answers, because I am not an expert in the field. But when the Maritime Administration created under legislation enacted by Congress, and to which Congress has entrusted the protection of the national security in this field, tells us that larger ships are required for the Pacific trade; and when I learn the same thing after talking with the representatives of some of the shipping lines which operate in the Atlantic, I am not inclined to differ with them or to set up my judgment against theirs. I think we must rely upon the recommendations of the trained men, the men we place in positions of responsibility, as to the kind of ships needed for a particular trade. They say—and when I say “they,” I mean the Maritime Board and the Bureau of the Budget—that a larger type of ship is required for the Pacific trade.

Mr. PROXMIRE. But when those trained men made their initial recommendation, they recommended \$50 million and recommended that the ships be built. The ships apparently were not to be so large. It was that recommendation which the House approved.

I am wondering how this change can be justified, in view of the fact that it amounts to an increase of \$14 million. There should be a substantial reason for their having taken one course initially, and later taking another course. If the first recommendation was wrong, why did we accept it?

Mr. HOLLAND. If the Senator will turn to page 81 of the side slips, he will find a compilation of why that was, in connection with the testimony of the Maritime Board. It shows the original program, made some time ago. These budgets are always compiled more than a year ahead of time, and are then shaped up into final form about the late fall of the year before they come before the committee.

Under the original program, 18 ships were recommended to be replaced, those 18 ships being for 3 Atlantic operators—7 for the first, 7 for the second, and 4 for the third.

Perhaps as much as 2 years later, the program was revised. I do not have the exact time; but the Senator will find how it was revised, and will also note the difference in the cost items. If he will read the cost items in the skillful testimony presented to the committee, and also presented in the justifications, he will find that the larger ships cost more money but also meet the need for the trade in the Pacific, a need which would not be made by the smaller type of ships which are used in the Atlantic.

Mr. PROXMIRE. With all good humor I read this justification, and it seems to me it is very thin.

Mr. HOLLAND. The facts are shown clearly in the hearings. The testimony on the original program is shown. That was a part that was retained. Lykes Bros., instead of getting seven replacement ships under this program, are getting four. The United States Lines, instead of getting seven, are getting five. The American Mail Line will get two. The American President Line will get three. All of them were not in the original program.

The Grace Line was to get four under the first program. It retained all four under the revised program.

If we are to impose an absolute condition upon the Maritime Commission or any other Government agency, that it must with finality state its needs more than a year ahead of time as they will exist at the time the bills are pending in Congress, we will not be well served by them; and my belief is that we will not serve the country to the best advantage. The fact that there is some change in the approach with respect to 5 ships out of 18 does not indicate to me any negligence or want of knowledge. To the contrary, it indicates that they are trying to revise their views in connection with changing facts, as they move from one year to the next. Certainly the witnesses made a strong case for the change.

Mr. PROXMIRE. In making the case, did the witnesses say anything about the cost per ton-mile? Did they indicate anything about the speed? Did they relate the cost per ton-mile to speed, so that there would be some basis for determining whether the change was justified? Did they show that there was a traffic need in the Pacific which would justify this change? Did they indicate that the change was needed in the national defense? Did they indicate why it was necessary to have more ships on the Pacific run than on the Atlantic run?

Mr. HOLLAND. They showed that five replacements were needed now in the Pacific; and the size of the ships proposed in the bill in those five cases was as shown by the testimony. They did not give all the details.

The Government provides a maximum of 55 percent of the replacement cost. For that consideration, it gets new ships, it gets faster ships, it gets ships better built to meet the need of military transportation in the event there should be a need later. Of course, there is also attached the condition that the ships shall become immediately available to the Government for Government use if they are needed. So the Government gets some consideration for the very large investment it makes.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I realize that; but were not the cost factors brought out in the study? On the point of speed, a relatively modest 16 knots, this very careful study indicates that it has been found more expensive to operate a ship at a faster speed than at a slower speed. The cost is greater, not less. This may sound contradictory, but there was much testimony and study to support that basis.

Mr. HOLLAND. I think that is correct, generally speaking; but that does not change the fact that in the event of a military emergency, our Government would want fast ships, both to transport quickly the necessary freight, and also to be less vulnerable to submarine and air attack.

I think it is understandable that the military authorities want faster ships and better built ships, so they can be used better for military purposes—better ships than those which would be built if the freighting companies built ships only for the purpose of meeting their present needs in connection with transporting freight in peacetime from one point to another.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Of course, if this were a military program—

Mr. HOLLAND. It is largely that.

Mr. PROXMIRE. In that event, why not have them built in foreign shipyards, with a resulting great saving in cost, and, in addition, have the 55 percent built specifically and exclusively for the purpose of military operations?

Mr. HOLLAND. Again, Mr. President, the Senator from Wisconsin is complaining about legislation which is already on the books. The law requires, as a part of our military planning, that our shipyards be maintained in an active status, so they can be used in the event of a war emergency.



Senators well remember the time, a few years ago, when it was necessary, following Pearl Harbor, to build many ships in a hurry. But if the suggestion of the Senator from Wisconsin were followed, with the result that these ships would be built—at less cost—in foreign yards, the result would be that our own yards and shipbuilding facilities would deteriorate and close, and that would be contrary to existing law.

But even if the law should—according to the opinion of the Senator from Wisconsin—be changed, the time to attack it is not now, when we are dealing with the appropriation bill and the appropriations which are our responsibility in this field. Such an attack should be made before the Commerce Committee and the other committees which deal with the basic legislation to which these appropriations relate.

Mr. PROXMIRE. One of the justifications given for the \$5 million increase is that the ships could then be built in west coast shipyards, and presumably one of the reasons would be to keep those yards open and busy. But the authoritative studies—subsidized by the shipbuilding companies—shows that the contribution made by having these particular ships built in west coast yards, in terms of keeping them busy, would be almost nil. So we do not have to be very much concerned about that point, in view of the study made by the shipbuilding companies themselves.

In addition, I should like to ask whether and evidence was adduced in regard to the rate of replacement—in other words, whether it is necessary to replace these ships now, and that therefore it is necessary to make a last-minute request of Congress for these appropriations. The request came to the Senate committee after the House acted on this measure.

Mr. HOLLAND. There was a showing of greater need in the Pacific yards, as compared with those on the Atlantic coast; and the supplemental budget item came to us on June 23, which was after the House had acted on the bill.

Nearly all the points the Senator from Wisconsin has made so well and so skillfully may properly be considered by the Senate and by the Nation; but I do not think they are valid points to be made at this time, and thus to hold up the action of the Senate on the bill appropriating the funds needed in order to carry out our present program. We or our predecessors established this program, and it was believed necessary for the Nation's welfare. So far as I know, no suggestion has yet been made by way of legislation to change it.

So the question is whether the Senate is now to proceed with the exercise of its duties in connection with making the necessary appropriations for the established program—drafted by very expert and knowledgeable persons, and duly enacted by Congress. It seems to me that if the Senator from Wisconsin believes the existing program is wrong, he should have drafted, between now and the first of the year, proposed legislation to change the law in the particulars in

which he believes it should be changed. So far as I am concerned, I shall be glad to consider that question with him.

I voted, as he did, to end the 6-percent differential for the Pacific yards, as against those on the Atlantic coast and the gulf coast.

I am sure that both of us are equally interested in economy and in the security of our country. We or our predecessors established this basic legislation in the interest of the security of the country.

If the Senator from Wisconsin believes the proposed expenditure of \$14,200,000 would be negligible in aiding these shipyards, that would seem to indicate that the yards on the Pacific coast can live without having any business to do. But I do not think that is a valid conclusion, because they must have business if they are to continue to exist; and I know the Senator from Wisconsin realizes that these very shipyards were among those which rendered the country such excellent service during World War II.

In my opinion, the Senator from Wisconsin should direct his patriotic suggestions to proposals to amend the existing legislation, instead of thwarting the chosen officials of our legally established agency which is charged with the responsibility of carrying out the provisions of the law which Congress enacted for the purpose of better securing and protecting the Nation.

Mr. PROXMIRE. But does not the Appropriations Committee consider the replacement cycle? Is it not proper for the Appropriations Committee to consider it, and also to consider whether, when the maritime authorities recommend these additional expenditures for replacement of these ships with new ships built on the west coast, that the committee should consider whether in fact such replacements should be made?

The expert testimony shows that the cycle can easily be extended, and that the ships have a longer life than that claimed. If the Appropriations Committee believes that is true, certainly it can properly decide that less than the amount requested is needed, and that can be an appropriations-level decision, not a decision at the legislative program level.

Mr. HOLLAND. In the past 10 years or more, while I have been a member of the Appropriations Committee, it has frequently made such decisions. But the committee thought it did not have the information it needed in order to make such a determination. The committee did not have access to the book the Senator from Wisconsin has before him. It may be accurate, but it was not available to the committee. However, the committee held full hearings on this measure.

I think the Senator from Wisconsin knows that the committee conducted its hearings and finished them about 2 months ago. Since then, the committee has been waiting for an opportunity to bring this measure before the Senate; and in the meantime the committee has taken up supplemental matters. So we have not been negligent in the performance of our duty, and we have not been

careless in connection with the showing made.

We think the Senator's suggestions may have merit, in terms of the work of the legislative committee. But certainly they should not succeed in preventing our committee from living up to its responsibilities under the existing law, particularly in view of the fact that that law was enacted for the purpose and the objective of serving the security of the Nation.

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BURDICK in the chair). Does the Senator from Florida yield to the Senator from North Carolina?

Mr. HOLLAND. If I have additional time available, I am glad to yield to the Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President, the Department of Justice was wise in determining that a new psychiatric prison should be established for Federal prisoners. It was also wise in selecting as the site a tract of land located near Camp Buckner, N.C. I cannot conceive of any more ideal location for a prison of this kind. At Camp Buckner is one of the great hospitals in North Carolina for the treatment of the mentally ill, and members of the staff of that hospital will be available for consultation with members of the staff of the new Federal psychiatric prison.

A few miles away, at the city of Raleigh, N.C. is another of the great hospitals in North Carolina for the treatment of the mentally ill; and the staff of that hospital will be available for consultation with the staff of the proposed psychiatric prison near Camp Buckner.

In addition, only a few miles from the site is located the hospital of the University of North Carolina Medical School and also nearby is the hospital of the Duke University Medical School; and these hospitals have very competent staffs in this field of psychiatry.

So the Department of Justice was wise in the selection of this site.

As a citizen of North Carolina and as a Member of the Senate interested in this problem, I want to thank the able and distinguished Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], the able and distinguished Senator from Nebraska [Mr. Hruska], and the other members of the subcommittee and the members of the full Appropriations Committee for adding the item to the appropriation as authorized by the House bill for the purpose of constructing the psychiatric Federal hospital and prison. It will be a wise expenditure of public funds and will serve a most useful need for the country in the years ahead.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I yield myself 1 minute.

I ask unanimous consent that the justification printed in the memorandum relating to the amendments, on pages 81 and 82, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the justification was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:



## JUSTIFICATION

The following table compares the original budget request for funds for the 18-ship

replacement program with the revised requirements:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Original 1963 program		Revised 1963 program		Difference	
	Number of ships	Amount	Number of ships	Amount	Number of ships	Amount
1. Construction-differential subsidy:						
Lykes Bros. Steamship Co.....	7	\$33,000	4	\$21,400	-3	-\$12,200
United States Lines Co.....	7	35,700	5	26,750	-2	-8,950
American Mail Line, Ltd.....			2	12,200	+2	+12,200
American President Lines, Ltd.....			3	19,050	+3	+19,050
Grace Line, Inc.....	4	23,000	4	23,000		
Subtotal.....	18	92,300	18	102,400		+10,100
2. National defense features.....				1,800		+1,800
3. Acquisition of replaced ships.....		10,800		14,400		+3,600
Total cost of ship replacement program.....		103,100		118,600		+15,500
Carried forward from fiscal year 1962.....		56,250		57,550		-1,300
Appropriation requirements, 1963.....		46,850		61,050		+14,200

1. Construction-differential subsidy costs: The original 1963 program as presented in the budget justification was tentative and was based on building four ships for Grace Lines; seven ships for Lykes Bros. Steamship Co.; and seven ships for U.S. Lines. The revised program results from identification of specific ships to be replaced. Lykes Bros. proposes now to build four 20-knot ships for trade route 22, gulf to Far East, in lieu of seven 18-knot ships for trade route 15, gulf to south and east Africa. U.S. Lines originally proposed to construct seven ships for trade route 5, North Atlantic to United Kingdom and Ireland; however, they have now modified their program to five ships for trade route 16, North Atlantic to Australasia service. A review of the trend of commerce on the trade routes served by these companies indicates that the interest of the company and the Government will be better served at this time by construction of the ships in the revised program.

The downward revision in the number of ship replacements for Lykes and U.S. Lines permits us to provide, within the 18-ship program total, for the replacement of 2 ships for American Mail Lines and 3 ships for American President Lines. Both of these companies are west coast operators and the possibilities are that their ships will be successfully bid by west coast shipyards. Accordingly, the modified program is better balanced in that it will result in five construction contracts in lieu of three, making possible a better geographical distribution of the contracts.

The increase in fund requirements results from (1) more expensive type ships being built than in the original program, and (2) increase the number of contracts from three to five with a lesser number of units per contract, thus increasing the unit cost per ship.

2. National defense feature costs: As originally planned, costs of national defense features incorporated in the 18 ships to be built under the replacement program were to be financed by transfer of funds from the appropriation "Shipbuilding and conversion, Navy." The new method of financing NDF costs was not approved by the legislative and Appropriation Committees of Congress responsible for Department of Defense programs. Therefore, it becomes necessary to cover such costs in Maritime Administration's "Ship construction" appropriation.

3. Acquisition of replaced ships.—Based on the tentative schedule for ship replacement in the original estimate, funds in the amount

of \$10.8 million were programed for replacement of 18 ships. Of the original total, \$5.4 million was available from carryover funds and acquired and estimated cost:

	Number	Estimate
American Mail Line.....	2	\$1,288,000
American President Lines.....	3	2,320,000
Grace Line.....	4	2,550,000
Lykes Bros.....	5	3,170,000
United States Lines.....	8	5,072,000
Total.....		14,400,000

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I submit that the justification is much too thin. It provides no substantial argument of national defense needs for the additional \$14,200,000. There is no evidence in the justification that this is an economic action which should be taken. The net effect is simply to transfer shipbuilding from the east coast and the gulf coast to the west coast at an additional cost of \$14,200,000.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. The insertion which the Senator has asked to have printed is not a justification, but excerpts from the justifications in the side slips. The justifications, which are much longer, will be found in the printed record of the hearings. If the Senator wanted to have the justifications printed, it would be much more accurate to have those printed in the RECORD.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I am willing to do it, but I think the excerpts are concise summaries of the justifications which are in more detail. I am willing to handle it in whatever way the Senator wishes.

Mr. HOLLAND. The side slips epitomize the points made in the justifications by the clerks in preparing the side slips and in no case cover the full justification. The matter which the Senator mentioned covers only the supplemental justification.

Mr. PROXMIRE. That is correct. It is a supplemental justification, which is not justified.

All my amendment would do would be to eliminate the supplemental increase of \$14,200,000.

I hope the amendment will be approved.

If the Senator will yield back his time, I will yield back mine.

Mr. HOLLAND. I will yield back mine with this statement for the information of the reporter.

The full justification begins at page 392 of the printed record and continues for a number of pages.

I ask unanimous consent that the justification be printed at this point in the RECORD, and I yield back my time.

There being no objection, the justification was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

## MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

## SHIP CONSTRUCTION

(House hearings, pp. 688, 703-714)

Page 29, line 24, of H.R. 12580, as reported:

1962 appropriation.....	\$98,000,000
1963 estimate <sup>1</sup> .....	64,200,000
Increase (+) or decrease (-)	
1963 estimate compared with	
1962 appropriation.....	-33,800,000
1963 House committee allowance on original estimate....	50,000,000
Comparison of House committee allowance with original	
1963 estimates.....	
Amendment requested.....	+14,200,000

<sup>1</sup> As amended by S. Doc. No. 110.

## Amendment requested

On page 29, line 24, strike out "\$50,000,000" and insert "\$64,200,000".

## House report

Ship construction: The committee recommends \$50 million, the full amount of the budget estimate, for ship construction. This amount together with a carryover of an estimated unobligated balance of \$63,879,000 will allow for the construction and replacement of 18 ships. The requested language permitting the transfer of not to exceed \$2,800,000 to this appropriation from the appropriation for "Shipbuilding and conversion, Navy," for the cost of national defense features has not been included in the bill inasmuch as the legal authority therefor has not been provided."

## Justification

The House committee approved the estimate under this head as requested. However, since our hearings before that committee the planned replacement program has been revised in order to have a more balanced program and to better meet the requirements of the trade routes and companies concerned. This revision of program requires an amendment of the estimate in the amount of \$12.4 million to permit accomplishment of the revised 18-ship replacement program. In addition to this increase, the amended estimate also includes \$1.8 million for the payment of national defense features costs on the new ship to be constructed in the fiscal year.

Necessity for providing for national defense feature costs under this appropriation results from the Navy Department not receiving legal authorization to pay such costs by transfer from the appropriation "Shipbuilding and conversion, Navy," as originally planned.

Justification for the amended estimate has already been furnished in a separate submission.



## SHIP CONSTRUCTION

## Summary of requirements

Appropriation, 1962 (regular bill) ..... \$98,000,000  
 Net difference, 1963 over 1962: .....

	Requirements		Difference, increase (+) or decrease (—)
	1962 esti- mate	1963 esti- mate	
Construction-differential subsidies .....	\$86,314,000	\$41,450,000	—\$44,864,000
Acquisition of replaced ships .....	9,186,000	5,400,000	—3,786,000
Administrative and warehouse expenses .....	2,500,000	3,150,000	+650,000
Gross requirements .....	98,000,000	50,000,000	—48,000,000

Total estimate of appropriation, 1963 .....

## General statement

The funds requested for ship construction projects provide for (1) construction-differential subsidy in connection with nine vessels to be contracted for under the ship replacement program; (2) acquisition of the old vessels which will be traded in on such new construction; and (3) administrative expenses of the ship construction program.

Funds available in fiscal year 1962 for the ship replacement program was sufficient to pay construction-differential subsidy on 22 new ships. Of this total of 22, current plans call for awarding contracts for 13 of the ships prior to the end of fiscal year 1962, with contracts for the remaining 9 to be awarded early in fiscal year 1963. The additional funds included in this estimate provide for paying construction-differential subsidy on an additional nine ships to be contracted for in fiscal year 1963. Thus, new funds requested herein, together with funds carried over from fiscal year 1962, will permit the award of contracts for construction of 18 new ships in 1963 as compared to the 13 ships to be contracted for in 1962. The number of ships estimated to be contracted for within presently available and additional funds requested is predicated on a continuation of recent experience in highly competitive bidding which has resulted in unusually low contract costs.

In summary, the new appropriation request for 1963 will provide:

(a) Ship replacement program, 9 ships .....	\$41,450,000
(b) Acquisition of 9 replaced ships .....	5,400,000
(c) Administrative expenses .....	3,150,000
Total .....	50,000,000

## Justification

(a) Ship replacement program, \$41,450,000

Projecting the current lower cost factors, awards have been scheduled for construction of 13 ships in the current fiscal year. Of this total, bids have been received and awards made covering construction of two ships for Gulf & South American Steamship Co., and four ships for Lykes Bros. Steamship Co. Invitations to bid have been issued for construction of one ship for Grace Line, Inc., and six ships for Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc., with awards scheduled during the last half of the fiscal year.

There are contractual requirements for 29 replacement ships in fiscal year 1963. The proposed budget requests funds for 9 of these ships with the remaining 20 ships to be deferred until the following year.

The following tabulation summarizes the construction contracts awarded in the period 1956 through 1961, those to be awarded in 1962, and those proposed for 1963:

	Number of ships		1963 program	
	1956-61	1962	Number of ships	Cost
				Thousands
American Export Lines, Inc. ....	12			
American Mail Line, Ltd. ....	3			
American President Lines, Ltd. ....	2			
Farrell Lines, Inc. ....	6			
Grace Line, Inc. ....	5	1	4	\$23,000
Gulf & South American Steamship Co., Inc. ....		2		
Lykes Bros. Steamship Co., Inc. ....	17	4	7	33,600
Mississippi Shipping Co., Inc. ....	3			
Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc. ....	10	6		
Pacific Far East Line, Inc. ....	2			
States Steamship Co. ....	6			
United States Lines Co. ....	11		7	35,700
Total .....	77	13	18	92,300
Carried forward from 1962 fiscal year .....				50,850
1963 appropriation request .....				41,450

In view of the necessary deferral of 20 ships, a degree of flexibility is necessary in the allocation of available funds. Substitutions may be made in the selection of specific operators as circumstances warrant.

American Export Lines, Inc., is committed to construction of 19 ships under its replacement program. No awards are scheduled for 1962. Five ships scheduled for 1963 are proposed for deferral until 1964.

American Mail Line, Ltd., is committed to construction of five ships under its replacement program. No awards are scheduled for 1962. Three ships scheduled for 1963 are proposed for deferral until 1964.

American President Lines, Ltd., is committed to construction of 22 ships under its replacement program. No awards are scheduled for 1962. Six ships were scheduled for award in 1963; however, under the proposed budget the construction of these six ships will be deferred until 1964.

Grace Line, Inc., is committed to construct five replacement ships in 1962 consisting of one combination and four cargo ships. The contract for replacement of the combination ship is scheduled for award in February 1962 and contract for replacement of the four cargo ships will be awarded early in fiscal year 1963.

Gulf & South American Steamship Co. is committed to construction of five ships under its replacement program. Award has been made for construction of two ships in 1962. No awards are scheduled for 1963.

Lykes Bros. Steamship Co., Inc., is committed to construction of 36 ships under its replacement program. Award has been made for construction of four ships in 1962. Seven ships scheduled for award in 1963 are covered in the proposed budget.

Mississippi Shipping Co., Inc., is committed to construction of 10 ships under its replacement program. No awards are scheduled for 1962. Two ships scheduled for 1963 are proposed for deferral until 1964.

Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc., is committed to construction of 31 ships under its replacement program. Invitations to bid have been issued for construction of six ships scheduled for award in 1962. No awards are scheduled for 1963.

United States Lines Co., is committed to construction of 34 ships, exclusive of replacements for its mariners and the SS *America* and SS *United States*. Of these 34 ships, 11 were scheduled for replacement in the fiscal years 1962 and 1963. Under the proposed budget, contracts for seven ships are scheduled for award in 1963 with the remaining four deferred.

(b) Acquisition of replaced ships, \$5,400,000

It is requested that funds be made available to acquire the vessels contemplated for replacement under the ship replacement program. Construction of nine new vessels is scheduled for 1963. The fund requirement is based on an estimated average trade-in allowance of \$600,000 per vessel. This reflects past year experience factors with a corresponding decrease in the average cost from \$750,000 per vessel as formerly used for budgetary projections.



(c) Administrative expenses, \$3,150,000

The limitation on administrative expenses for the current year is \$3,150,000 to administer all ship construction projects. Contracts in force in 1963 will constitute a program comparable to that of 1962 in terms of administrative requirements. Accordingly, no change is proposed for this limita-

tion which is available for transfer to the appropriation for salaries and expenses.

(S. Doc. 110)

#### MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

##### SHIP CONSTRUCTION

"For an additional amount for ship construction, \$14,200,000, to remain available until expended."

#### Program and financing

[In thousands of dollars]

	1963 costs to this appropriation			Analysis of 1963 financing		
	Original estimate	Revised estimate	Increase (+) or decrease (-)	Original appropriation required	Revised appropriation required	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Program by activities:						
1. Construction-differential subsidy.....	98,850	109,450	+10,600	41,450	52,050	+10,600
2. Acquisition of replaced ships.....	10,000	13,600	+3,600	5,400	9,000	+3,600
4. Administrative expenses.....	3,150	3,150	-----	3,150	3,150	-----
Total program costs.....	112,000	126,200	+14,200	50,000	64,200	+14,200
Change in selected resources.....	-3,350	-3,350	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total obligations.....	108,650	122,850	+14,200	-----	-----	-----
Financing:						
Unobligated balance brought forward.....	-63,879	-63,879	-----	-----	-----	-----
Unobligated balance carried forward.....	5,229	5,229	-----	-----	-----	-----
(Reserved for adjustments of prior year contracts).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
New obligational authority.....	50,000	64,200	+14,200	-----	-----	-----

#### Object classification

[In thousands of dollars]

	1963 original estimate	1963 revised estimate	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
25 Other services.....	100	100	-----
Services of other agencies.....	3,650	3,650	-----
31 Equipment.....	9,400	13,000	+3,600
41 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	98,850	109,450	+10,600
Total costs.....	112,000	126,200	+14,200
Change in selected resources.....	-3,350	-3,350	-----
Total obligations.....	108,650	122,850	+14,200

#### Ship construction

Request..... \$14,200,000

##### Purpose and need for amendment

The purpose of this amendment is to provide additional funds required to carry out the agency-planned 1963 ship construction program. The need for additional funds has arisen as a result of (1) revision of the planned 18-ship replacement program in order to have a more balanced program and to

better meet the requirements of the trade routes and companies concerned; and (2) necessity for providing funds under this appropriation for payment of national defense feature costs on the new ships to be constructed.

##### Justification

The following table compares the original budget request for funds for the 18-ship replacement program with the revised requirements:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Original 1963 program		Revised 1963 program		Difference	
	Number of ships	Amount	Number of ships	Amount	Number of ships	Amount
1. Construction-differential subsidy:						
Lykes Bros. Steamship Co.....	7	\$33,600	4	\$21,400	-3	-\$12,200
United States Lines Co.....	7	35,700	5	26,750	-2	-8,950
American Mail Line, Ltd.....	-----	-----	2	12,200	+2	+12,200
American President Lines, Ltd.....	-----	-----	3	19,050	+3	+19,050
Grace Line, Inc.....	4	23,000	4	23,000	-----	-----
Subtotal.....	18	92,300	18	102,400	-----	+10,100
2. National defense features.....	-----	-----	-----	1,800	-----	+1,800
3. Acquisition of replaced ships.....	-----	10,800	-----	14,400	-----	+3,600
Total cost of ship replacement program.....	-----	103,100	-----	118,600	-----	+15,500
Carried forward from fiscal year 1962.....	-----	56,250	-----	57,550	-----	-1,300
Appropriation requirements, 1963.....	-----	46,850	-----	61,050	-----	+14,200

1. Construction-differential subsidy costs: The original 1963 program as presented in the budget justification was tentative and was based on building four ships for Grace Line; seven ships for Lykes Bros. Steamship Co.; and seven ships for U.S. Lines. The revised program results from identification of specific ships to be replaced. Lykes Bros. proposes now to build four 20-knot ships for trade route 22, gulf to Far East, in lieu of seven 18-knot ships for trade route 15, gulf to south and east Africa. U.S. Lines originally proposed to construct seven ships for trade route 16, North Atlantic to United Kingdom and Ireland; however, they have now modified their program to five ships for trade route 16, North Atlantic to Australasia service. A review of the trend of commerce on the trade routes served by these companies indicates that the interest of the company and the Government will be better served at this time by construction of the ships in the revised program.

The downward revision in the number of ship replacements for Lykes and U.S. Lines permits us to provide, within the 18-ship program total, for the replacement of 2 ships for American Mail Lines and 3 ships for American President Lines. Both of these companies are west coast operators and the possibilities are that their ships will be successfully bid by west coast shipyards. Accordingly, the modified program is better balanced in that it will result in five construction contracts in lieu of three, making possible a better geographical distribution of the contracts.

The increase in fund requirements results from (1) more expensive type ships being built than in the original program, and (2) increase in number of contracts from three to five with a lesser number of units per contract, thus increasing the unit cost per ship.

2. National defense feature costs: As originally planned, costs of national defense features incorporated in the 18 ships to be built under the replacement program were to be financed by transfer of funds from the appropriation "Shipbuilding and conversion, Navy." The new method of financing NDF costs was not approved by the legislative and Appropriation Committee of Congress responsible for Department of Defense programs. Therefore, it becomes necessary to cover such costs in Maritime Administration's "Ship construction" appropriation.

3. Acquisition of replaced ships: Based on the tentative schedule for ship replacement in the original estimate, funds in the amount of \$10.8 million were programed for replacement of 18 ships. Of the original total, \$5.4 million was available from carry-over funds and an additional \$5.4 million was requested in the estimate.

The revised program provides trade-in of 22 ships on the 18 new ones to be constructed. This results in an additional appropriation of \$3.6 million to acquire the ships being traded in. The following table indicates, by operator, the number of ships now planned to be acquired and the estimated cost:

	Number	Estimate
American Mail line.....	2	\$1,288,000
American President Lines.....	3	2,320,000
Grace Line.....	4	2,550,000
Lykes Bros.....	5	3,170,000
U.S. Lines.....	8	5,072,000
Total.....	-----	14,400,000

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, the majority leader indicated he would ask for a ye and nay vote. May we yield back all our time so that a quorum call may be asked for?



The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time has been yielded back, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIRE].

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. MCCARTHY], and the Senator from Colorado [Mr. CARROLL] are absent on official business.

I further announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HICKEY], and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. LONG], are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK] would each vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Colorado [Mr. CARROLL] is paired with the Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER].

If present and voting, the Senator from Colorado would vote "nay" and the Senator from Texas would vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING] is paired with the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT].

If present and voting, the Senator from Alaska would vote "nay" and the Senator from Utah would vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. MCCARTHY] is paired with the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BOTTRUM].

If present and voting, the Senator from Minnesota would vote "nay" and the Senator from South Dakota would vote "yea."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BOTTRUM], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON] and the Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER] are necessarily absent.

On this vote, the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT] is paired with the Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING]. If present and voting, the Senator from Utah would vote "yea" and the Senator from Alaska would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BOTTRUM] is paired with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. MCCARTHY]. If present and voting, the Senator from South Dakota would vote "yea" and the Senator from Minnesota would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] is paired with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER]. If present and voting, the Senator from Indiana would vote "yea" and the Senator from Maryland would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER] is paired with the Senator from Colorado [Mr. CARROLL]. If present and voting, the Senator from Texas would vote "yea" and the Senator from Colorado would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 30, nays 52, as follows:

#### [No. 304 Leg.]

#### YEAS—30

Boggs	Jordan, Idaho	Prouty
Bird, Va.	Kerr	Proxmire
Carlson	Lausche	Russell
Church	McGee	Symington
Curtis	Miller	Talmadge
Douglas	Monroney	Thurmond
Goldwater	Moss	Wiley
Gore	Mundt	Williams, Del.
Hart	Muskie	Young, N. Dak.
Hickenlooper	Pearson	Young, Ohio

#### NAYS—52

Allott	Hayden	Morse
Bartlett	Hill	Murphy
Beall	Holland	Neuberger
Bible	Hruska	Pastore
Burdick	Humphrey	Pell
Bush	Jackson	Randolph
Byrd, W. Va.	Javits	Robertson
Cannon	Johnston	Saltonstall
Case	Jordan, N.C.	Scott
Cooper	Keating	Smathers
Cotton	Kefauver	Smith, Mass.
Dirksen	Kuchel	Smith, Maine
Dodd	Long, Hawaii	Sparkman
Ellender	Long, La.	Stennis
Engle	Mansfield	Williams, N.J.
Ervin	McClellan	Yarborough
Fong	McNamara	
Hartke	Metcalf	

#### NOT VOTING—18

Aiken	Carroll	Hickey
Anderson	Chavez	Long, Mo.
Bennett	Clark	Magnuson
Bottrum	Eastland	McCarthy
Butler	Fulbright	Morton
Capehart	Gruening	Tower

So Mr. PROXMIRE's amendment was rejected.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was rejected.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, without losing my right to the floor, I yield to the minority leader.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the distinguished Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] be excused from attendance at the sessions of the Senate on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent also that the dis-

tinguished Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT] be excused from attendance at the sessions this week because of official business at the U.N.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1963

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 12580) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I have discussed the question of a time limitation on the amendment which will be offered by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] with the Senator from Oregon, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], the chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], and others. At this time I should like to make a unanimous-consent request that 35 minutes be allotted on the amendment, 30 minutes to be under the control of the Senator from Oregon and 5 minutes to be under the control of the Senator from Montana.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, it is my intention to move to table the amendment of the Senator from Oregon at the conclusion of the time limitation.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I am disappointed to hear that statement, but I am a legislative realist. May I at least have an agreement for a yea-and-nay vote on the proposed unfortunate motion?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment has not been offered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. There can be a yea-and-nay vote based upon the majority leader's announcement.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I still ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, what is the pending question on which the yeas and nays have been requested?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment has not yet been offered. Will the Senator call up his amendment?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I offer my amendment in the form of the bill, S. 2985, which I send to the desk, and on which I have filed a motion to suspend the rules as of yesterday.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment of the Senator from Oregon will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. It is proposed to amend section 521 of title 33 of the United States Code.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, in the interest of saving time, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the



amendment be waived, because I shall describe it in some detail.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The amendment will be printed and not read. The amendment is as follows:

That section 521 of title 38 of the United States Code is amended by redesignating subsections (b) through (f) as subsections (c) through (g), respectively, and by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsection:

"(b) (1) In the case of a veteran of World War I, pension shall be paid at the following monthly rate:

"(A) \$75; or

"(B) \$90 if (i) the veteran is sixty-five years of age or older, or (ii) the veteran has been rated as permanently and totally disabled for an aggregate period of ten years; or

"(C) \$150 if the veteran is in need of regular aid and attendance.

"(2) If the veteran served outside the continental limits of the United States for a period of thirty days or more during the creditable period of service the monthly rate payable to him under paragraph (1) shall be increased by 10 per centum.

"(3) For purposes of this section, a veteran of World War I shall be deemed to be permanently and totally disabled upon reaching the age of sixty-five years.

"(4) No pension shall be paid under paragraph (1) to any unmarried veteran whose annual income exceeds \$1,800, or to any married veteran or any veteran with children whose annual income exceeds \$3,000."

SEC. 2. (a) Subsections (c), (d), and (e) of such section (as redesignated by the first section of this Act) are amended by striking out "If" in each subsection and inserting in lieu thereof "In the case of a veteran of World War II or the Korean conflict, if".

(b) Subsection (e) of such section (as redesignated by the first section of this Act) is amended by striking out "(b) or (c)" and inserting in lieu thereof "(c) or (d)".

SEC. 3. The amendments made by this Act shall take effect on the first day of the first month which begins after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, has the time limitation been agreed upon?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The unanimous-consent request for a time limitation has been agreed to.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on the pending amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Were the yeas and nays ordered on the motion to suspend the rules?

Mr. MORSE. No, the yeas and nays were ordered on the proposed motion to lay on the table which the majority leader said he would make.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I understand the parliamentary situation fully. I think the procedure described is the best way to meet the situation rather than to raise points of order and operate on a two-thirds basis. If the Senator from Oregon wishes to make his position known again this year as he has in years gone by on the pending question, we thought he should be given the privilege of a yea-and-nay vote. I hope that

the action already taken by the Senate will be sustained, despite the fact that we could have operated differently had we desired to do so.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. DIRKSEN. At the end of the discussion, which I understand will run for 30 minutes, may a point of order still be made?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I intend to make a motion to table the amendment.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I wish to be sure that the right of any Senator to make a point of order will be preserved after the discussion has taken place, if a Senator desires to make such a point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. After the debate is completed, a point of order can be made.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I express the hope that no Senator will raise the point of order at that time and that the Senate will vote, as agreed, on the basis of tabling the amendment of the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I yield to myself all my time.

Mr. President, for many years now, I have felt that the Nation's pension program for veterans of World War I has not only been inadequate, but has been reduced to little more than a welfare program for men who happened to serve in World War I.

The 1959 Congress went further in this direction than it has ever gone before, putting veterans' pensions on a sliding scale related inversely to income. In my opinion, that makes it a welfare program.

I think the Nation's veterans are entitled to better than that. Pensions should be a part of a welfare program. They should be a form of recognition, of obligation on the part of the Nation.

The amendment I offer today is the same as the bill I have introduced before on this subject. It is S. 2985 of the current Congress. It provides a pension for veterans of World War I by establishing as a matter of law that such a veteran shall be considered permanently and totally disabled at age 65, and entitled to pension benefits. The veteran would also be considered permanently and totally disabled for pension purposes if he has been so rated for an aggregate period of 10 years.

He would receive a pension of \$90 a month, plus a 10 percent increment for service overseas of at least 30 days during World War I.

This proposal is not nearly as generous as many pension proposals for this group have been. In fact, I would favor and vote for a more comprehensive program than this one I am offering.

It is not as a liberal a measure, for example, as H.R. 3745, in the other body. This is because my bill does not change the existing income limits of \$1,800 for a single veteran and \$3,000 for a married veteran.

#### LEGISLATIVE SITUATION IN 87TH CONGRESS

Mr. President, the veterans groups which are most interested in this subject have been waiting for action in the House

on H.R. 3745. I have been cooperating with them, and they with me. It was my feeling that my bill should not be pressed in the Senate while there was any possibility of favorable action being taken in the House. However, in recent days there has been a consensus of opinion among us that that hope is now forlorn.

Therefore I place in the RECORD the record that has been made on H.R. 3745. A discharge petition was filed in the House on the bill on April 16, 1962 by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. DENTON]. The maximum number of names consisted of 197, as of a week ago. The total number at one time was 211. The present status of this bill is that it is at the Speaker's desk. Hearings on it were held, along with hearings on other pension bills, on July 11 to 13, 1961. Six hearings were held on the operation of the pension program in August and September 1962. The last one was on September 26, 1962. Testimony taken from World War I pension groups included a statement on H.R. 3745.

The best indication we can get from the House is that the probabilities of action on the House bill, H.R. 3745, are not good, and that the best chance of getting action on the pension bill in the House would be to follow the route that the senior Senator from Oregon is proposing in the Senate today; namely, to try to have it attached as an amendment, under a suspension of the rule, to a bill in the Senate.

I felt that the appropriation bill for the Department of Justice and Department of Commerce was a particularly good one in connection with which to try this parliamentary endeavor. It ought to go on the Justice Department appropriation because there is no question that justice ought to be done to these veterans. It ought to go on the Commerce Department appropriation because of the beneficial economic effect that the bill would have on the economy of the country. The consensus of opinion is that it will mean that 90 percent of the return from this pension would go into the cash registers on the main streets of America and would increase the purchasing power of the consumers of America, and therefore would be a great benefit in expanding the economy.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. No; I will not yield at this time. After I have finished my speech, I shall be glad to yield. I have a great deal to say in my 30 minutes.

As I say, this amendment would be of great benefit to the economy of our country. Therefore, I am offering it on the pending bill as a last-ditch attempt, so to speak, to try to get some action in this session of Congress. I share the disappointment of the veterans' groups which are interested in the bill. Some of their expressions I shall put in the RECORD before I close my speech. I share the disappointment that the bill has become bogged down in the House of Representatives. I sincerely trust that there will be favorable action on the bill before the Congress adjourns. In case there is not, and I am again entrusted with the great privilege and



honor and obligation of serving the people of my sovereign State in the Senate for another 6 years, I will be back at this desk come next January to reintroduce the bill. For so long as I serve in the Senate, I will continue to do what I can to obtain a measure of justice for the World War I veterans, which has been denied to them these many years, in regard to a deserved pension.

#### DIFFERENCES FROM H.R. 3745

As I have said, my bill is not as liberal as H.R. 3745. This is because my bill does not change the existing income limits of \$1,800 for a single veteran and \$3,000 for a married veteran.

Secondly, my bill does not change the present method of computing income. There is a very good case, in my opinion, to be made for eliminating certain types of income such as social security benefits, railroad retirement benefits, and other types of retirement income, from the calculation of what is to be counted as income for pension purposes.

But this measure does not change the present law in that respect, either. It seems to me that Congress might consider liberalizing the existing program simply by changing the method of computing income, as an alternative to increasing rates. But I am not offering that alternative at this time.

Instead, I am proposing that within the present income limits, we raise all eligible World War I veterans to a pension rate of \$90 a month at age 65. It is possible that a few veterans could receive more under the present law than under my amendment. This is because the present sliding scale provides single veterans with incomes under \$600 a year a pension rate of \$85 a month. If they are not yet 65 and have not been judged permanently and totally disabled for an aggregate period of 10 years or more, their pension rate under my bill would be \$75 a month.

Similarly, the present law provides the veteran with one or more dependents and an income of less than \$1,000 a year with a pension of \$90 a month. Here again, for the veteran not yet 65 and not found permanently and totally disabled for 10 years my bill provides a pension of \$75 a month.

This is why my amendment is intended to permit the veteran to choose whether or not to remain under the existing program, or come under the provisions of this amendment.

The report of the Veterans' Administration to the Senate Finance Committee on S. 2985, says the following on this point:

It does not appear the bill, if enacted, would affect the eligibility of World War I veterans to continue to receive pension under the savings provision of section 9 of Public Law 86-211. They could, of course, elect to receive pension under this bill if otherwise eligible. It further appears they could reelect if they so desire and can qualify under the law in effect on June 30, 1960.

But I think there would be very few World War I veterans who would choose to remain under existing law, as opposed to this measure. This is because the average age of World War I veterans is now slightly over 68. The only men

whose benefits would be less under my bill would be those not yet 65, not permanently disabled, and with an income under \$600 a year, if single, and \$1,000 a year, if married. Even so, they could elect to remain under existing law and receive the higher amount.

In fairness to the administration, and to the Veterans' Administration, whose entire report on my bill was in opposition to my bill, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD, the report from the VA to the Senate Finance Committee on S. 2985.

There being no objection, the report was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AUGUST 20, 1962.

HON. HARRY F. BYRD,  
Chairman, Committee on Finance,  
U.S. Senate,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Further reference is made to your request for a report on S. 2985, 87th Congress.

The bill would liberalize eligibility for, and authorize generally higher rates of, pension for veterans of World War I.

Title 38, United States Code, section 521 authorizes permanent and total non-service-connected disability pension for otherwise qualified veterans of World War I, World War II, and the Korean conflict. Permanent total disability is determined on a very liberal basis. Although age alone is not a basis for entitlement, it is considered in association with disability and unemployability in determining permanent and total disability. For example, at age 65, such rating will be assigned to a veteran with a permanent 10 percent disability if he is unable to follow substantially gainful employment by reason of the disability. As of December 1961, the average age of World War I veterans was 67.6 years.

As you are aware, the pension program was the subject of extensive study by the executive and legislative branches, culminating in Public Law 86-211, effective July 1, 1960. The revision retains the requirements of disability and need for the payment of veterans' pension, providing benefits on a sliding scale, giving the greatest amount of pension to those in the greatest need. For veterans unmarried or without a child, the monthly rates range from \$40 to \$85 depending upon yearly income which may not exceed \$1,800. For veterans married or with a child or children, the monthly rates range from \$45 to \$100 depending upon the number of dependents and annual income which may not exceed \$3,000. The applicable rate is increased by \$70 monthly for veterans in need of regular aid and attendance.

The new graduated pension system superseded the old program effective July 1, 1960. The new law, however, contained a savings provision (sec. 9) permitting persons on the pension rolls on June 30, 1960, who do not elect to receive pension under the new law, to continue to receive pension under the old law so long as they can qualify thereunder.

The enactment of S. 2985 would revoke World War I veterans' entitlement to current pension payments under 38 United States Code 521 and would provide new rates of pension and income limitations under that section for these veterans. The basic rate of pension under the bill for veterans of World War I who are permanently and totally disabled from non-service-connected disability would be \$75, increased to \$90 at age 65 or when the veteran has been rated permanently and totally disabled for an aggregate period of 10 years. A veteran who requires aid and attendance would receive \$150. Each of these rates would be further increased by 10 percent for a veteran who served outside of the continental limits of

the United States for a period of at least 30 days during World War I. Under the bill, a World War I veteran would be deemed to be permanently and totally disabled upon reaching the age of 65 years. This provision would, in effect, establish for veterans of World War I, to the exclusion of veterans of later wars, a service pension at age 65 if they meet the other requirements of law relating to income and length and character of service. Pension would not be payable to an unmarried veteran whose annual income exceeds \$1,800 nor to any married veteran or any veteran with children whose annual income exceeds \$3,000.

Other provisions of title 38, United States Code, governing payment of pension, such as length of service, type of discharge and method of computing income, would not be changed and would be for application under S. 2985, if enacted.

It does not appear the bill, if enacted, would affect the eligibility of World War I veterans to continue to receive pension under the savings provision of section 9 of Public Law 86-211. They could, of course, elect to receive pension under this bill if otherwise eligible. It further appears they could reelect if they so desire and can qualify under the law in effect on June 30, 1960.

S. 2985 would revert to the all-or-nothing principle of prior laws, which Public Law 86-211 sought to correct. In addition, it would benefit most those who are least in need, and would, in some instances, provide a lower rate of pension than is provided under existing law for those who are most in need. This is apparent from the attached chart which compares pension rates and annual income limits under 38 United States Code 521 and S. 2985. I believe the rate structure provided by existing law is more equitable than that proposed by the bill.

I question the wisdom of granting a preferential pension rate based solely on service outside the continental limits of the United States. As a general rule, a person has no control over the locale of his military service. Usually a serviceman is assigned to duties in which military authorities consider he can make the greatest contribution to the war effort without regard to the area in which he will perform such duties.

It is estimated that enactment of the bill would result in greater pension payments than authorized under existing law in 957,800 cases, and lesser payments in 27,200 cases during the first year. The net additional cost for that year would be approximately \$192,170,000. It is estimated that the cost would increase for the next 3 years when it would reach \$207,876,000 and would remain at that figure the following year. These estimates cannot be considered firm because actual experience indicating the effects of Public Law 86-211 is still incomplete. Nevertheless, they are believed to be in the proper magnitude.

Enactment of S. 2985 may well stimulate requests for a similar pension, or for an increase in pension rates, for veterans of World War II or the Korean conflict who are currently eligible for pension on the same basis as World War I veterans. It might also result in requests for increased rates in the death pension programs for widows and children. We believe, therefore, that your committee will desire to give careful consideration to the far-reaching effects of the proposal.

For the reasons indicated, I recommend that the bill be not favorably considered.

Advice has been received from the Bureau of the Budget that enactment of S. 2985 would not be in accord with the program of the President. The Bureau further advises that there is no objection to the submission of this report to your committee.

Sincerely,

W. J. DRIVER,  
Deputy Administrator.



Mr. MORSE. I wish to stress that we are dealing with an elderly group. We are dealing with a limited group of elderly persons, those who do not earn more than \$1,800 if unmarried, and \$3,000 if married. They are entitled to better care than they are receiving under welfare programs. They are entitled to the justice of the Morse bill.

We also need to keep in mind the moral obligation we owe those men; because, considering every war since World War I, the World War I veterans are the forgotten veterans of America. It is perfectly clear that the World War I veterans have never received the benefits which veterans of other wars have received, including wars before World War I and World War II and the Korean war.

When we speak about a pension which is to be given veterans having low income earning, we are talking about pensions which will be used to buy the necessities of life. We are talking about pensions which will be poured immediately into the economic stream of this country. They are going to be used to buy consumer goods and the necessities of life. I am at a loss to understand why anyone should hesitate to provide that kind of purchasing power to a group of old veterans in this country to whom we owe so much.

#### DOMESTIC NEEDS AS GREAT AS FOREIGN AID NEEDS

Only yesterday I voted against the foreign aid bill. One reason why I voted against it was that, in my judgment, we think too much about seeing to it that economic aid is provided to people away from our shores, and too little about seeing to it that economic aid reaches people within our own country.

The Senate yesterday voted, in the foreign aid bill, hundreds of millions of dollars for the benefit of people in foreign lands. Yet arguments are raised about whether we can afford to increase pension benefits to the veterans of World War I. I do not care what criterion is used to measure our obligation. We cannot afford not to do it.

If we can vote hundreds of millions of dollars for foreign aid, we can afford to vote these benefits for the patriotic veterans to whom we are so greatly indebted.

The result of my amendment is not to add more veterans to the pension roll; it is to eliminate the declining scale of the pension under present law.

Senators know that the higher the income under existing law, the smaller the pension, until the veteran reaches the level of \$1,800 a year, if single, or \$3,000

a year, if married. In the first instance, he receives \$40 a month; under my bill, he would receive \$75 a month if not yet 65 and \$90 if he is 65 or over.

If he has a dependent and has an income of just under \$3,000, he receives \$45 a month. Under my bill, he would receive \$75 if under 65, and \$90 a month if 65 or over. Do not forget that he is now receiving a pension plan which

amounts to nothing but a welfare plan.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a table prepared for me by the Veterans' Administration comparing current pension rates with the provisions of my bill.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*Comparison of pension rates and annual income limits under 38 U.S.C. 521 and S. 2985*

	38 U.S.C. 521—Veterans of World War I, World War II, or Korean conflict		S. 2985, 87th Cong.—Veterans of World War I only	
	Income limit	Monthly rate	Income limit	Monthly rate
Single veteran.....	\$600 1,200 1,800	\$85. \$70. \$40. \$70 additional to foregoing rates for aid and attendance.	\$1,800	\$75; \$90 age 65 or P. & T. 10 years. \$150 Aid and attendance. The foregoing rates increased by 10 percent for foreign service of 30 days or more.
Veteran and wife or child or children.	1,000 2,000 3,000	\$90, 1 dependent; \$95, 2 dependents; \$100, 3 or more dependents. \$75. \$45. \$70 additional to foregoing rates for aid and attendance.	3,000	\$75; \$90 age 65 or P. & T. 10 years. \$150 Aid and attendance. The foregoing rates increased by 10 percent for foreign service of 30 days or more.

NOTE.—Under sec. 9, Public Law 86-211, World War I, II, or the Korean conflict veterans on pension rolls on June 30, 1960, may continue to receive pension at the rates and subject to income limitations applicable at that time. (Income limits: \$1,400 if single; \$2,700 with dependents. Rates: \$66.15 or \$78.75 at age 65 or if on pension rolls continuously for 10 years. Aid and attendance rate: \$135.45.)

#### COST OF PENSION CHANGES

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, any time the word "pension" is mentioned, the main consideration for many people is "how much will it cost?" I do not want any misunderstanding that would cause Senators or the public to assume that my proposal is the same as that pending in the House for which cost estimates have been publicized.

Again, I have had the Veterans' Administration prepare for me a chart showing the cost of the present pension system for World War I veterans, compared to the cost under my bill. As is customary, the figures are estimated up to the year 2000.

I suppose most Members of Congress will look first to the cumulative total at the lower right-hand corner. It shows that from 1963 to 2000, the total additional cost of this amendment is estimated at \$3,240,100,000. About three and a quarter billion, in other words. Are Senators shocked by that? Here we are considering a foreign aid appropriation bill which totals \$6,781,402,000. That is over a period of 1 year for most of it, 5 years for some of it, and some of it indefinite. Yet the mutual security portion alone is \$4,422,800,000, more than \$1 billion more than what I am suggesting we make available to our

World War I veterans over the next 37 years.

When we consider the cost of my bill, we are talking in terms of an amount which will be spent over 37 years. Yet most of the amount provided in the foreign aid bill which was passed yesterday will be spent in the next year, or the next, or the next 5 years.

Moreover, there is one figure the Veterans' Administration chart does not show and that is the average yearly increment over that period. According to my own staff's calculations, over the next 37 years, my bill would cost the Treasury about \$87½ million more each year than the existing law.

Eighty-seven and a half million a year each year for the next 37 years. That is what my proposal would cost. Is that so extravagant? Is even the total of three and a quarter billion so extravagant, compared to the extravagance of the more than \$90 billion we have poured into foreign aid since 1946?

I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point a table showing the estimated cost of the pension program under existing law, compared with the measure I am proposing today.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:



World War I veterans, non-service-connected disability caseload and cost (estimated), fiscal years 1963-2000—Present legislation compared with proposed legislation (S. 2985, 87th Cong.) showing additional cost

[In thousands]

Cost comparison			Additional cost of S. 2985, 87th Cong. <sup>1</sup>		
Present law <sup>1</sup>		S. 2985, 87th Cong. (if enacted into law) (amount)	Specific year	5-year period	Cumulative
Fiscal year	Cases <sup>1,2</sup>	Amount			
1963	1,040	\$1,030,000	\$1,222,170	\$192,170	\$192,170
1964	1,080	1,069,000	1,268,561	199,561	391,731
1965	1,110	1,099,000	1,304,105	205,105	596,836
1966	1,125	1,114,000	1,321,876	207,876	804,712
1967	1,125	1,114,000	1,321,876	207,876	1,012,588
1968	1,120	1,109,000	1,315,952	206,952	1,219,540
1969	1,115	1,104,000	1,310,028	206,028	1,425,568
1970	1,110	1,099,000	1,304,105	205,105	1,630,673
1975	712	705,000	836,563	131,563	2,435,572
1980	374	370,000	439,107	69,107	2,906,019
1985	150	149,000	176,717	27,717	3,127,384
1990	45	45,000	53,315	8,315	3,207,763
1995	14	14,000	16,587	2,587	3,232,154
2000	5	5,000	5,924	924	3,240,100
Average per year					87,570

<sup>1</sup> Estimated caseload under present law and the proposal was considered to be same for estimate purposes. Although some new cases would be eligible it is believed they would be insignificant.

<sup>2</sup> Approximately 95 percent of the caseloads would be affected by rate changes, resulting in estimated additional costs indicated.

NOTE.—(A) This long-range estimate is predicated on the following assumptions and due to the many intangible factors involved should not be considered a firm estimate but only one of approximate magnitude: (a) Present economic conditions will continue, (b) income levels shall consistently remain at latest known levels as published by Bureau of Census, (c) used marital status for veterans for non-service-connected benefits as determined from actual sample study of disability pension rolls, (d) present social security program will continue, and (e) number and age of living veterans based upon official VA estimates.

(B) The estimate takes into account World War I veterans receiving pension under the savings provisions of sec. 9 of Public Law 86-211.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I know it is unorthodox to offer such a measure as an amendment to an appropriation bill. Yet this is the only way I know of to bring the subject to the attention of the Senate and of the public.

There has never been a hearing on this measure as such; yet it has been before the Senate since 1957, when I first introduced it. I have introduced it in each session of Congress ever since. I think 5 years is long enough to wait for hearings on any bill. I think the time has come for the Senate to take action on the floor of the Senate on a bill which seeks to do justice to World War I veterans.

In the other body, Members signed a discharge petition which came close to bringing H.R. 3745 to the House floor before hearings were obtained on the general subject. I have been advised by friends in the House that the only way the discharge petition was stopped was to take the bill to hearings; but it has bogged down on the House side.

There is not much more time for this issue to be considered at this session of Congress. I do not doubt that the opponents of broader pension provisions know this very well. Time is on their side, because time is running out for the veterans of World War I. If the opponents of the pension bill, to do justice to World War I veterans, stall long enough, wait long enough, the problem will automatically disappear through the death of the veterans themselves. But that is an ugly thought, if we will reflect for a moment upon our moral obligation to those veterans.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD the response I have received from the Veterans' Administration in reply to several

questions I asked about the number of World War I veterans, the number still living, and their eligibility for compensation and pension.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION,  
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER,

Washington, D.C., September 12, 1962.

The Honorable WAYNE MORSE,  
U.S. Senate,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Your August 29, 1962 letter to Mr. DePrenda of the Congressional Liaison Service has been referred to me for reply.

The answers to your questions on World War I veterans are given in the order in which you asked them.

1. Number who served: 4,744,000.
2. Number living: 2,455,000, June 30, 1962.
3. Number deceased: 2,289,000, June 30, 1962.
4. Number dying every year: 110,000 in fiscal year 1962.
5. Number dying every day: 300, approximately.
6. Number having less than 90 days service: 66,000 of those now living.
7. Number drawing pension: 1,006,533, June 20, 1962.
8. Amount of pension being paid: \$79,554,000 monthly, June 1962.
9. Average amount of pension: \$79.04 monthly, June 1962.
10. Number drawing compensation: 146,678, June 20, 1962.
11. Amount of compensation being paid: \$14,684,000 monthly, June 1962.
12. Average amount of compensation: \$100.11 monthly, June 1962.
13. Number drawing more than \$100 monthly: 53,000, approximately.
14. Average age: 68.1 years, June 30, 1962.
15. Number who have not applied for benefits: We are unable to establish the number who have not applied. However, of the 2,455,000 living World War I veterans, approximately 1,182,200 are not now in receipt

of VA compensation or pension or Department of Defense military retirement benefits.

16. Number denied pension because of income limitation: We currently estimate that approximately 819,700 World War I veterans, who are now employed at full- or part-time jobs and who are not on the VA or Department of Defense rolls, have income in excess of the existing limitation and might be denied pension should they apply at this time.

Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Very truly yours,

J. M. HANSMAN,

Controller.

(For and in the absence of John Shylte).

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, in its Legislative Newsletter of March, 1962, the Veterans of Foreign Wars called my proposal "a modest pension bill for veterans of World War I." That is a very accurate statement about it.

My bill is so modest that I do not believe I can claim the outright endorsement of it by any veterans' organization.

Those backing a general pension for World War I veterans are united behind H.R. 3745, which they do not have a chance to get passed at this session.

My bill does not go as far as that bill, which substantially raises income limits and excludes many forms of income from the computation of income limits.

The other organizations are less interested in World War I veterans, since their membership is now drawn more heavily from younger veterans. Yet I believe this proposal is indeed a modest one. It is fairer to World War I veterans than the present pension system; and I ask for favorable consideration of this measure.

Mr. President, yet I have received many favorable comments and certain other supporting evidence and data in support of my proposal.

I wish to comment briefly on a letter dated October 3, 1962, which I have received from the Director of the National Legislative Service of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States. The letter reads as follows:

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS  
OF THE UNITED STATES,  
NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE SERVICE,  
Washington, D.C., October 3, 1962.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,  
U.S. Senate,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Your proposed amendment for a separate pension program for the veterans of World War I, which you submitted to the Senate on October 1, is of special interest to the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

For many years, the VFW has been seeking to have the Congress recognize a separate pension program for the approximately 2,300,000 remaining World War I veterans. Our most recent national convention adopted several resolutions in the pension field. One, which specifically addresses itself to the veterans of World War I, is Resolution No. 246, entitled "World War I Pension." Another, identified as No. 244, entitled "Liberalized Pension Program," would, if approved by the Congress, be extremely helpful to the veterans of World War I. Copies of these two resolutions are attached.

It is noted that your proposed amendment would carry out many of the features contained in these two mandates of the VFW. Not only would your proposal create a separate program, but it is noted it would in-



crease both the rates and income limitations for some World War I veterans. Of particular interest is the provision which states that if the veteran served outside the continental limits of the United States for a period of 30 days or more during the creditable period of service, the monthly rate payable to him shall be increased by 10 percent. The VFW has long held that the length and type of service rendered should be a factor in determining the pension rate in the same manner that servicemen during the war were compensated in accordance with the type of service they rendered.

Without going into all the ramifications of your proposed amendment, it should be pointed out that many World War I veterans are receiving a higher pension under the so-called old pension program and the Veterans' Pension Act of 1959 (Public Law 86-211).

That is the law I discussed in my statement on my bill—

The same holds true for many who are receiving an additional allowance for aid and attendance. A savings clause should, therefore, be incorporated in the amendment in order to preserve the higher rates paid to those already on the pension rolls, and right of election.

It is in there; it provides that they shall have the right of election and of choice. I have seen to it that they are protected.

Then the letter states:

The Veterans of Foreign Wars, however, is very much in favor of and heartily supports the purpose and intent of your amendment which would also increase the rates for some, and in particular, would recognize overseas and combat service by rewarding those veterans, if otherwise entitled, a higher pension payment.

Your amendment and efforts to achieve this purpose would carry out our longstanding mandate for a separate pension program for the remaining World War I veterans and is deeply appreciated by the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Sincerely,

FRANCIS W. STOVER,  
Director, National Legislative Service.

Mr. President, attached to the letter is a copy of Resolution 246, entitled "World War I Pension," and also a copy of Resolution 244, entitled "Liberalized Pension Program Public Law 86-211."

I ask unanimous consent that the resolutions be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolutions were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### RESOLUTION 246—WORLD WAR I PENSION

Whereas the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States has for many years been aware of the growing needs of our aging comrades of World War I; and

Whereas the average age of these comrades of the First World War now approximates 68 years; and

Whereas this group constitutes the last major group of war veterans, who due to lack of either public or private retirement programs, will need such type of separate and distinct pension legislation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the 63d National Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, That we go on record favoring a separate and distinct pension program for the veterans of World War I, incorporating the following provisions:

1. That the sum of \$100 per month be paid to veterans of World War I service, who served a period of 90 days during the period prescribed as World War I service by

the various laws and regulations, and such service consummated by a discharge under conditions other than dishonorable.

2. That there be income limitations pertaining to lawful receipt of such pensions of \$2,400 per annum for a single veteran without dependents, and \$3,600 per annum for the married veteran with one or more dependents.

3. That any retirement or annuities income, either public or private in nature, shall not be considered income in determining the eligibility for such pension.

4. That nothing under this resolution or any legislation that is introduced in the Congress as a result of this resolution by the VFW legislative service, should effect any laws or legislation presently in effect, to the end that any veteran shall suffer reduced amounts of pension as a result of its possible passage by Congress.

5. Monthly rates of pension payments be increased by 10 percent where the veteran served overseas during wartime.

6. This resolution is intended to operate as a guideline for the commander in chief and the legislative service, and they shall be free to support such bill or bills that meet these purposes without regard to the figures specified.

Adopted at the 63d Annual Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States held at Minneapolis, Minn., August 12 through 17, 1962.

#### RESOLUTION 244—LIBERALIZED PENSION PROGRAM, PUBLIC LAW 86-211

Whereas the average age of the World War I veteran is 68 and thousands of World War II veterans are already in their 60's; and

Whereas there are presently more than 1 million veterans receiving pension payments, of which over 900,000 are veterans of World War I; and

Whereas the pension rates should be increased especially for those with the lowest income who need the most help; and

Whereas widows and children of deceased veterans also are in need of increased pension rates; and

Whereas the great majority of older veterans are over 65 and automatically qualify for total disability with only a handful not being able to meet present disability requirements; and

Whereas there are many cases in which unavoidable expenses occur, such as the burial expenses of a wife or child causing great hardship on the veteran; and

Whereas one of the largest expenditures for veterans is medical, dental, and hospital bills and should be a factor in determining entitlement to pensions since they cut deep into the little income a veteran has; and

Whereas there are many wives who are forced to work in order to maintain the family and home and under present law this earned income is counted as if it were the veteran's income, thereby depriving the veteran of part or all of his pension payment; and

Whereas profits realized from the sale of a home can be counted as income, thereby depriving the veteran of eligibility for pension payments for the year in which the profits are realized; and

Whereas the Veterans of Foreign Wars has always been the leader for more liberalized and generous benefits, especially for our aging comrades: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the 63d National Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, That we seek congressional approval of the following recommendations:

(1) Increase the income limitation with respect to the lowest and middle income groups under present pension laws.

(2) Increase monthly rates of pension for those whose annual income is in the lower income groups.

(3) Increase monthly rates of pension for widows and children whose annual income is in the two lowest income groups.

(4) Eliminate disability requirement for veterans 65 years of age or over.

(5) In determining income, exclude any amount paid for the burial expenses of a spouse or children.

(6) In the case of any veteran, exclude from annual income the cost of any medical, dental, and hospital expenses of the veteran, his spouse and children.

(7) In determining annual income, exclude all earned income of the spouse.

(8) In determining income limitations any profits from the disposition of real property not in course of trade or business shall not be counted.

(9) Monthly rates of pension payments be increased by 10 percent where the veteran served overseas during wartime.

Adopted at the 63d Annual Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States held at Minneapolis, Minn., August 12 through August 17, 1962.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, in closing, I wish to state that I said the veterans of World War I are the forgotten veterans of America. They are the forgotten veterans of America, as is evident when we compare the benefits they have received from the Government with the benefits other veterans have received.

#### GI BILL NEEDED FOR OLD WAR VETERANS

I wish to speak of one benefit for World War II veterans for which I fought hard, along with many other Senators. It is known as the GI bill of rights. We passed that measure, as we should have done, for they were entitled to it. Incorporated within the GI bill of rights for World War II veterans and Korean veterans were the educational features. Many thousands of World War II veterans had the benefit of the educational features of the GI bill of rights. As a result, they obtained an education, and thereby they were placed in a position to earn much more than they could have earned if they had not had the educational benefits of that bill. The evidence submitted by the Veterans' Administration shows clearly that the educational features of the GI bill of rights actually have not cost the American taxpayer a cent, because those educational features have enabled veterans to earn amounts much more than they would have been able to earn if they had not had such education; and thus there is a clear showing, on a mathematical basis, that the educational provisions of that bill are paying for themselves through the increased taxes obtained from increased earnings.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH], who was in the Chamber a moment ago, is very much interested in this matter; and he can testify that the hearings which have been held show precisely what I have just now stated. He knows that to be true, because, as chairman of the Veterans Subcommittee he took testimony on that point. That subcommittee has jurisdiction over the subject matter of the Yarbrough GI bill.

That is why the Senator from Texas has been fighting in this Congress for the passage of similar legislation, which would give similar educational benefits to the so-called peacetime veterans; and I have stood shoulder to shoulder with him in fighting for the passage of that bill.



It is another bill which Congress has not yet passed, but it should be passed if justice is to be done to the veterans. That bill, too, should have a preference priority—a priority as high as the one my bill should have—over some sections of a foreign-aid bill which, in my judgment, will involve nothing but waste and mismanagement, and will not bring commensurate benefits to the American people.

But the veterans bills we are fighting for would bring important benefits to the American people, as a whole, and justice to the veterans, in particular.

Mr. President, when I say the World War I veterans are the forgotten veterans of America, I wish to point out that we did not give them a GI bill of rights or any similar opportunity to make increased earnings, so that in their old age, thousands and thousands of them—who now are in a sorry plight—would have sufficient funds to maintain themselves in health, decency, and comfort.

Mr. President, I ask Senators to come with me to the domiciliary homes for veterans, across America—for example, to the one at Medford, Oreg.—and look at those veterans of World War I; and then tell me, in answer to the dictates of their own consciences, whether they think the people of the United States and those of us who have this legislative responsibility have done justice to the World War I veterans.

Mr. President, my bill seeks to carry out what I consider to be a great moral obligation; and I plead with the Senate to pass the bill or add it as an amendment to the pending appropriation bill, and then send it to the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Oregon has expired.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. My time is up.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina in the chair). The time of the Senator from Oregon has expired.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield me 1 minute for a question? I do not know what is in the amendment.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I yield 1 minute to the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, the junior Senator from Virginia served for nearly 2 years in World War I. He is now 75 years old. The amendment offered by the Senator from Oregon a few days ago to the foreign aid bill provided that every veteran of World War I who was 65 and over would be deemed totally and permanently disabled. That is a little embarrassing to the junior Senator from Virginia. Will the Senator from Oregon accept an amendment that it does not apply to the junior Senator from Virginia?

Mr. MORSE. It does not apply to the Senator from Virginia, because he makes more than \$3,000 a year.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I see. I thought I was going to be deemed totally and permanently disabled.

Mr. MORSE. We are not forcing it on anyone, but it would apply to a World War I single veteran who earn less than \$1,800 a year or a married veteran who earned less than \$3,000 a year. In the name of commonsense and decency, we ought to adopt the proposal.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, just to make sure, I wish to ask once again for the yeas and nays on the motion to table which I shall make.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays have been ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I, too, happened to have served in World War I. I did not achieve much in the way of rank. I was discharged finally from the service as a private first class in the Marine Corps. I am naturally interested in the welfare of the veterans of any war. I know the Senator from Oregon has for many years been attempting assiduously to bring benefits to the veterans of the First World War which he thinks they are entitled to; and to give to them the consideration which he thinks should be theirs in comparison with veterans of other wars.

However, in spite of the fact that the Senator from Oregon has been endeavoring to obtain hearings on the measure, or measures similar to it, no hearings have yet been held by any committee on the proposal. Before any legislation of this kind is considered, I believe it should have the benefit of prolonged, detailed, and exhaustive hearings, because of the amount of money involved.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I agree that there should be hearings. I have tried for 5 years to get hearings, but the committees will not give the hearings.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I have stated that the Senator from Oregon has tried. I thought it was for longer than 5 years.

Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time, and I move that the amendment of the Senator from Oregon be tabled.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana to lay on the table the amendment of the Senator from Oregon. The yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. MUSKIE (after having voted in the affirmative). Mr. President, on this vote I have a pair with the Senator from Colorado [Mr. CARROLL]. If he were present and voting, he would vote "nay." If I were at liberty to vote, I would vote "yea." I therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I announce that the Senator from Colorado [Mr. CARROLL], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator

from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. MCCARTHY], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. WILLIAMS] are absent on official business.

I further announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HICKEY], and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. LONG] are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. MCCARTHY] would each vote "yea."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BOTTUM], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON], and the Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. JORDAN] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. COTTON] are detained on official business.

The Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business at the United Nations.

On this vote, the Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER] is paired with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART]. If present and voting, the Senator from Texas would vote "yea" and the Senator from Indiana would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 53, nays 22, as follows:

[No. 305 Leg.]

YEAS—53

Bartlett	Holland	Mundt
Beall	Hruska	Pastore
Boggs	Humphrey	Pearson
Bush	Javits	Pell
Byrd, Va.	Johnston	Prouty
Byrd, W. Va.	Jordan, N.C.	Proxmire
Case	Keating	Robertson
Cooper	Kerr	Saltonstall
Curtis	Kuchel	Scott
Dirksen	Lausche	Smith, Maine
Douglas	Long, Hawaii	Sparkman
Ellender	Mansfield	Stennis
Engle	McClellan	Symington
Ervin	McGee	Thurmond
Goldwater	Metcalf	Wiley
Gore	Miller	Williams, Del.
Hickenlooper	Monroney	Young, Ohio
Hill	Moss	

NAYS—22

Bible	Hartke	Randolph
Burdick	Hayden	Russell
Cannon	Jackson	Smith, Mass.
Carlson	Kefauver	Talmadge
Church	McNamara	Yarborough
Dodd	Morse	Young, N. Dak.
Fong	Murphy	
Hart	Neuberger	

NOT VOTING—25

Aiken	Clark	Magnuson
Allott	Cotton	McCarthy
Anderson	Eastland	Morton
Bennett	Fulbright	Muskie
Bottem	Gruening	Smathers
Butler	Hickey	Tower
Capehart	Jordan, Idaho	Williams, N.J.
Carroll	Long, Mo.	
Chavez	Long, La.	



So Mr. MANSFIELD's motion to lay on the table the amendment of Mr. MORSE was agreed to.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was tabled.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. MORSE subsequently said:

Mr. President, with reference to my attempt to add a pension for World War I veterans to the appropriation bill for the Departments of Commerce and Justice and related agencies, if I had had the time to do so, I would have included some additional points in my speech. I shall add them now, for the RECORD.

Mr. President, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. TALMADGE] came to my desk after the vote and expressed words of encouragement and appreciation for the position I had taken again this year, as I have previously, in an effort to do justice to World War I veterans. As I said during the debate, I have tried for 5 years to obtain hearings on the bill. I shall never be able to understand why we have not been able to have some hearings held on the pension bill for World War I veterans.

The Senator from Georgia [Mr. TALMADGE] pointed out to me, as did his senior colleague from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], who is Chairman of the Armed Services Committee, that under our foreign aid bill we are paying a very generous pension, a much more generous one than World War I veterans are able to collect in the United States, for the superannuated soldiers of the Nationalist Chinese army on Formosa.

Oh, Justice, where is your light? Who blew out the torch of justice in regard to our obligation to World War I veterans? How can we justify a foreign aid giveaway program to provide pensions for Chinese Nationalist soldiers, greater largess than we provide our own World War veterans? I leave that to Senators to answer when they return home.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. I understand that while I was absent from the Chamber, the Senator from Oregon made some kind remarks about the GI cold war bill which many of us have been sponsoring for years, and also about my support of the amendment of the Senator from Oregon on behalf of World War I veterans. I voted against the motion to table the Morse amendment to provide pensions for World War I veterans, and thereby voted for the pensions for World War I veterans.

One of the main reasons why I support pension payments for World War I veterans is that there was no GI bill for World War I veterans. When the World War I veterans returned home,

the traditional saying is that they peddled apples on street corners. The good jobs had gone to those who had not entered the military service, but had stayed home and qualified for the new jobs in a changed technocracy.

A farsighted Government, a farsighted Congress, remedied that situation after World War II by passing a GI bill of rights which provided for readjustment training, the purpose of the GI bill being to train for the new civilian life, not to provide a bonus. By that legislation, 15½ million veterans of World War II had available to them various devices for readjustment. One was loans for homes, another provision loans for business, or loans for farms or ranches, or grants for education. Of those 15½ million, 7,800,000 went to school.

Then Congress passed a GI bill for veterans of the Korean conflict. Of the 4¾ million veterans of that war, half of them went to school under a GI bill.

We are now in a "cold war." We have no GI bill to retrain the "cold war" veterans. Are we to make apple peddlers out of them, as we did the veterans of World War I? Are they to face a situation in the future which the veterans of World War I faced?

I think it would be an act of simple justice to provide some benefits for the veterans of World War I, to make up for the failure of the Government to give them educational training after World War I. There was no precedent for such training for veterans at that time. But there is no excuse for failing now to provide pensions for World War I veterans now and to provide readjustment training for the veterans of the cold war, because we have learned by experience with the veterans of World War II and the Korean war the benefits, not merely to the veterans, but also to the Nation, of providing young present-day veterans of the cold war with readjustment training.

With this great example before us, I think Congress is "fiddling while Rome burns," when it lets millions of veterans of the cold war come out of the service untrained, lagging behind the times, while their contemporaries who did not serve have gone on and trained in the new technocracy for jobs, are getting the good paying jobs, and are leaving the cold war veterans behind in the battle of life.

I think the bill to provide a pension for veterans of World War I is an act of economic justice. I regret to say that the greatest economic injustice is to the veterans of the cold war, who are not being trained in such a way as to avoid a repetition of the World War I story, because now we know what happened to the veterans of World War I, and we should not stand by and see it happen again to these cold war veterans.

I thank the distinguished Senator from Oregon for his kind remarks about my work on the GI bill and my support of his amendment. I supported it because I believed it to be an act of justice.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I agree with everything the Senator from Texas has said. If it is our privilege to serve

again in this body beginning in January 1963, I shall ask the Senator from Texas to cosponsor with me a World War I veterans' pension bill, because I shall introduce such a bill and try to have early action taken on it next year.

This year, the momentum was behind the bill on the House side. It turned out that nothing came of the bill over there. But we were late in offering it on the floor here because I did not want to jeopardize any chance of discharging it from committee in the other body.

My suggestion is that come next January, if both of us are privileged to continue to serve here, the Senator from Texas and I introduce, in the very first days of the session, a World War I pension bill, that we press for action, and that we wait a reasonable time for the committee to give us a hearing. If we are not to be given a hearing, I propose that we then begin to seek the support of Members of the Senate to move to discharge the committee from the consideration of the bill, for the committee has kept similar bills bottled up for 5 long years. I do not intend to go through another session of Congress with such a bill bottled up in committee. I shall give the committee a reasonable time to hold hearings and make a report on the bill. If the committee does not wish to hold hearings and report on the bill, I shall very early in the next session of Congress avail myself of the privilege to move to discharge the committee from the consideration of the bill. I shall notify the Senator from Texas and hope that he will join with me in that parliamentary move.

The Senator from Texas can count on me to be a cosponsor again, if I am here, of his GI bill, which seeks to provide GI education and training benefits for veterans now coming out of the Armed Forces.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. I thank the Senator from Oregon and congratulate him on his leadership. Come January, if I am here, I plan to reintroduce the cold war GI bill; 51 Senators sponsored the bill this year.

The draft law will expire next July. I wonder if, come next year, Congress will say to the young men who will be pulled out of their normal lives, "We are going to make you serve, but we will not let you go to school when you are discharged." That will be one of the issues in the next Congress.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I have had printed two amendments, which are at the desk. I have offered neither of them.

One amendment relates to the engraving by the Bureau of Engraving of the portrait of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, in accordance with a time-honored custom going back to 1873. I do not feel that this is the kind of measure which should be pressed as an amendment. I feel that the request should properly come from the Bureau of the Budget, following the longstanding tradition in which this has been done for Chief Justices of the Supreme Court. Incidentally, this is a practice which has paid for itself through the purchases of prints of the engraving by the public.



I shall refrain from offering the amendment, but I request the Bureau of the Budget to consider the introduction of such an item into the proposed budget for next year.

Second, Mr. President, I had printed an amendment with respect to increasing the sum allowed by the committee for the informational media guarantee fund from \$1 million to \$1.5 million. I am satisfied that such an amendment probably would not carry. I am satisfied also that the committee will approach these discussions in conference with the other body with the utmost fairness.

I made a speech this morning in which I pointed out that the big problem in the USIA was that it was altogether too narrowly confined in what we were asking for and in its general design. I said, and I repeat, that I thought powerful Uncle Sam had a pipsqueak voice because we were not asking for all that was needed to do the job commensurate with \$50 billion for defense and about \$5 billion for foreign aid.

But that problem will not be corrected by what I might or might not be able to do on these small amounts. Therefore, I have decided to leave that question to the conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H.R. 12580) was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments and request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. MUNDT, and Mr. HRUSKA, conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### POSTAL SERVICE AND FEDERAL EMPLOYEES SALARY ACT OF 1962—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 7927) to adjust postal rates, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of today.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, I am delighted to report that the House conferees accepted the Senate bill without major change.

The Senate agreed to a small additional increase on the advertising portion of second class publications subject to zone rates. The additional increase agreed to amounts to two-tenths of 1 cent per pound in zone 1 through 6 to be effective in the final stage of the rate adjustment.

Another change agreed to by the Senate conferees would exempt mail of the third class by nonprofit organizations from the increase called for in the Senate bill.

These changes somewhat offset each other insofar as total additional revenue is concerned. Thus, the additional revenue produced by the bill will remain slightly above \$600 million per year when all provisions become fully effective.

The conference was conducted in a most congenial atmosphere. I commend the conferees on the part of the House—Chairman TOM MURRAY, JAMES MORRISON and ROBERT CORBETT—for their attitude and diligence in this connection. Also, I wish to express my appreciation to the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON] for the tremendous help they were in bringing this matter to a successful conclusion.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSTON. I yield.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. I commend the distinguished Senator from South Carolina for his leadership on the bill and for the work which he, as chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, has performed on various proposed legislation for 18 months.

We now have rolled into one bill a measure to adjust postage rates and another measure to adjust the salaries of Federal classified employees, postal employees, and legislative employees, and to raise by 5 percent the annuities paid to retired Federal employees.

The bill is a good and fair bill. To adjust salaries exactly among 1,600,000 Federal employees is an almost impossible task. In any group we would find someone who could say, "I did not receive my fair share."

The subject is exceedingly complicated. The distinguished chairman heard representatives of publishing companies. He heard representatives of the Federal employees. He heard representatives of the Government. I have never seen a chairman preside with more patience at hearings that took place month after month. The Civil Service Commission experts sat in at the committee meetings. The Senate staff worked with the committee. The Post Office Department had its experts pres-

ent. All of them worked for many months on the bill in an attempt to bring justice to each employee and justice to the users of the mails, and to report as fair a bill as could be written.

It might be said that the bill is fair to one but is unfair to someone else. Scaling the complicated tables of pay with the complicated charges for postal services was a very difficult problem. It would require a superhuman person to say that the bill provides exact justice to everyone.

I compliment the staff that worked so many months with the committee. I commend the patience of the committee chairman and the other members of the committee who worked with him in bringing to the Senate such a just bill.

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Texas for his remarks. I point out to Senators that the House did not pass any pay-raise bill. The House of Representatives did not cross a "t" or dot an "i" that had not already been crossed or dotted as passed by the Senate.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSTON. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, all is well that ends well. Although the raise in pay is not what the postal workers and the Government employees thought they should have received, the increase given is certainly an earnest of the good faith of the Congress to try to do justice for them.

Even more significant is the fact that the workers were very disquieted about joining the pay raise bill with a bill that would raise postal rates. We should congratulate the committee chairman for having carried off that procedure successfully. There was disquietude about it and great worry. Many of us were besieged to bring about a separation of both parts of the bill. The chairman of the committee asked us to go along with his proposal as the way to do it. We did.

The chairman is entitled to the credit that is due for having successfully carried off something which was difficult, and about which many had grave disquiet.

Mr. JOHNSTON. I thank the Senator from New York for his remarks. Before we decided to take that action I took the matter up with the White House. I was told that in view of the lateness of the season, it was thought best that the two measures be combined. The administration agreed with the proposal, and the two measures were considered together.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the Senator.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. JOHNSTON. I yield.

Mr. BUSH. While the committee was considering the postal rate measure, I believe some of the companies which manufacture metered mail equipment solicited the interest of the committee in the matter of rounding out the rates for third-class mail to the nearest mill rate. This is very important to the manufacturers of the metered mail machines, which ac-



count for more than half of the mailing that is done in respect to this class of mail. It would not only be a severe handicap to those companies, but also to the users of the metered mail machines, if this were not done. I should like to ask the Senator what the committee's attitude was in this connection, and what I can tell those people.

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, I am glad to report to the Senator from Connecticut that that subject was not taken up in the committee, nor was it taken up by the members of the committee, even before the bill was passed in the Senate, and we found ourselves in the position of agreeing between the House and the Senate. For the Senator's further information, representatives of the companies came to see me and discussed the subject with me after the conferees were appointed. I am glad to report to the Senator the further fact that they returned later and said they had arrived at an adjustment with the administration so that they could live under the bill.

Mr. BUSH. In other words, the administration and the Post Office Department have given assurance that administrative action can solve this problem. Is that correct?

Mr. JOHNSTON. They can solve the problem to such an extent that it will not cause too much inconvenience to the manufacturers of the machine.

Mr. BUSH. I thank the Senator for that assurance. It is very helpful to the people who have such an interest in the subject. I ask unanimous consent that the schedule showing what they think is necessary in connection with rounding the rate out to the nearest mill be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*Proposed fractional postal bulk rates rounded to nearest whole mill*

[One-half mill and above being taken as 1 mill, and values less than one-half mill being dropped]

FRACTIONS	
Regular:	Nonprofit
2 $\frac{5}{8}$ cents-----	1 $\frac{5}{16}$ cents
2 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents-----	1 $\frac{3}{8}$ cents
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents-----	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents
MILLS	
2.6 cents-----	1.3 cents
2.8 cents-----	1.4 cents
2.9 cents-----	1.5 cents

The above proposals do not represent any substantial changes in rates. For example, in the third year the ultimate third-class bulk rate would be only 0.87 percent above the fractional rate proposed. On 200 pieces of mail (the minimum required for bulk use), the added amount is 5 cents—\$5.80 for postage as opposed to \$5.75. This advances at the rate of only 25 cents (for each \$28.75 of postage), for each thousand pieces.

In the first year, there would be a slight reduction in the regular rate—0.95 percent; the second year it would advance by 1.8 percent; then the ultimate rate 0.87 percent, as shown above, but in all cases the change is so slight as to be negligible. This same pattern would be followed in the nonprofit rates, except that in the third year the 1.4 cents would represent a reduction of 2.6 percent.

PITNEY-BOWES, INC.

STAMFORD, CONN.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSTON. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I wanted to be sure that I understood that the conference report carries in it the provision with respect to the youthful survivors, 18 to 21 years of age, and that they will be able to continue their studies under that survivor provision.

Mr. JOHNSTON. The House accepted that provision.

Mr. JAVITS. I am grateful to the chairman. It is a reform that has been long overdue.

Mr. JOHNSTON. Very little money is involved. It is an equitable way of handling the problem. It involves students going to school, up to 21 years of age, and some even older, where the families pay more than half, and they are able to deduct that amount from their income tax. We thought it was only the right thing to do.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I join my colleagues in the Senate in commending the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON] and our other Senate colleagues for the work they did in conference on the postal bill. In my opinion, postal rate increases have no place in the bill. I did my best to try to have the postal rate and postal pay sections separated. I voted for the bill as it passed in the Senate and went to conference. I thought that the features of the bill that provided for long overdue pay increases to Federal employees outweighed the postal rate disadvantages of the bill.

However, even in the debate on the conference report, for which I shall vote, there ought to be legislative history made this afternoon, for future reference to the effect that it is not the intention on the part of the chairman of the committee, as he has told me in our other debate on the subject, to make the tying together of the postal rates and postal pay a precedent in any way. Am I correct in that position?

Mr. JOHNSTON. The Senator is entirely correct. I believe that when employees are justified in having their pay increased, they should have an increase, regardless of whether the postal revenue is enough to give them the raise. I feel the same way about postal employees as I do about any other employees of the Government.

Mr. MORSE. Passage of the bill and the adoption of the conference report relating to the bill, which includes both postal rate increases and pay increases, will nevertheless be argued by some persons in the future as a precedent. I am hopeful that the colloquy between the chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and conference committee and the senior Senator from Oregon on the subject of tying the two together will be helpful in the future in rebutting the argument of those who might claim that here was a connection, and that it should be considered a precedent.

We all know that in the determination of legislative intent, whether it is before a governmental agency or before a court, what the chairman of the commit-

tee says has great weight with the tribunal that passes judgment on the issue of congressional intent. Therefore, I am pleased to participate in the making of this legislative history at this time.

I will vote for the conference report, as I voted for the bill. I again congratulate the Senator from South Carolina and his colleagues in the conference for doing a remarkably good job with what at best was a rather bad situation because of the fact that both postal rates and pay raises were considered in the same bill. We have helped the RECORD with this colloquy.

Mr. JOHNSTON. I am in accord with the Senator from Oregon. I should like to call one further fact to the attention of the Senator from Oregon. If he will check the RECORD he will see that the House had not allowed any pay increases in its bill. I am not being critical of the House, but I believe some of the figures in the bill frightened them. At any rate, the House had not passed a pay-raise bill. Consequently, we had to tie the pay provision to a bill already in the Senate in order to get any pay increases for Government employees. Only in this manner were we able to obtain pay increases.

I do not want anyone to think that I agree with the fact that we ought to have sufficient money in the Post Office Department, in the form of postal revenue, to offset whatever increases are necessary to give postal employees a pay raise.

We must remember that that money does not go into a separate fund; it goes into the general fund, and is then paid out to the Department. There is no connection whatever between pay increases and rate increases.

Mr. MORSE. I thank the Senator very much. I understood the parliamentary situation completely. The Senator from South Carolina explained it to me in detail when the bill was before the Senate. He was confronted with the situation that if we were to get any pay increases for our employees, it was necessary to do it by way of the route that the Senator traveled. I understood that. That is why, as I have said, I voted for the bill, because I thought the important thing was to assist Government employees who were involved in the pay section of the bill.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, as a member of the conference between the House and Senate on the postal and classified pay and postal rate bill, I support the conference report. I sincerely hope it will be unanimously adopted by this body. It has been my privilege to serve on the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service for many years. I do not believe a piece of proposed legislation has ever been prepared by our committee and reported to the Senate which had more thorough study and received more research than the bill which was reported to the Senate last week.

After having attended many conferences between the Senate and the House, I believe I can say that this was the finest conference which representatives of the Senate ever had with the House. I believe that the chairman of our com-



87<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 12580

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 3, 1962

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

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## AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4       in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the De-  
5       partments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary,  
6       and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963,  
7       namely:

## 1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## 2 ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

## 3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For necessary expenses of the Department of State, not  
5 otherwise provided for, including expenses authorized by the  
6 Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801–  
7 1158), not otherwise provided for; expenses necessary to  
8 meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States  
9 in Germany (including those arising under the supreme  
10 authority assumed by the United States on June 5, 1945,  
11 and under contractual arrangements with the Federal Re-  
12 public of Germany) ; salary of the United States member of  
13 the Board for the Validation of German Bonds in the United  
14 States at the rate of \$17,100 per annum; expenses of the  
15 National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cul-  
16 tural Cooperation as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 of  
17 the Act of July 30, 1946 (22 U.S.C. 287o, 287q, 287r) ;  
18 purchase (not to exceed sixteen, of which four are for  
19 replacement only) or hire of passenger motor vehicles;  
20 printing and binding outside the continental United States  
21 without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919  
22 (44 U.S.C. 111) ; services as authorized by section 15 of the  
23 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; purchase of uni-  
24 forms; payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in  
25 the first paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28



1 of the United States Code when such claims arise in foreign  
2 countries; dues for library membership in organizations  
3 which issue publications to members only, or to members at  
4 a price lower than to others; employment of aliens by con-  
5 tract for services abroad; refund of fees erroneously charged  
6 and paid for passports; radio communications; payment in  
7 advance for subscriptions to commercial information, tele-  
8 phone and similar services abroad; care and transportation  
9 of prisoners and persons declared insane; expenses, as  
10 authorized by law (18 U.S.C. 3192), of bringing to the  
11 United States from foreign countries persons charged with  
12 crime; and procurement by contract or otherwise, of services,  
13 supplies, and facilities, as follows: (1) translating, (2)  
14 analysis and tabulation of technical information, and (3)  
15 preparation of special maps, globes, and geographic aids;  
16 **(1)**~~\$140,710,000~~ \$141,910,000, of which not less than \$12,-  
17 000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or  
18 credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United  
19 States: *Provided*, That passenger motor vehicles in posses-  
20 sion of the Foreign Service abroad may be replaced in accord-  
21 ance with section 7 of the Act of August 1, 1956 (70 Stat.  
22 891), and the cost, including the exchange allowance, of  
23 each such replacement shall not exceed \$3,800 in the case of  
24 the chief of mission automobile at each diplomatic mission  
25 (except that eight such vehicles may be purchased at not to

1 exceed \$7,800 each) and \$1,500 in the case of all other  
 2 such vehicles except station wagons.

3 REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

4 For representation allowances as authorized by section  
 5 901 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U.S.C. 1131),  
 6 \$950,000.

7 (2) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS ABROAD

8 *For necessary expenses of maintenance, operation, re-*  
 9 *pair, and payment of leaseholds of properties acquired pur-*  
 10 *suant to the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, as*  
 11 *amended (22 U.S.C. 292-300), including personal services*  
 12 *in the United States and abroad; salaries, expenses and*  
 13 *allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the*  
 14 *Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C.*  
 15 *801-1158); and services as authorized by section 15 of the*  
 16 *Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$11,000,000, of*  
 17 *which not less than \$7,000,000 shall be used to purchase*  
 18 *foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treas-*  
 19 *ury of the United States, to remain available until expended:*  
 20 *Provided, That not to exceed \$1,323,000 may be used for*  
 21 *administrative expenses during the current fiscal year.*

22 ACQUISITION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILD-  
 23 INGS ABROAD (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PRO-  
 24 GRAM)

25 For purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under



1 title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance  
 2 Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the purposes  
 3 authorized by section 104 (1) of that Act, to be credited to  
 4 and expended under the appropriation account for "Acquisi-  
 5 tion, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad", to  
 6 remain available until expended, ~~(3)\$2,000,000~~ \$2,205,000:  
 7 *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be used for the  
 8 purchase of currencies available in the Treasury for the pur-  
 9 poses of section 104 (f) of such Act, unless such currencies  
 10 are excess to the normal requirements of the United States.

#### 11 EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

12 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State  
 13 to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic  
 14 and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the require-  
 15 ment of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C.  
 16 107), \$1,500,000.

#### 17 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

##### 18 CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

19 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to  
 20 meet annual obligations of membership in international multi-  
 21 lateral organizations, pursuant to treaties, conventions, or  
 22 specific Acts of Congress, \$68,392,000.

##### 23 MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

24 For expenses necessary for permanent representation  
 25 to certain international organizations in which the United

1 States participates pursuant to treaties, conventions, or  
2 specific Acts of Congress, including expenses authorized by  
3 the pertinent Acts and conventions providing for such  
4 representation; salaries, expenses, and allowances of per-  
5 sonnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service  
6 Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158); hire of  
7 passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding, without  
8 regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C.  
9 111); and purchase of uniforms for guards and chauffeurs;  
10 (4)~~\$2,250,000~~ \$2,290,000.

11 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

12 For necessary expenses of participation by the United  
13 States upon approval by the Secretary of State, in inter-  
14 national activities which arise from time to time in the  
15 conduct of foreign affairs and for which specific appropria-  
16 tions have not been provided pursuant to treaties, conven-  
17 tions, or special Acts of Congress, including personal services  
18 without regard to civil service and classification laws;  
19 salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and depend-  
20 ents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as  
21 amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158); hire of passenger motor  
22 vehicles; contributions for the share of the United States  
23 in expenses of international organizations; and printing and  
24 binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1,  
25 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111); \$1,943,000, of which not to



1 exceed a total of \$75,000 may be expended for representa-  
 2 tion allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the  
 3 Act of August 13, 1946 (22 U.S.C. 1131) and for official  
 4 entertainment.

5                   (5) LOANS TO THE UNITED NATIONS

6       *To enable the President to provide for a loan to the*  
 7 *United Nations, as authorized by law, \$100,000,000, to*  
 8 *remain available until expended.*

9                   INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

10       INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,

11                   UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

12       For expenses necessary to enable the United States to  
 13 meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905,  
 14 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the United States and Mexico,  
 15 and to comply with the other laws applicable to the United  
 16 States Section, International Boundary and Water Commis-  
 17 sion, United States and Mexico, including operation and  
 18 maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canalization,  
 19 flood control, bank protection, water supply, power, irriga-  
 20 tion, boundary demarcation, and sanitation projects; detailed  
 21 plan preparation and construction (including surveys and  
 22 operation and maintenance and protection during construc-  
 23 tion) ; Rio Grande emergency flood protection; expenditures  
 24 for the purposes set forth in sections 101 through 104 of the  
 25 Act of September 13, 1950 (22 U.S.C. 277d-1—277d-4) ;

1 purchase of four passenger motor vehicles for replacement  
 2 only; purchase of planographs and lithographs; uniforms or  
 3 allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September  
 4 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131) ; and leasing of pri-  
 5 vate property to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and  
 6 other materials, without regard to section 3709 of the Re-  
 7 vised Statutes, as amended (41 U.S.C. 5) ; as follows:

#### 8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For salaries and expenses not otherwise provided for,  
 10 including examinations, preliminary surveys, and investi-  
 11 gations, ~~(6)\$620,000~~ \$670,000.

#### 12 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

13 For operation and maintenance of projects or parts  
 14 thereof, as enumerated above, including gaging stations,  
 15 \$1,950,000: *Provided*, That expenditures for the Rio Grande  
 16 bank protection project shall be subject to the provisions and  
 17 conditions contained in the appropriation for said project as  
 18 provided by the Act approved April 25, 1945 (59 Stat. 89) .

#### 19 CONSTRUCTION

20 For detailed plan preparation and construction of proj-  
 21 ects authorized by the convention concluded February 1,  
 22 1933, between the United States and Mexico, the Acts  
 23 approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U.S.C. 277-  
 24 277f) , August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 961) , June 4, 1936 (49  
 25 Stat. 1463) , June 28, 1941 (22 U.S.C. 277f) , September



1 13, 1950 (22 U.S.C. 277d-1-9), and the projects stipu-  
2 lated in the treaty between the United States and  
3 Mexico signed at Washington on February 3, 1944,  
4 \$11,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,  
5 That no expenditures shall be made for the Lower Rio  
6 Grande flood-control project for construction on any land,  
7 site, or easement in connection with this project except such  
8 as has been acquired by donation and the title thereto has  
9 been approved by the Attorney General of the United States:  
10 *Provided further*, That the Anzalduas diversion dam shall  
11 not be operated for irrigation or water supply purposes in  
12 the United States unless suitable arrangements have been  
13 made with the prospective water users for repayment to  
14 the Government of such portions of the costs of said dam  
15 as shall have been allocated to such purposes by the Secre-  
16 tary of State.

17 AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

18 For expenses necessary to enable the President to per-  
19 form the obligations of the United States pursuant to treaties  
20 between the United States and Great Britain, in respect to  
21 Canada, signed January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448), and  
22 February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), the treaty between the  
23 United States and Canada, signed February 27, 1950, includ-  
24 ing services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of

1 August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; hire of passenger motor  
2 vehicles; \$415,000, to be disbursed under the direction of  
3 the Secretary of State, and to be available also for addi-  
4 tional expenses of the American Sections, International  
5 Commissions, as hereinafter set forth:

6 International Joint Commission, United States and  
7 Canada, the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the  
8 United States who shall serve at the pleasure of the President  
9 (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity without  
10 compensation therefor) ; salaries of clerks and other em-  
11 ployees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of the  
12 United States with the approval solely of the Secretary of  
13 State; travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in  
14 attending hearings of the Commission at such places in the  
15 United States and Canada as the Commission or the Ameri-  
16 can Commissioners shall determine to be necessary; and  
17 special and technical investigations in connection with mat-  
18 ters falling within the Commission's jurisdiction: *Provided*,  
19 That transfers of funds may be made to other agencies of the  
20 Government for the performance of work for which this  
21 appropriation is made.

22 International Boundary Commission, United States and  
23 Canada, the completion of such remaining work as may be  
24 required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal  
25 and the existing treaties between the United States and Great



1 Britain; commutation of subsistence to employees while on  
 2 field duty, not to exceed \$8 per day each (but not to exceed  
 3 \$5 per day each when a member of a field party and subsist-  
 4 ing in camp) ; hire of freight and passenger motor vehicles  
 5 from temporary field employees; and payment for timber  
 6 necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear.

#### 7 INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

8 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to  
 9 enable the United States to meet its obligations in connection  
 10 with participation in international fisheries commissions pur-  
 11 suant to treaties or conventions, and implementing Acts of  
 12 Congress, ~~(7)\$1,910,000~~ \$2,082,000: *Provided*, That the  
 13 United States share of such expenses may be advanced to the  
 14 respective commissions.

#### 15 EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

##### 16 MUTUAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE

##### 17 ACTIVITIES

18 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to  
 19 enable the Secretary of State to carry out the functions of the  
 20 Department of State under the provisions of the Mutual Edu-  
 21 cational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 527)  
 22 and the Act of August 9, 1939 (22 U.S.C. 501), including  
 23 salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel as authorized  
 24 by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C.  
 25 801-1158) ; hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed

1 \$18,000 for representation expenses; not to exceed  
 2 ~~(8)\$1,000~~ \$2,500 for official entertainment within the  
 3 United States; services as authorized by section 15 of the  
 4 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); and advance of  
 5 funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes,  
 6 as amended; ~~(9)\$40,000,000~~ \$43,900,000 of which not less  
 7 than ~~(10)\$9,515,000~~ \$14,515,000 shall be used to purchase  
 8 foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the  
 9 Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
 10 ~~(11)\$1,732,000~~ \$1,932,000 may be used for administrative  
 11 expenses during the current fiscal year.

12 CENTER FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL INTERCHANGE  
 13 BETWEEN EAST AND WEST

14 To enable the Secretary of State to provide for carry-  
 15 ing out the provisions of the Center for Cultural and Tech-  
 16 nical Interchange Between East and West Act of 1960,  
 17 by grant to any appropriate agency of the State of Hawaii,  
 18 \$8,340,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated  
 19 herein shall be used to pay the salary, or to enter into any  
 20 contract providing for the payment thereof, to any individual  
 21 in excess of \$20,000 per annum.

22 RAMA ROAD, NICARAGUA

23 For an additional amount for necessary expenses for the  
 24 survey and construction of the Rama Road, Nicaragua, in  
 25 accordance with the provisions of title 23, United States



1 Code, section 213, and the Act of September 2, 1958 (72  
2 Stat. 1709), \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended:  
3 *Provided*, That transfer of funds may be made from this  
4 appropriation to the Department of Commerce for the  
5 performance of work for which the appropriation is made.

6 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

7 SEC. 102. Appropriations under this title for “Salaries  
8 and expenses”, “International conferences and contingen-  
9 cies”, and “Missions to international organizations” are  
10 available for reimbursement of the General Services Admin-  
11 istration for security guard services for protection of confi-  
12 dential files.

13 SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation contained in  
14 this title shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any  
15 person assigned to or serving in any office of any of the  
16 several States of the United States or any political subdivi-  
17 sion thereof.

18 SEC. 104. None of the funds appropriated in this title  
19 shall be used (1) to pay the United States contribution to  
20 any international organization which engages in the direct  
21 or indirect promotion of the principle or doctrine of one  
22 world government or one world citizenship; (2) for the  
23 promotion, direct or indirect, of the principle or doctrine of  
24 one world government or one world citizenship.

25 SEC. 105. It is the sense of the Congress that the Com-

1    munist Chinese Government should not be admitted to  
2    membership in the United Nations as the representative of  
3    China.

4       This title may be cited as the "Department of State  
5    Appropriation Act, 1963".

6           **TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

7       **LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION**

8       **SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION**

9       For expenses necessary for the administration of the  
10   Department of Justice and for examination of judicial offices,  
11   including purchase (two for replacement only) and hire of  
12   passenger motor vehicles; and miscellaneous and emergency  
13   expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General  
14   or the Administrative Assistant Attorney General;  
15   \$4,295,000.

16       **SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES**

17       For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the De-  
18   partment of Justice, not otherwise provided for, including mis-  
19   cellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or approved  
20   by the Attorney General or the Administrative Assistant At-  
21   torney General; not to exceed \$20,000 for expenses of col-  
22   lecting evidence, to be expended under the direction of the  
23   Attorney General and accounted for solely on his certificate;  
24   and advances of public moneys pursuant to law (31 U.S.C.  
25   529) ; \$16,500,000.



## 1                   ALIEN PROPERTY ACTIVITIES

## 2           LIMITATION ON GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

3           The Attorney General, or such officer as he may desig-  
4 nate, is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other  
5 property or interest vested in him or transferred to him pur-  
6 suant to or with respect to the Trading With the Enemy  
7 Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U.S.C. App.),  
8 and the International Claims Settlement Act, as amended  
9 (22 U.S.C. 1631), necessary expenses incurred in carrying  
10 out the powers and duties conferred on the Attorney-Gen-  
11 eral pursuant to said Acts: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
12 \$690,000 shall be available in the current fiscal year  
13 for the general administrative expenses of alien property  
14 activities, including rent of private or Government-owned  
15 space in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That  
16 on or before November 1 of the current fiscal year the At-  
17 torney General shall make a report to the Appropriations  
18 Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives  
19 giving detailed information on all administrative and non-  
20 administrative expenses incurred during the next preceding  
21 fiscal year in connection with the alien property activities:  
22 *Provided further*, That of the total amount herein authorized  
23 the amount of \$50,000 is to be transferred to the appropria-  
24 tion for "Salaries and expenses, general administration",  
25 Justice.

## 1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

2 For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust  
3 and kindred laws, \$5,988,000: *Provided*, That none of  
4 this appropriation shall be expended for the establishment  
5 and maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Anti-  
6 trust Division.

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS  
8 AND MARSHALS

9 For necessary expenses of the offices of United States  
10 attorneys and marshals, including purchase of firearms and  
11 ammunition; \$27,085,000, of which not to exceed \$50,000  
12 shall be available for the employment of temporary deputy  
13 marshals in lieu of bailiffs at a rate of not to exceed \$12  
14 per day: *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated  
15 \$17,500 may be used for the emergency replacement of one  
16 prisoner-carrying bus upon certificate of the Attorney Gen-  
17 eral: *Provided further*, That of the amount herein appropri-  
18 ated not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available for payment  
19 of compensation and expenses of Commissioners appointed in  
20 condemnation cases under Rule 71A (h) of the Federal Rules  
21 of Civil Procedure.

## 22 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

23 For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and  
24 for per diems in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law,  
25 and not to exceed \$275,000 for such compensation and



1 expenses of witnesses (including expert witnesses) or in-  
2 formants pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 28, 1950  
3 (5 U.S.C. 341) and sections 4244-48 of title 18, United  
4 States Code; \$1,900,000: *Provided*, That no part of the  
5 sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness  
6 more than one attendance fee for any one calendar day.

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE  
8 OF THE UNITED STATES

9 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for  
10 the Administrative Conference of the United States,  
11 \$100,000.

12 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For expenses necessary for the detection and prosecution  
15 of crimes against the United States; protection of the person  
16 of the President of the United States; acquisition, collection,  
17 classification and preservation of identification and other  
18 records and their exchange with, and for the official use of,  
19 the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of  
20 States, cities, and other institutions, such exchange to be sub-  
21 ject to cancellation if dissemination is made outside the re-  
22 ceiving departments or related agencies; and such other in-  
23 vestigations regarding official matters under the control of  
24 the Department of Justice and the Department of State as

1 may be directed by the Attorney General, including pur-  
2 chase for police-type use without regard to the general pur-  
3 chase price limitation for the current fiscal year (not to  
4 exceed five hundred and one, including one armored vehicle,  
5 for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles;  
6 firearms and ammunition; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab  
7 hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this  
8 paragraph; payment of rewards; and not to exceed \$70,000  
9 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to  
10 be expended under the direction of the Attorney General,  
11 and to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$130,700,-  
12 000: *Provided*, That the compensation of the Director of  
13 the Bureau shall be \$22,000 per annum so long as the posi-  
14 tion is held by the present incumbent.

15       None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau  
16 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of any  
17 civil-service employee.

18       IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

19               SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20       For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for  
21 the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to  
22 immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, including  
23 advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en  
24 route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of \$1  
25 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the immigra-



1 tion laws, for work performed; payment of rewards; not to  
2 exceed \$50,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a con-  
3 fidential character, to be expended under the direction of the  
4 Attorney General and accounted for solely on his certificate;  
5 purchase for police-type use, without regard to the general  
6 purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year (not to  
7 exceed two hundred and fifty for replacement only) and  
8 hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase (not to exceed  
9 five for replacement only) and maintenance and opera-  
10 tion of aircraft; firearms and ammunition, attendance at  
11 firearms matches; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills,  
12 immigration fines, and other items properly returnable, ex-  
13 cept deposits of aliens who become public charges and  
14 deposits to secure payment of fines and passage money;  
15 operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair of buildings  
16 and the purchase of equipment incident thereto; acquisition  
17 of land as sites for enforcement fence and construction in-  
18 cident to such fence; reimbursement of the General Services  
19 Administration for security guard services for protection of  
20 confidential files; and maintenance, care, detention, surveil-  
21 lance, parole, and transportation of alien enemies and their  
22 wives and dependent children, including return of such  
23 persons to place of bona fide residence or to such other place  
24 as may be authorized by the Attorney General; \$64,050,000:  
25 *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated, not to

1 exceed \$50,000 may be used for the emergency replacement  
2 of aircraft upon certificate of the Attorney General.

3 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

5 For expenses necessary for the administration, opera-  
6 tion, and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional  
7 institutions, including supervision of United States prisoners  
8 in non-Federal institutions; purchase of not to exceed  
9 twenty-six (of which twenty shall be for replacement  
10 only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; compila-  
11 tion of statistics relating to prisoners in Federal and non-Fed-  
12 eral penal and correctional institutions; payment pursuant to  
13 law of claims of employees for loss, damage, or destruction of  
14 personal property (31 U.S.C. 238) ; firearms and ammuni-  
15 tion; medals and other awards; payment of rewards; pur-  
16 chase and exchange of farm products and livestock; con-  
17 struction of buildings at prison camps; and acquisition of  
18 land and water rights as authorized by section 7 of the Act  
19 of July 28, 1950 (5 U.S.C. 341f) ; \$48,814,000: *Pro-*  
20 *vided*, That there may be transferred to the Public Health  
21 Service such amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion  
22 of the Attorney General, for direct expenditure by that  
23 Service for medical relief for inmates of Federal penal and  
24 correctional institutions.



## BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional institutions, ~~(12)~~ *and for planning, site acquisition, and commencing construction of a new psychiatric institution*, including all necessary expenses incident thereto, by contract or force account, ~~(13)~~ ~~\$2,595,000~~ \$3,545,000: *Provided*, That labor of United States prisoners may be used for work performed under this appropriation.

## SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions, including necessary clothing and medical aid, and payment of rewards, \$3,700,000.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used to pay the compensation of any person hereafter employed as an attorney (except foreign counsel employed in special cases) unless such person shall be duly licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of a State, territory, or the District of Columbia.

SEC. 203. Seventy-five per centum of the expenditures for the offices of the United States attorney and the United States marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States

1 from any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the  
2 credit of the District of Columbia.

3 SEC. 204. Appropriations and authorizations made in  
4 this title which are available for expenses of attendance at  
5 meetings shall be expended for such purposes in accordance  
6 with regulations prescribed by the Attorney General.

7 SEC. 205. Appropriations and authorizations made in  
8 this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for  
9 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
10 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem  
11 for individuals.

12 SEC. 206. Appropriations for the current fiscal year  
13 for "Salaries and expenses, general administration", "Sal-  
14 aries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation", "Sal-  
15 aries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Serv-  
16 ice", and "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons", shall  
17 be available for uniforms and allowances therefor as author-  
18 ized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5  
19 U.S.C. 2131).

20 This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice  
21 Appropriation Act, 1963".



## 1 TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## 2 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

## 3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For expenses necessary for the general administration  
5 of the Department of Commerce, including expenses neces-  
6 sary to carry out the provisions of the Great Lakes Pilotage  
7 Act of 1960 (74 Stat. 259), and not to exceed ~~(14)~~\$1,500  
8 \$2,000 for official entertainment, ~~(15)~~\$3,700,000 \$3,-  
9 900,000.

## 10 AVIATION WAR RISK INSURANCE REVOLVING FUND

11 The Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized to  
12 make such expenditures, within the limits of funds available  
13 pursuant to section 1306 of the Act of August 23, 1958  
14 (49 U.S.C. 1536), and in accordance with section 104 of  
15 the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended (31  
16 U.S.C. 849), as may be necessary in carrying out the pro-  
17 grams set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year for  
18 aviation war risk insurance activities under said Act.

## 19 AREA REDEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

## 20 OPERATIONS

21 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of  
22 the Area Redevelopment Administration, including not to

1 exceed \$3,600,000 for technical assistance, as authorized by  
 2 section 11 of the Area Redevelopment Act (75 Stat. 47),  
 3 and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$12,250,000.

#### 4 GRANTS FOR PUBLIC FACILITIES

5 For grants in accordance with the provisions of section 8  
 6 of the Area Redevelopment Act (75 Stat. 53), \$35,000,000.

#### 7 AREA REDEVELOPMENT FUND

8 For loans and participations as authorized by section 6  
 9 and public facility loans as authorized by section 7 of the  
 10 Area Redevelopment Act (75 Stat. 53), ~~(16)\$115,480,000~~  
 11 *\$115,050,000: Provided, That no part of the appropriations*  
 12 *contained in this Act shall be used for administrative ex-*  
 13 *penses in connection with loans and participations financed or*  
 14 *to be financed with funds borrowed from the Secretary of the*  
 15 *Treasury.*

#### 16 EXPORT CONTROL

17 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions  
 18 of the Export Control Act of 1949, as amended, relating  
 19 to export controls, including awards of compensation to  
 20 informers under said Act and as authorized by the Act of  
 21 August 13, 1953 (22 U.S.C. 401), ~~(17)\$3,480,000~~  
 22 *\$3,735,000 of which not to exceed (18)\$1,237,000 \$1,337,-*  
 23 *000 may be advanced to the Bureau of Customs, Treasury*  
 24 *Department, for enforcement of the export control program,*



1 and of which not to exceed ~~(19)\$80,400~~ \$120,400 may be  
 2 advanced to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses"  
 3 under "General administration".

#### 4 OFFICE OF FIELD SERVICES

##### 5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For expenses necessary to operate and maintain field  
 7 offices for the collection and dissemination of information  
 8 useful in the development and improvement of commerce  
 9 throughout the United States and its possessions, ~~(20)\$3,~~  
 10 ~~400,000~~ \$3,430,000.

#### 11 BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

##### 12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For necessary expenses of the Business and Defense  
 14 Services Administration, ~~(21)\$4,600,000~~ \$4,940,000 ~~(22),~~  
 15 *of which not to exceed \$20,600 may be transferred to the*  
 16 *appropriation "Salaries and expenses, General Administra-*  
 17 *tion" for necessary legal support.*

#### 18 INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

##### 19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For necessary expenses for the promotion of foreign  
 21 commerce, including trade centers, ~~(23)trade missions,~~ and  
 22 trade and industrial exhibits, abroad, without regard to the  
 23 provisions of law set forth in 41 U.S.C. 5 and 13; 44 U.S.C.  
 24 111, 322, and 324; purchase of commercial and trade  
 25 reports; employment of aliens by contract for services

1 abroad; rental of space abroad, for periods not exceeding  
 2 five years, and expenses of alteration, repair, or improve-  
 3 ment; advance of funds under contracts abroad; payment  
 4 of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first para-  
 5 graph of section 2672 of title 28 of the United States Code,  
 6 when such claims arise in foreign countries; and not to  
 7 exceed ~~(24)\$10,000~~ \$20,000 for official representation ex-  
 8 penses abroad; ~~(25)\$6,500,000~~ \$8,300,000~~(26)~~, of which  
 9 \$2,100,000 shall remain available for trade and industrial  
 10 exhibits until June 30, 1964~~(27)~~: Provided, That the pro-  
 11 visions of section 105(f) and 108(c) of the Mutual Edu-  
 12 cational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (Public Law  
 13 87-256) shall apply in carrying out the activities concerned  
 14 with exhibits and missions.

## 15 UNITED STATES TRAVEL SERVICE

### 16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of  
 18 the International Travel Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 129), includ-  
 19 ing employment of aliens by contract for service abroad;  
 20 rental of space, for periods not exceeding five years, and  
 21 expenses of alteration, repair or improvement; advance of  
 22 funds under contracts abroad; payment of tort claims, in the  
 23 manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672 of  
 24 title 28 of the United States Code, when such claims arise in  
 25 foreign countries; and not to exceed \$5,000 for representa-  
 26 tion expenses abroad; ~~(28)\$3,350,000~~ \$3,950,000.



## OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Business Economics, \$1,750,000.

## BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for collecting, compiling, and publishing current census statistics, provided for by law, ~~(29)\$12,250,000~~ \$12,598,000.

## 1962 CENSUS OF GOVERNMENTS

For an additional amount for expenses necessary for preparing for, taking, compiling, and publishing the 1962 census of governments as authorized by law, \$1,050,000, to remain available until June 30, 1964.

## 1963 CENSUSES OF BUSINESS, TRANSPORTATION, MANUFACTURES, AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES

For an additional amount for expenses necessary for preparing for, taking, compiling, and publishing the 1963 censuses of business, transportation, manufactures, and mineral industries, as authorized by law, \$3,000,000, to remain available until December 31, 1966.

## 1964 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

For expenses necessary to prepare for taking, compiling, and publishing the 1964 Census of Agriculture, as author-

1 ized by law, \$700,000, to remain available until December  
2 31, 1967.

### 3 MODERNIZATION OF COMPUTING EQUIPMENT

4 For expenses necessary for replacement of an electronic  
5 computer system, \$4,000,000, to remain available until June  
6 30, 1964.

### 7 (30)EIGHTEENTH DECENNIAL CENSUS

8 *The time limitation under this head in the General Gov-*  
9 *ernment Matters, Department of Commerce, and Related*  
10 *Agencies Appropriation Act 1962 is changed from "Decem-*  
11 *ber 31, 1962" to June 30, 1963".*

### 12 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

#### 13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the  
15 Act of August 6, 1947, as amended (33 U.S.C. 883a-883i),  
16 including hire of aircraft; operation, maintenance, and repair  
17 of an airplane; pay, allowances, gratuities, transportation of  
18 dependents and household effects, and payment of funeral  
19 expenses, as authorized by law, for an authorized strength  
20 of 200 commissioned officers on the active list; and pay of  
21 commissioned officers retired in accordance with law;  
22 (31)\$~~21,500,000~~ \$22,750,000, of which \$840,000 shall be  
23 available for retirement pay of commissioned officers and pay-  
24 ments under the Retired Servicemen's Family Protection



1 Plan: *Provided*, That during the current fiscal year, this  
 2 appropriation shall be reimbursed for at least press costs  
 3 and costs of paper for charts published by the Coast and  
 4 Geodetic Survey and furnished for the official use of the  
 5 military departments of the Department of Defense: *Pro-*  
 6 *vided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for  
 7 construction of a seismological vault and a recorder building  
 8 on private property, on a long term lease basis.

#### 9 CONSTRUCTION OF SURVEYING SHIPS

10 For necessary expenses for the design, supervision, con-  
 11 struction, equipping, and outfitting of surveying vessels, as  
 12 authorized by the Act of August 6, 1947 (33 U.S.C. 883i),  
 13 \$14,400,000, to remain available until expended(32): *Pro-*  
 14 *vided*, That appropriations granted under this heading shall  
 15 be available for completing payments on the construction con-  
 16 tract for the Coast and Geodetic Survey ship Surveyor.

#### 17 INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

#### 18 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

19 Not to exceed \$2,000 shall be available for administrative  
 20 expenses to be determined in the manner set forth under the  
 21 title "General expenses" in the Uniform System of Accounts  
 22 for Carriers by Water of the Interstate Commerce Commis-  
 23 sion (effective January 1, 1947).

## MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

## SHIP CONSTRUCTION

For construction-differential subsidy and cost of national-defense features incident to construction of ships for operation in foreign commerce (46 U.S.C. 1152, 1154); for construction-differential subsidy and cost of national-defense features incident to the reconstruction and reconditioning of ships under title V of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (46 U.S.C. 1154); and for acquisition of used ships pursuant to section 510 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (46 U.S.C. 1160); to remain available until expended, ~~(33)\$50,000,000~~ \$64,200,000: *Provided*, That transfers may be made to the appropriation for the current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses" for administrative and warehouse expenses (not to exceed \$3,150,000) and for reserve fleet expenses (not to exceed \$500,000), and any such transfers shall be without regard to the limitations under that appropriation on the amounts available for such expenses.

OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES (LIQUIDATION OF  
CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For the payment of obligations incurred for operating-differential subsidies granted on or after January 1, 1947, as authorized by the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, and in appropriations heretofore made to the United States



1 Maritime Commission, ~~(34)\$225,000,000~~ \$220,400,000, to  
 2 remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no contracts  
 3 shall be executed during the current fiscal year by the Secre-  
 4 tary of Commerce which will obligate the Government to  
 5 pay operating-differential subsidy on more than two thou-  
 6 sand four hundred voyages in any one calendar year, includ-  
 7 ing voyages covered by contracts in effect at the beginning of  
 8 the current fiscal year.

#### 9 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

10 For expenses necessary for research, development, fabri-  
 11 cation, and test operation of experimental facilities and  
 12 equipment; studies to improve water transportation systems;  
 13 and supporting services related to nuclear ship operation;  
 14 ~~(35)\$3,550,000~~ \$5,500,000, to remain available until ex-  
 15 pended: *Provided*, That transfers may be made to the  
 16 appropriation for the current fiscal year for "Salaries and  
 17 expenses" for administrative expenses (not to exceed  
 18 \$600,000), and any such transfers shall be without regard  
 19 to the limitation under that appropriation on the amount  
 20 available for such expenses: *Provided further*, That transfers  
 21 may be made from this appropriation to the "Vessel opera-  
 22 tions revolving fund" for losses resulting from expenses of  
 23 experimental ship operations.

1                                   SALARIES AND EXPENSES

2           For expenses necessary for carrying into effect the Mer-  
3 chant Marine Act, 1936, and other laws administered by  
4 the Maritime Administration, \$14,950,000, within limita-  
5 tions as follows:

6           Administrative expenses, including not to exceed \$1,125  
7 for entertainment of officials of other countries when specifi-  
8 cally authorized by the Maritime Administrator, and not to  
9 exceed \$1,250 for representation allowances, \$8,173,400;

10          Maintenance of shipyard facilities and operation of ware-  
11 houses, \$1,000,000;

12          Reserve fleet expenses, \$5,776,600.

13                                   MARITIME TRAINING

14          For training cadets as officers of the Merchant Marine  
15 at the Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, New  
16 York; not to exceed \$2,500 for contingencies for the Super-  
17 intendent, United States Merchant Marine Academy, to be  
18 expended in his discretion; and uniform and textbook allow-  
19 ances for cadet midshipmen, at an average yearly cost of not  
20 to exceed \$300 per cadet; \$3,300,000: *Provided*, That,  
21 except as herein provided for uniform and textbook allow-  
22 ances, this appropriation shall not be used for compensation  
23 or allowances for cadets: *Provided further*, That reimburse-  
24 ment may be made to the appropriation for the current fiscal



1 year for "Maritime training", for expenses in support of  
2 activities financed from the appropriations for "Research and  
3 development" and "Ship construction".

4                                   STATE MARINE SCHOOLS

5       For financial assistance to State marine schools and the  
6 students thereof as authorized by the Maritime Academy  
7 Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 622-624), \$1,375,000, of which  
8 \$250,000 is for maintenance and repair of vessels loaned by  
9 the United States for use in connection with such State  
10 marine schools, and \$1,125,000, to remain available until  
11 expended, is for liquidation of obligations incurred under  
12 authority granted by said Act, to enter into contracts to  
13 make payments for expenses incurred in the maintenance  
14 and support of marine schools, and to pay allowances for  
15 uniforms, textbooks, and subsistence of cadets at State marine  
16 schools.

17       GENERAL PROVISIONS—MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

18       No additional vessel shall be allocated under charter,  
19 nor shall any vessel be continued under charter by reason  
20 of any extension of chartering authority beyond June 30,  
21 1949, unless the charterer shall agree that the Maritime  
22 Administration shall have no obligation upon redelivery to  
23 accept or pay for consumable stores, bunkers, and slopchest  
24 items, except with respect to such minimum amounts of

1 bunkers as the Maritime Administration considers advisable  
2 to be retained on the vessel and that prior to such redelivery  
3 all consumable stores, slopchest items, and bunkers over and  
4 above such minimums shall be removed from the vessel by  
5 the charterer at his own expense.

6       Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the  
7 Maritime Administration is authorized to furnish utilities and  
8 services and make necessary repairs in connection with any  
9 lease, contract, or occupancy involving Government property  
10 under control of the Maritime Administration, and payments  
11 received by the Maritime Administration for utilities, serv-  
12 ices, and repairs so furnished or made shall be credited to  
13 the appropriation charged with the cost thereof: *Provided*,  
14 That rental payments under any such lease, contract, or  
15 occupancy on account of items other than such utilities,  
16 services, or repairs shall be covered into the Treasury as  
17 miscellaneous receipts.

18       No obligations shall be incurred during the current fiscal  
19 year from the construction fund established by the Merchant  
20 Marine Act, 1936, or otherwise, in excess of the appropria-  
21 tions and limitations contained in this Act, or in any prior  
22 appropriation Act, and all receipts which otherwise would  
23 be deposited to the credit of said fund shall be covered into  
24 the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.



## PATENT OFFICE

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Patent Office, including defense of suits instituted against the Commissioner of Patents; ~~(36)\$25,860,000~~ \$27,193,000.

## BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

## LIMITATION ON GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Necessary expenses of administration and research (not to exceed \$36,800,000), including maintenance of a National Register of Revoked Motor Vehicle Operators' Licenses, as authorized by Law (74 Stat. 526), and purchase of forty-seven passenger motor vehicles of which forty-four shall be for replacement only, shall be paid, in accordance with law, from appropriations made available by this Act to the Bureau of Public Roads and from advances and reimbursements received by the Bureau of Public Roads.

Of the total amount available from appropriations of the Bureau of Public Roads for general administrative and research expenses pursuant to the provisions of title 23, United States Code, section 104(a), \$100,000 shall be available for carrying out the provisions of title 23, United States Code, section 309.

## FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS (TRUST FUND)

For carrying out the provisions of title 23, United States

1 Code, which are attributable to Federal-aid highways, to  
 2 remain available until expended, \$3,249,200,000, or so much  
 3 thereof as may be available in and derived from the "High-  
 4 way trust fund"; which sum is composed of \$1,508,261,397,  
 5 the balance of the amount authorized for the fiscal year 1961,  
 6 and \$1,735,000,000 (or so much thereof as may be available  
 7 in and derived from the "Highway trust fund"), a part of  
 8 the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year  
 9 1962, \$4,938,603 for reimbursement of the sums expended  
 10 for the repair or ~~(37)construction~~ *reconstruction* of highways  
 11 and bridges which have been damaged or destroyed by floods,  
 12 hurricanes, or landslides, as provided by title 23, United  
 13 States Code, section 125, and \$1,000,000 for reimburse-  
 14 ment of the sums expended for the design and construction of  
 15 bridges upon and across dams, as provided by title 23, United  
 16 States Code, section 320.

17       IMPROVEMENT OF THE PENTAGON ROAD NETWORK

18                               (TRUST FUND)

19       For expenses necessary for the improvement of routes on  
 20 the Pentagon Road Network, to be conveyed to the Com-  
 21 monwealth of Virginia, as authorized by the Act of Septem-  
 22 ber 26, 1961 (75 Stat. 670), ~~(38)~~ *to remain available until*  
 23 *expended*, \$2,000,000, to be derived from the Highway  
 24 Trust Fund.



1       FOREST HIGHWAYS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT  
2                                   AUTHORIZATION)

3       For payment of obligations incurred in carrying out the  
4 provisions of title 23, United States Code, section 204,  
5 pursuant to contract authorization granted by title 23,  
6 United States Code, section 203, to remain available until  
7 expended, \$32,000,000, which sum is composed of  
8 \$7,850,000, the balance of the amount authorized to be  
9 appropriated for the fiscal year 1961, and \$24,150,000, a  
10 part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the  
11 fiscal year 1962: *Provided*, That this appropriation  
12 shall be available for the rental, purchase, construction, or  
13 alteration of buildings and sites necessary for the storage and  
14 repair of equipment and supplies used for road construction  
15 and maintenance but the total cost of any such item under  
16 this authorization shall not exceed \$15,000.

17 PUBLIC LANDS HIGHWAYS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT  
18                                   AUTHORIZATION)

19       For payment of obligations incurred in carrying out  
20 the provisions of title 23, United States Code, section 209,  
21 pursuant to the contract authorization granted by title 23,  
22 United States Code, section 203, to remain available until  
23 expended, \$2,500,000, which sum is composed of \$800,000,  
24 the balance of the amount authorized to be appropriated for  
25 the fiscal year 1962, and \$1,700,000, a part of the amount  
26 authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1963.

1 CONTROL OF OUTDOOR ADVERTISING

2 For incentive payments to the States for control of out-  
3 door advertising, as authorized by law (23 U.S.C. 131),  
4 (39) ~~\$4,000,000~~ \$2,000,000, to remain available until ex-  
5 pended.

6 GENERAL PROVISIONS—BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

7 Not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended during the  
8 current fiscal year for services of individuals employed  
9 pursuant to section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5  
10 U.S.C. 55a), at rates in excess of \$50 per diem.

11 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

12 RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

13 For expenses necessary in performing the functions  
14 authorized by the Act of March 3, 1901, as amended (15  
15 U.S.C. 271–278e), including general administration; oper-  
16 ation, maintenance, alteration, and protection of grounds and  
17 facilities; and improvement and construction of facilities as  
18 authorized by the Act of September 2, 1958 (15 U.S.C.  
19 278d); \$27,500,000 of which not to exceed \$1,700,000  
20 shall be available for payments to the “Working capital  
21 fund”, National Bureau of Standards, for additional capital:  
22 *Provided*, That during the current fiscal year the maximum  
23 base rate of compensation for employees appointed pursuant  
24 to the Act of September 2, 1958 (15 U.S.C. 278e), shall



1 be equivalent to the maximum scheduled rate for GS-12.

2 RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL SERVICES (SPECIAL FOREIGN

3 CURRENCY PROGRAM)

4 For purchase of foreign currencies which the Treasury  
5 Department determines to be excess to the normal require-  
6 ments of the United States, for necessary expenses of the  
7 National Bureau of Standards, as authorized by law, (40)  
8 ~~\$1,000,000~~ \$500,000, to remain available until expended:  
9 *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available, in addi-  
10 tion to other appropriations to the Bureau, for the purchase of  
11 the foregoing currencies.

12 PLANT AND FACILITIES

13 For expenses incurred, as authorized by section 1 of the  
14 Act of September 2, 1958 (15 U.S.C. 278c-278e), in the  
15 acquisition, construction, improvement, alteration, or emer-  
16 gency repair of buildings, grounds, and other facilities  
17 including a plasma physics building, a radio warning service  
18 building, and a paint shop; design of a radio standards  
19 laboratory; and procurement and installation of special re-  
20 search equipment and facilities, therefor; \$2,000,000, to  
21 remain available until expended.

22 CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES

23 For an additional amount for "Construction of facili-  
24 ties", including construction, equipment, and expenses of  
25 occupying the facilities, \$30,000,000, to remain available

1 until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$6,250,000  
 2 of this amount shall be available for payment to the “Work-  
 3 ing capital fund”, National Bureau of Standards, for addi-  
 4 tional capital for purchase of equipment.

#### 5 WORKING CAPITAL FUND

6 The Working capital fund shall be available, during the  
 7 current fiscal year, for the purchase of not to exceed four  
 8 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only.

#### 9 WEATHER BUREAU

##### 10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For expenses necessary for the Weather Bureau, includ-  
 12 ing maintenance and operation of aircraft; purchase of upper  
 13 air supplies for delivery through December 31, of the next  
 14 fiscal year; and not to exceed \$10,000 for maintenance of a  
 15 printing office in the city of Washington, as authorized by  
 16 law; ~~(41)\$58,250,000~~ \$60,076,000.

##### 17 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

18 For expenses necessary for the conduct of research by  
 19 the Weather Bureau, including development and service  
 20 testing of equipment; ~~(42)~~ *purchase of two aircraft*; operation  
 21 and maintenance of aircraft; and for acquisition, establish-  
 22 ment, and relocation of research facilities and related equip-  
 23 ment; ~~(43)\$10,000,000~~ \$11,500,000, to remain available



1 until June 30, 1965 (44): *Provided, That appropriations*  
 2 *granted under this head, in the fiscal year 1962, shall be*  
 3 *merged with this appropriation.*

#### 4 ESTABLISHMENT OF METEOROLOGICAL FACILITIES

5 For an additional amount for the acquisition, establish-  
 6 ment, and relocation of operational facilities and related  
 7 equipment, including the alteration and modernization of ex-  
 8 isting facilities, and for the acquisition of land; (45)\$4,000,-  
 9 000, \$4,650,000, to remain available until June 30, 1965:  
 10 *Provided, That the appropriations heretofore granted under*  
 11 *this head shall be merged with this appropriation.*

#### 12 METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITE OPERATIONS

13 For expenses necessary to establish and operate a sys-  
 14 tem for the continuous observation of worldwide meteorologi-  
 15 cal conditions from space satellites and for the reporting and  
 16 processing of the data obtained for use in weather forecast-  
 17 ing, \$40,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*  
 18 *vided, That payments of not to exceed \$285,000 may be*  
 19 *made to the appropriation for the Weather Bureau for the*  
 20 *current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses":* *Provided:*  
 21 *further, That this appropriation shall be available for*  
 22 *payment to the National Aeronautics and Space Admin-*  
 23 *istration for procurement, in accordance with the authority*

1 available to that Administration, of such equipment or fa-  
2 cilities as may be necessary to establish and operate the  
3 aforesaid system.

4 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

5 SEC. 302. During the current fiscal year applicable ap-  
6 propriations and funds available to the Department of Com-  
7 merce shall be available for the activities specified in the Act  
8 of October 26, 1949 (5 U.S.C. 596a), to the extent and in  
9 the manner prescribed by said Act.

10 SEC. 303. Appropriations in this title available for  
11 salaries and expenses shall be available for hire of passenger  
12 motor vehicles; services as authorized by section 15 of the  
13 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but, unless otherwise  
14 specified, at rates for individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem;  
15 and uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by the  
16 Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131).

17 (46)SEC. 304. *The Bureau of the Budget shall provide the*  
18 *Congress, in connection with the budget presentation for*  
19 *fiscal year 1964 and each succeeding year thereafter, a*  
20 *horizontal budget showing (a) the totality of the programs*  
21 *for meteorology, (b) the specific aspects of the program*  
22 *and funding assigned to each agency, and (c) the esti-*  
23 *mated goals and financial requirements.*

24 This title may be cited as the "Department of Commerce  
25 Appropriation Act, 1963".



## 1 TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

## 2 SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

## 3 SALARIES

4 For the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, and  
5 all other officers and employees, whose compensation shall  
6 be fixed by the Court, except as otherwise provided by law,  
7 and who may be employed and assigned by the Chief Jus-  
8 tice to any office or work of the Court, \$1,494,000.

## 9 PRINTING AND BINDING SUPREME COURT REPORTS

10 For printing and binding the advance opinions, pre-  
11 liminary prints, and bound reports of the Court, \$108,000.

## 12 MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

13 For miscellaneous expenses, to be expended as the Chief  
14 Justice may approve, \$79,000.

## 15 CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

16 For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable  
17 the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties imposed  
18 upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40 U.S.C.  
19 13a—13b), including improvements, maintenance, repairs,  
20 equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances; special  
21 clothing for workmen; and personal and other services  
22 (including temporary labor without reference to the Classi-  
23 fication and Retirement Acts, as amended), and for snow  
24 removal by hire of men and equipment or under contract

1 without compliance with section 3709 of the Revised  
2 Statutes, as amended (41 U.S.C. 5) ; \$323,400.

3                   AUTOMOBILE FOR THE CHIEF JUSTICE

4       For purchase, exchange, lease, driving, maintenance,  
5 and operation of an automobile for the Chief Justice of the  
6 United States, \$6,800.

7                   BOOKS FOR THE SUPREME COURT

8       For books and periodicals for the Supreme Court, to be  
9 purchased by the Librarian of the Supreme Court, under the  
10 direction of the Chief Justice, \$35,000.

11                  COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

12                               SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13       For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges, and  
14 all other officers and employees of the court, and necessary  
15 expenses of the court, including exchange of books, and  
16 traveling expenses, as may be approved by the chief judge,  
17 \$361,000.

18                               CUSTOMS COURT

19                               SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20       For salaries of the chief judge and eight judges; salaries;  
21 of the officers and employees of the court; services as author-  
22 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C.  
23 55a) ; and necessary expenses of the court, including ex-  
24 change of books, and traveling expenses, as may be approved:



1 by the court; \$919,000: *Provided*, That traveling expenses  
2 of judges of the Customs Court shall be paid upon the  
3 written certificate of the judge.

#### 4 COURT OF CLAIMS

##### 5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges, and  
7 all other officers and employees of the court, and for other  
8 necessary expenses, including stenographic and other fees  
9 and charges necessary in the taking of testimony, and travel,  
10 \$1,025,000.

##### 11 REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

12 For necessary repairs and improvements to the Court  
13 of Claims buildings, to be expended under the supervision of  
14 the Architect of the Capitol, \$9,500.

#### 15 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

##### 16 JUDICIAL SERVICES

##### 17 SALARIES OF JUDGES

18 For salaries of circuit judges; district judges (including  
19 judges of the district courts of the Virgin Islands, the Panama  
20 Canal Zone, and Guam; justices and judges retired or re-  
21 signed under title 28, United States Code, sections 371, 372,  
22 and 373; and annuities of widows of Justices of the Supreme  
23 Court of the United States in accordance with title 28,  
24 United States Code, section 375; \$10,860,000.

## 1                   SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

2       For salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal  
3   Judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for,  
4   \$27,000,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of secre-  
5   taries and law clerks of circuit and district judges shall  
6   be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office of the  
7   United States Courts without regard to the Classification Act  
8   of 1949, as amended, except that the salary of a secretary  
9   shall conform with that of the General Schedule grades  
10   (GS) 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, as the appointing judge shall  
11   determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with  
12   that of the General Schedule grades (GS) 7, 8, 9, 10, 11,  
13   or 12, as the appointing judge shall determine, subject to  
14   review by the Judicial Conference of the United States if  
15   requested by the Director, such determination by the judge  
16   otherwise to be final: *Provided further*, That (exclusive of  
17   step increases corresponding with those provided for by  
18   title VII of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and  
19   of compensation paid for temporary assistance needed be-  
20   cause of an emergency) the aggregate salaries paid to  
21   secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge shall not  
22   exceed \$15,950 per annum, except in the case of the chief  
23   judge of each circuit and the chief judge of each district court  
24   having five or more district judges, in which case the  
25   aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$21,305 per annum.



## 1 FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

2 For fees, expenses, and costs of jurors; compensation  
3 of jury commissioners; fees of United States commissioners  
4 and other committing magistrates acting under title 18,  
5 United States Code, section 3041; and compensation of  
6 voting referees fixed by the court pursuant to the provisions of  
7 the Civil Rights Act of 1960 (74 Stat. 86) ; ~~(47)\$4,500,000~~  
8 ~~\$5,800,000 (48)~~: *Provided, That \$300,000 of the foregoing*  
9 *amount shall be available for the payment of obligations*  
10 *incurred under the appropriation for similar purposes for*  
11 *the preceding fiscal year.*

## 12 TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

13 For necessary travel and miscellaneous expenses, not  
14 otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judiciary, including  
15 the purchase of firearms and ammunition, and the cost of  
16 contract statistical services for the office of Register of Wills  
17 of the District of Columbia, \$4,600,000: *Provided, That*  
18 *this sum shall be available in an amount not to exceed*  
19 *\$16,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned*  
20 *with the work of Federal probation when incurred on the*  
21 *written authorization of the Director of the Administrative*  
22 *Office of the United States Courts: Provided further, That*  
23 *no part of this appropriation may be used for payment of*  
24 *actual expenses of subsistence in excess of \$25 per diem.*

## 1 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

2 For necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of  
3 the United States Courts, including travel, advertising, and  
4 rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$1,500,000:  
5 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$110,000 of the appropriations  
6 contained in this title shall be available for the study of rules  
7 of practice and procedure.

## 8 SALARIES OF REFEREES

9 For salaries of referees as authorized by the Act of  
10 June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U.S.C. 68), not to exceed  
11 \$2,600,000, to be derived from the Referees' salary and  
12 expense fund established in pursuance of said Act.

## 13 EXPENSES OF REFEREES

14 For expenses of referees as authorized by the Act of  
15 June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U.S.C. 68, 102), not to  
16 exceed \$4,850,000, to be derived from the Referees' salary  
17 and expense fund established in pursuance of said Act.

## 18 GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

19 SEC. 402. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the  
20 District Court of the United States for the District of Colum-  
21 bia from all appropriations under this title and 30 per centum  
22 of the expenditures for the United States Court of Appeals  
23 for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under  
24 this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any



1 funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Colum-  
2 bia.

3 SEC. 403. The reports of the United States Court of  
4 Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for  
5 a price exceeding that approved by the court and for not  
6 more than \$6.50 per volume.

7 This title may be cited as the "Judiciary Appropriation  
8 Act, 1963".

## 9 TITLE V—RELATED AGENCIES

### 10 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

#### 11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of  
13 the American Battle Monuments Commission, including the  
14 acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign countries;  
15 purchase and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national  
16 cemeteries and monuments outside of the United States and  
17 its territories and possessions; not to exceed \$80,000  
18 for expenses of travel; rent of office and garage space  
19 in foreign countries; purchase (one for replacement only)  
20 and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and insurance of official  
21 motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of  
22 such countries; \$1,523,000: *Provided*, That where sta-  
23 tion allowance has been authorized by the Depart-  
24 ment of the Army for officers of the Army serving the Army

1 at certain foreign stations, the same allowance shall be  
2 authorized for officers of the Armed Forces assigned to the  
3 Commission while serving at the same foreign stations, and  
4 this appropriation is hereby made available for the payment  
5 of such allowance: *Provided further*, That when traveling on  
6 business of the Commission, officers of the Armed Forces  
7 serving as members or as secretary of the Commission may  
8 be reimbursed for expenses as provided for civilian members  
9 of the Commission: *Provided further*, That the Commission  
10 shall reimburse other Government agencies, including the  
11 Armed Forces, for salary, pay, and allowances of personnel  
12 assigned to it.

13 DEDICATION OF MEMORIALS

14 Not to exceed \$40,000 shall be available until June 30,  
15 1964, from the appropriation to the Commission for "Salaries  
16 and expenses", for the current fiscal year, for necessary ex-  
17 penses of appropriate dedications of World War II  
18 memorials, erected under the authority of the Act of July 25,  
19 1956 (36 U.S.C. 123), including travel and such other  
20 expenses as the Commission may deem necessary, and such  
21 amount may be expended without regard to such provisions  
22 of law, or regulations relating to the expenditure of public  
23 funds as the Commission may deem proper (except that this



1 exemption shall not be construed as waiving the requirement  
 2 for a General Accounting Office audit) : *Provided*, That,  
 3 when in the discretion of the head of any other Government  
 4 agency it would be in the public interest, personnel, services,  
 5 supplies, equipment, and facilities of such agency may be  
 6 furnished, without reimbursement to the Commission for the  
 7 purposes of these dedications.

#### 8 COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

#### 9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For expenses necessary for the Commission on Civil  
 11 Rights, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$950,000 :  
 12 *Provided*, That the compensation of any employee paid from  
 13 funds provided under this head shall not exceed \$20,500 per  
 14 annum.

#### 15 FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

#### 16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For necessary expenses of the Federal Maritime Com-  
 18 mission, including services as authorized by section 15 of  
 19 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates for  
 20 individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem; hire of passenger  
 21 motor vehicles; and uniforms, or allowances therefor, as  
 22 authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended  
 23 (5 U.S.C. 2131) ; ~~(49)\$2,400,000~~ \$2,700,000.

## 1 FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

## 2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary to carry on the activities of the  
4 Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, including services  
5 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946  
6 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; allowances and benefits similar to those  
7 provided by title IX of the Foreign Service Act of 1946,  
8 as amended, as determined by the Commission; expenses of  
9 packing, shipping, and storing personal effects of personnel  
10 assigned abroad; rental or lease, for such periods as may be  
11 necessary, of office space and living quarters for personnel  
12 assigned abroad; maintenance, improvement, and repair of  
13 properties rented or leased abroad, and furnishing fuel, water,  
14 and utilities for such properties; insurance on official motor  
15 vehicles abroad; and advances of funds abroad; not to exceed  
16 \$12,000 for expenses of travel; advances or reimbursements  
17 to other Government agencies for use of their facilities and  
18 services in carrying out the functions of the Commission;  
19 hire of motor vehicles for field use only; purchase of two  
20 passenger motor vehicles for use in Poland; and employment  
21 of aliens; \$700,000, and in addition \$30,000 (to be merged  
22 with this appropriation) to be derived from the War claims



1 fund created by section 13 (a) of the War Claims Act of  
2 1948 (50 U.S.C. App. 2012a).

3 SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for,  
6 of the Small Business Administration, including hire of  
7 passenger motor vehicles, \$5,750,000, and in addition there  
8 may be transferred to this appropriation not to exceed  
9 \$27,000,000 from the revolving fund, Small Business Ad-  
10 ministration, for administrative expenses in connection with  
11 activities financed under said fund: *Provided*, That the  
12 amount authorized for transfer from the revolving fund,  
13 Small Business Administration, may be increased, with the  
14 approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, by  
15 such amount (not exceeding \$500,000) as may be re-  
16 quired to finance administrative expenses incurred in the  
17 making of disaster loans: *Provided further*, That 10 per  
18 centum of the amount authorized to be transferred from the  
19 revolving fund, Small Business Administration, shall be  
20 apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised  
21 Statutes, as amended, only in such amounts and at such  
22 times as may be necessary to carry out the business loan  
23 program.

## 1 REVOLVING FUND

2 For additional capital for the revolving fund authorized  
3 by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be  
4 available without fiscal year limitations, \$300,000,000.

## 5 SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

## 6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For necessary expenses of the Subversive Activities  
8 Control Board, including services as authorized by section  
9 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), not to  
10 exceed \$30,000 for expenses of travel, and not to exceed  
11 \$500 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals,  
12 \$395,000.

## 13 TARIFF COMMISSION

## 14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For necessary expenses of the Tariff Commission, in-  
16 cluding subscriptions to newspapers (not to exceed \$300),  
17 not to exceed \$70,000 for expenses of travel, and services  
18 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5  
19 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals,  
20 ~~(50)\$2,900,000~~ \$2,950,000: *Provided*, That no part of this  
21 appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any member  
22 of the Tariff Commission who shall hereafter participate in  
23 any proceedings under sections 336, 337, and 338 of the  
24 Tariff Act of 1930, wherein he or any member of his family  
25 has any special, direct, and pecuniary interest, or in which



1 he has acted as attorney or special representative: *Provided*  
2 *further*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be  
3 used for making any special study, investigation, or report at  
4 the request of any other agency of the executive branch of  
5 the Government unless reimbursement is made for the cost  
6 thereof.

7 UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT  
8 AGENCY

9 ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT ACTIVITIES

10 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for,  
11 for arms control and disarmament activities authorized by  
12 the Act of September 26, 1961 (75 Stat. 631), \$6,500,000.

13 UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For expenses necessary to enable the United States  
16 Information Agency, as authorized by Reorganization Plan  
17 No. 8 of 1953, the Mutual Educational and Cultural Ex-  
18 change Act (75 Stat. 527), and the United States Informa-  
19 tion and Educational Exchange Act, as amended (22 U.S.C.  
20 1431 et seq.), to carry out international information activi-  
21 ties, including employment, without regard to the civil service  
22 and classification laws, of (1) persons on a temporary  
23 basis (not to exceed \$120,000), (2) aliens within the  
24 United States, and (3) aliens abroad for service in the United  
25 States relating to the translation or narration of colloquial

1 speech in foreign languages (such aliens to be investigated  
2 for such employment in accordance with procedures estab-  
3 lished by the Secretary of State and the Attorney General) ;  
4 travel expenses of aliens employed abroad for service in the  
5 United States and their dependents to and from the United  
6 States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and  
7 dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946,  
8 as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158) ; entertainment within  
9 the United States not to exceed ~~(51)\$500~~ \$2,500; hire of  
10 passenger motor vehicles; insurance on official motor vehicles  
11 in foreign countries; services as authorized by section 15 of  
12 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; payment of  
13 tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph  
14 of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States  
15 Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; advance  
16 of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes,  
17 as amended; dues for library membership in organizations  
18 which issue publications to members only, or to members at  
19 a price lower than to others; employment of aliens, by con-  
20 tract, for service abroad; purchase of ice and drinking water  
21 abroad; payment of excise taxes on negotiable instruments  
22 abroad; cost of transporting to and from a place of storage  
23 and the cost of storing the furniture and household and  
24 personal effects of an employee of the Foreign Service who  
25 is assigned to a post at which he is unable to use his furniture



1 and effects, under such regulations as the Director may pre-  
2 scribe; actual expenses of preparing and transporting to  
3 their former homes the remains of persons, not United States  
4 Government employees, who may die away from their homes  
5 while participating in activities authorized under this appro-  
6 priation; radio activities and acquisition and production of  
7 motion pictures and visual materials and purchase or rental  
8 of technical equipment and facilities therefor, narration,  
9 script-writing, translation, and engineering services, by con-  
10 tract or otherwise; maintenance, improvement, and repair  
11 of properties used for information activities in foreign  
12 countries; fuel and utilities for Government-owned or leased  
13 property abroad; rental or lease for periods not exceeding  
14 five years of offices, buildings, grounds, and living quarters  
15 for officers and employees engaged in informational activities  
16 abroad; travel expenses for employees attending official  
17 international conferences, without regard to the Standardized  
18 Government Travel Regulations and to the rates of per diem  
19 allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses under the Travel  
20 Expense Act of 1949, but at rates not in excess of comparable  
21 allowances approved for such conferences by the Secretary  
22 of State; and purchase of objects for presentation to foreign  
23 governments, schools, or organizations; \$120,500,000, of  
24 which not less than \$11,000,000 shall be used to purchase  
25 foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the

1 Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
2 \$110,000 may be used for representation abroad: *Provided*  
3 *further*, That this appropriation shall be available for ex-  
4 penses in connection with travel of personnel outside the  
5 continental United States, including travel of dependents and  
6 transportation of personal effects, household goods, or auto-  
7 mobiles of such personnel, when any part of such travel or  
8 transportation begins in the current fiscal year pursuant to  
9 travel orders issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact that  
10 such travel or transportation may not be completed during  
11 the current year: *Provided further*, That passenger motor  
12 vehicles used abroad exclusively for the purposes of this ap-  
13 propriation may be exchanged or sold, pursuant to section  
14 201 (c) of the Act of June 30, 1949 (40 U.S.C. 481 (c) ),  
15 and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales shall be  
16 available for replacement of an equal number of such vehicles  
17 and the cost, including the exchange allowance of each such  
18 replacement, except buses and station wagons, shall not  
19 exceed \$1,500: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the  
20 provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as  
21 amended (31 U.S.C. 665), the United States Information  
22 Agency is authorized, in making contracts for the use of  
23 international shortwave radio stations and facilities, to agree  
24 on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and  
25 operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds



1 as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose against loss  
 2 or damage on account of injury to persons or property  
 3 arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities:  
 4 *Provided further*, That existing appointments and assign-  
 5 ments to the Foreign Service Reserve for the purposes of  
 6 foreign information and educational activities which expire  
 7 during the current fiscal year may be extended for a period  
 8 of one year in addition to the period of appointment or  
 9 assignment otherwise authorized.

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY  
 11 PROGRAM)

12 For purchase of foreign currencies which the Treasury  
 13 Department determines to be excess to the normal require-  
 14 ments of the United States, for necessary expenses of the  
 15 United States Information Agency, as authorized by law,  
 16 \$8,500,000, to remain available until expended.

17 SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

18 For expenses necessary to carry out the functions of  
 19 the United States Information Agency under section 102 (a)  
 20 (3) of the "Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange  
 21 Act of 1961" (75 Stat. 527), ~~(52)\$7,600,000~~ \$7,474,000,  
 22 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to  
 23 exceed a total of ~~(53)\$10,550~~ \$15,550 may be expended  
 24 for representation: *Provided further*, That the unexpended  
 25 balance of funds heretofore appropriated under the heading

1 “Special International Program” for expenses of trade fair  
 2 participation, labor ~~(54)~~ and trade missions, and United States  
 3 Information Agency special exhibits, shall be merged with  
 4 funds appropriated hereunder and accounted for as one fund.

5 SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

6 (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

7 For purchase of foreign currencies which the Treasury  
 8 Department determines to be excess to the normal require-  
 9 ments of the United States, for necessary expenses of the  
 10 United States Information Agency in connection with special  
 11 international exhibitions under the Mutual Educational and  
 12 Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 527), \$375,000,  
 13 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to  
 14 exceed \$1,250 may be expended for representation: *Pro-*  
 15 *vided further*, That the unexpended balance of funds here-  
 16 tofore appropriated under the heading “Special International  
 17 Program (Special Foreign Currency Program)” shall be  
 18 merged with funds appropriated hereunder and accounted  
 19 for as one fund.

20 ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO FACILITIES

21 For an additional amount for the purchase, rent, con-  
 22 struction, and improvement of facilities for radio transmission  
 23 and reception, purchase and installation of necessary equip-  
 24 ment for radio transmission and reception, without regard to  
 25 the provisions of the Act of June 30, 1932 (40 U.S.C.



278a), and acquisition of land and interests in land by purchase, lease, rental, or otherwise, ~~(55)\$10,750,000~~ \$8,750,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for acquisition of land outside the continental United States without regard to section 355 of the Revised Statutes (40 U.S.C. 255), and title to any land so acquired shall be approved by the Director of the United States Information Agency.

#### INFORMATIONAL MEDIA GUARANTEE FUND

For the "Informational media guarantee fund", for partial restoration of realized impairment to the capital used in carrying on the authority to make informational media guarantees, as provided in section 1011 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1442), ~~(56)\$1,500,000~~ \$1,000,000.

#### TITLE VI—FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

The following corporation is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to such corporation, and in accord with the law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the program set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1963 for such corporation including

1 purchase (not to exceed ten) and hire of passenger motor  
2 vehicles, except as hereinafter provided:

3 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND VOCATIONAL TRAIN-  
4 ING EXPENSES, FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCOR-  
5 PORATED

6 Not to exceed \$575,000 of the funds of the cor-  
7 poration shall be available for its administrative ex-  
8 penses, and not to exceed \$1,135,000 for the expenses  
9 of vocational training of prisoners, both amounts to be avail-  
10 able for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of  
11 August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), and to be computed on an  
12 accrual basis and to be determined in accordance with the  
13 corporation's prescribed accounting system in effect on July  
14 1, 1946, and shall be exclusive of depreciation, payment of  
15 claims, expenditures which the said accounting system re-  
16 quires to be capitalized or charged to cost of commodities  
17 acquired or produced, including selling and shipping ex-  
18 penses, and expenses in connection with acquisition, con-  
19 struction, operation, maintenance, improvement, protection,  
20 or disposition of facilities and other property belonging to  
21 the corporation or in which it has an interest.

22 TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

23 SEC. 701. No part of any appropriation contained in this  
24 Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not  
25 authorized by the Congress.



1        SEC. 702. No part of any appropriation contained in this  
2 Act shall be used to administer any program which is funded  
3 in whole or in part from foreign currencies or credits for  
4 which a specific dollar appropriation therefor has not been  
5 made.

6        This Act may be cited as the “Departments of State,  
7 Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies  
8 Appropriation Act, 1963”.

Passed the House of Representatives July 20, 1962.

Attest:                                RALPH R. ROBERTS,  
*Clerk.*

Passed the Senate with amendments October 3, 1962.

Attest:                                FELTON M. JOHNSTON,  
*Secretary.*

87<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

H. R. 12580

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## AN ACT

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Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 3, 1962

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the  
Senate numbered









# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF  
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;  
should not be quoted  
or cited)

Issued Oct. 9, 1962  
For actions of Oct. 8, 1962  
87th-2d, No. 184

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**HIGHLIGHTS;** Sen. Mundt criticized farm program. Sen. Proxmire opposed mandatory controls on feed grains. Sen. Russell defended his position in USDA appropriation bill controversy. Senate agreed to conference report on foreign aid appropriation bill. Sen. Smathers objected to immediate consideration of supplemental appropriation bill. House received conference report on State-Justice-Commerce appropriation bill. Rep. Saylor criticized speech by general manager of National Rural Electric Cooperation Association.

## HOUSE

1. STATE-JUSTICE-COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 12580 (H. Rept. 2546)(pp. 21590-2). This bill includes \$115,480,000 for the Area Redevelopment Administration, and \$3,695,000 for export control.
2. PERSONNEL. Several Representatives criticized difficulty in obtaining information from the executive agencies with regard to summer employment, and Rep. Beckworth inserted a table showing the summer employment in this Department in detail. pp. 21607-24
3. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Saylor criticized speech by the general manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association and criticized the inclusion of certain projects in the omnibus rivers, harbors, and flood control bill. pp. 21599-601

4. MINING. Received the conference report on S. 3451, to provide relief for residential occupants of unpatented mining claims upon which valuable improvements have been placed (H. Rept. 2545). pp. 21589-90, 21628
5. MONOPOLIES. Rep. Pfoest urged enactment of the proposed Quality Stabilization Act before adjournment. pp. 21624-5
6. LEGISLATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS. Several Representatives reviewed the legislative accomplishments of this session of Congress. pp. 21604-7, 21626-8

#### SENATE

7. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Mundt criticized the Administration's farm program, stating that "The farmers should know that in 1964 they face catastrophic consequences as a result of the 1962 Farm Act with its program of flexible, falling farm supports which far out-Benson Ezra Benson," and inserted a New York Times story to support his position. pp. 21556-7  
Sen. Proxmire referred to the Times story, expressed his opposition to mandatory controls of feed grains, and stated that "if a mandatory controls program were adopted by Congress, farmers will very likely vote them down at least the first year or two." pp. 21564-5
8. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. Sen. Russell defended his position in the controversy over this bill, stated that there has been persistent misrepresentation of the issues involved, that the "issue is whether the Senate has a right to amend an appropriation bill in any and every respect," and inserted his correspondence with Secretary Freeman in support of the establishment of a peanut research laboratory in Ga. Sen. Keating commended Sen. Russell's statement. pp. 21550-1
9. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 13290 (S. Rept. 2285). Sen. Smathers invoked the Senate rule requiring that the appropriation bill lie on the table for three days after being reported. The Chair stated that the bill could not be considered before next Fri. (pp. 21524-5). Attached to this Digest is a summary of items for this Department.
10. FOREIGN AID APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 13175, and acted on amendments in disagreement (pp. 21548-56, 21572-5). This bill will now be sent to the President. As agreed to the bill includes \$225,000,000 for development grants, \$975,000,000 for development loans, \$30,000,000 for investment guaranties, \$425,000,000 for the Alliance for Progress with Latin America, \$59,000,000 for the Peace Corps, \$2,000,000,000 for the International Monetary Fund, and \$1,295,000,000 for the Export-Import Bank of Washington.
11. TRANSPORTATION. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 5700, to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to designate any contract carrier, authorized to act as such by an agency of the U. S., as a carrier of bonded merchandise for the final release of which from customs custody a permit has not been issued. pp. 21561-2  
Received from the Commerce Committee its report, "Implementation of the Cargo Preference Laws by the Administrative Departments and Agencies" (S. Rept. 2286). p. 21525
12. ECONOMICS. Sen. Proxmire inserted an article by Federal Reserve Board member George Mitchell, "Count Monetary Policy in the Past 6 Months Have Made a Greater Contribution to Our Overall Economic Well-Being?" pp. 21526-8



DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE,  
THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963

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OCTOBER 8, 1962.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. ROONEY, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 12580]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 12580) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 4, 7, 8, 14, 19, 22, 23, 24, 28, 35, 51, 52, 53, and 54.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 5, 6, 10, 12, 13, 16, 18, 21, 31, 32, 34, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 47, 50, 55, and 56, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$141,210,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$41,950,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,832,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,800,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,695,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$7,025,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert: \$1,600,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$12,450,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$26,010,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$59,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 43:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$11,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 45:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,325,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 49:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,300,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 2, 20, 27, 30, 33, 44, 46, and 48.

JOHN J. ROONEY,  
ROBERT L. F. SIKES,  
CLARENCE CANNON,  
FRANK T. BOW,  
JOHN TABER,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,  
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,  
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,  
CARL HAYDEN,  
MARGARET CHASE SMITH,  
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,  
KARL E. MUNDT,  
ROMAN L. HRUSKA,  
MIKE MANSFIELD,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*



## STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 12580) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

### TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

#### ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$141,210,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$140,710,000 as proposed by the House and \$141,910,000 as proposed by the Senate. Of the additional amount, \$300,000 is to be used for security equipment and for no other purpose.

Amendment No. 2: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$2,205,000 for acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad (special foreign currency program) as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the House.

#### INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$2,250,000 for missions to international organizations as proposed by the House instead of \$2,290,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates \$100,000,000 for loans to the United Nations as proposed by the Senate.

#### INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

Amendment No. 6: Appropriates \$670,000 for salaries and expenses, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$620,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 7: Appropriates \$1,910,000 for international fisheries commissions as proposed by the House instead of \$2,082,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

Amendment No. 8: Provides a limitation of \$1,000 for official entertainment as proposed by the House instead of \$2,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$41,950,000 for mutual educational and cultural exchange activities instead of \$40,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$43,900,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 10: Provides that not less than \$14,515,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States as proposed by the Senate instead of \$9,515,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 11: Provides a limitation of \$1,832,000 for administrative expenses instead of \$1,732,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,932,000 as proposed by the Senate.

## TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

Amendment No. 12: Inserts language relative to a new psychiatric institution as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 13: Appropriates \$3,545,000 for buildings and facilities as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,595,000 as proposed by the House.

## TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 14: Provides a limitation of \$1,500 for official entertainment as proposed by the House instead of \$2,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 15: Appropriates \$3,800,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$3,700,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,900,000 as proposed by the Senate.

### AREA REDEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 16: Appropriates \$115,050,000 for the area redevelopment fund as proposed by the Senate instead of \$115,480,000 as proposed by the House.

### EXPORT CONTROL

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates \$3,695,000 instead of \$3,480,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,735,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 18: Provides that \$1,337,000 may be advanced to the Bureau of Customs as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,237,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 19: Provides that not to exceed \$80,400 may be advanced to salaries and expenses under general administration as proposed by the House instead of \$120,400 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF FIELD SERVICES

Amendment No. 20: Reported in disagreement.

BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 21: Appropriates \$4,940,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,600,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 22: Deletes language proposed by the Senate.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Amendment No. 23: Deletes "trade missions" which was inserted by the Senate.

Amendment No. 24: Provides a limitation of \$10,000 for official representation as proposed by the House instead of \$20,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 25: Appropriates \$7,025,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$6,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$8,300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 26: Provides that \$1,600,000 shall remain available for trade and industrial exhibits until June 30, 1964, instead of \$2,100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 27: Reported in disagreement.

UNITED STATES TRAVEL SERVICE

Amendment No. 28: Appropriates \$3,350,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the House instead of \$3,950,000 as proposed by the Senate. The committee has not restored the reclama because the Congress will meet again in January. In the meantime the committee is investigating this service. If more funds can be justified in the next session the committee will look upon them with careful consideration.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Amendment No. 29: Appropriates \$12,450,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$12,250,000 as proposed by the House and \$12,598,000 as proposed by the Senate. The sum of \$200,000 is included for statistical support for the international textile agreement and \$148,000 for the survey of consumer buying intentions. No funds are included for the initiation of a national address register.

Amendment No. 30: Reported in disagreement.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Amendment No. 31: Appropriates \$22,750,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$21,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 32: Inserts language as proposed by the Senate.



## MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 33: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 34: Appropriates \$220,400,000 for operating-differential subsidies (liquidation of contract authorization) as proposed by the Senate instead of \$225,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 35: Appropriates \$3,550,000 for research and development as proposed by the House instead of \$5,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

## PATENT OFFICE

Amendment No. 36: Appropriates \$26,010,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$25,860,000 as proposed by the House and \$27,193,000 as proposed by the Senate. The additional \$150,000 is for intensified specialized training of patent examiner recruits.

## BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

Amendment No. 37: Inserts "reconstruction" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 38: Provides that the funds for improvement of the Pentagon road network are to remain available until expended as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 39: Appropriates \$2,000,000 for control of outdoor advertising as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,000,000 as proposed by the House.

## NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Amendment No. 40: Appropriate \$500,000 for research and technical services (special foreign currency program) as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed by the House.

## WEATHER BUREAU

Amendment No. 41: Appropriates \$59,500,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$58,250,000 as proposed by the House and \$60,076,000 as proposed by the Senate. All of the items as set forth in paragraphs 1 and 2 on page 20 of Senate Report No. 2226 are approved.

Amendment No. 42: Inserts "purchase of two aircraft" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 43: Appropriates \$11,000,000 for research and development instead of \$10,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$11,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 44: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 45: Appropriates \$4,325,000 for establishment of meteorological facilities instead of \$4,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,650,000 as proposed by the Senate.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Amendment No. 46: Reported in disagreement.

## TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

## COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

Amendment No. 47: Appropriates \$5,800,000 for fees of jurors and commissioners as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 48: Reported in disagreement.

## TITLE V—RELATED AGENCIES

## FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

Amendment No. 49: Appropriates \$2,300,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$2,100,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,700,000 as proposed by the Senate.

## TARIFF COMMISSION

Amendment No. 50: Appropriates \$2,950,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,900,000 as proposed by the House.

## UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

Amendment No. 51: Provides a limitation of \$500 for entertainment as proposed by the House instead of \$2,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 52: Appropriates \$7,600,000 for special international exhibitions as proposed by the House instead of \$7,474,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 53: Provides a limitation of \$10,550 for representation as proposed by the House instead of \$15,550 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 54: Inserts "and trade" as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 55: Appropriates \$8,750,000 for acquisition and construction of radio facilities as proposed by the Senate instead of \$10,750,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 56: Appropriates \$1,000,000 for informational media guarantee fund as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the House.

JOHN J. ROONEY,  
ROBERT L. F. SIKES,  
CLARENCE CANNON,  
FRANK T. BOW,  
JOHN TABER,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*





did numerous times. I went before the Judiciary Committee to present my argument. Unfortunately the House, through its committees, turned down our pleas. Regretfully to me at least, my district and FRANK's were consolidated.

Today friends and colleagues have expressed themselves on the results not, I hope on the outcome of our campaign but on the failure of Congress to increase the number of Members of the House and have paid tribute to the fine job my colleague, FRANK SMITH, has done in numerous fields.

Mr. Speaker, I would be remiss if I did not here state that while FRANK's philosophy differs considerably from my own, that in the heat of campaign, since our districts were put together, that, naturally, from my viewpoint, many things were said and done, which I deplore and, of course regret, I feel I should say here:

FRANK SMITH has done an excellent job in many fields, particularly in the field of flood control, watershed protection, flood prevention, public roads, and public works generally. His effective efforts will be missed not only by the area but by me.

Mr. Speaker, this is not an easy speech for me to make, but in all fairness, FRANK SMITH has done a fine job in many areas. Perhaps a new day is dawning, perhaps I do look to the past, but I give to my colleague the same sincerity of purpose, the same acknowledgement for his constructive work. Truly, I wish for him and his fine family the very best.

Sincerely, Mr. Speaker, in the final analysis, with what I sometimes think I see ahead, it is an open question as to who won.

#### GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be permitted to extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BASS of Tennessee). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama? There was no objection.

#### RELIEF FOR RESIDENTIAL OCCUPANTS OF UNPATENTED MINING CLAIMS

Mrs. PFOST submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (S. 3451) providing relief for residential occupants of unpatented mining claims:

##### CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 2545)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 3451) to provide relief for residential occupants of unpatented mining claims upon which valuable improvements have been placed, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by the House amendment insert the following: "That the Secretary of the Interior may convey to any occupant of an unpatented mining

claim which is determined by the Secretary to be invalid an interest, up and including a fee simple, in and to an area within the claim of not more than (a) five acres or (b) the acreage actually occupied by him, whichever is less. The Secretary may make a like conveyance to any occupant of an unpatented mining claim who, after notice from a qualified officer of the United States that the claim is believed to be invalid, relinquishes to the United States all right in and to such claim which he may have under the mining laws. Any conveyance authorized by this section, however, shall be made only to a qualified applicant, as that term is defined in section 2 of this Act, who applies therefor within five years from the date of this Act and upon payment of an amount established in accordance with section 5 of this Act.

"As used in this section, the term 'qualified officer of the United States' means the Secretary of the Interior or an employee of the Department of the Interior so designated by him: *Provided*, That the Secretary may delegate his authority to designate qualified officers to the head of any other department or agency of the United States with respect to lands within the administrative jurisdiction of that department or agency.

"Sec. 2. For the purposes of this Act a qualified applicant is a residential occupant-owner, as of the date of enactment of this Act, of valuable improvements in an unpatented mining claim which constitute for him a principal place of residence and which he and his predecessors in interest were in possession of for not less than seven years prior to July 23, 1962.

"Sec. 3. Where the lands for which application is made under section 1 of this Act have been withdrawn in aid of a function of a Federal department or agency other than the Department of the Interior, or of a State, county, municipality, water district, or other local governmental subdivision or agency, the Secretary of the Interior may convey an interest therein only with the consent of the head of the governmental unit concerned and under such terms and conditions as said head may deem necessary.

"Sec. 4. (a) If the Secretary of the Interior determines that conveyance of an interest under section 1 of this Act is otherwise justified but the consent required by section 3 of this Act is not given, he may, in accordance with such procedural rules and regulations as he may prescribe grant the applicant a right to purchase, for residential use, an interest in another tract of land, five acres or less in area, from tracts made available by him for sale under this Act (1) from the unappropriated and unreserved lands of the United States, or (2) from lands subject to classification under section 7 of the Taylor Grazing Act (48 Stat. 1272), as amended (43 U.S.C. 315f). Said right shall not be granted until arrangements satisfactory to the Secretary have been made for termination of the applicant's occupancy of his unpatented mining claim and for settlement of any liability for the unauthorized use thereof which may have been incurred and shall expire five years from the date on which it was granted unless sooner exercised. The amount to be paid for the interest shall be determined in accordance with section 5 of this Act.

"(b) Any conveyance of less than a fee made under this Act shall include provision for removal from the tract of any improvements or other property of the applicant at the close of the period for which the conveyance is made, or if it be an interest terminating on the death of the applicant, within one year thereafter.

"Sec. 5. The Secretary of the Interior, prior to any conveyance under this Act, shall determine the fair market value of the interest to be conveyed, exclusive of the value of any improvements placed on the lands involved by the applicant or his predecessors in interest. Said value shall be determined as

of the date of appraisal. In establishing the purchase price to be paid by the applicant for the interest, the Secretary shall take into consideration any equities of the applicant and his predecessors in interest, including conditions of prior use and occupancy. In any event, the purchase price for any interest conveyed shall not exceed its fair market value nor be less than \$5 per acre. The Secretary may, in his discretion, allow payment to be made in installments.

"Sec. 6. (a) The execution of a conveyance as authorized by section 1 of this Act shall not relieve any occupant of the land conveyed of any liability, existing on the date of said conveyance, to the United States for unauthorized use of the land in and to which an interest is conveyed.

"(b) Except where a mining claim embracing land applied for under this Act by a qualified applicant was located at a time when the land included therein was withdrawn or otherwise not subject to such location, no trespass charges shall be sought or collected by the United States from any qualified applicant who has filed an application for land in the mining claim pursuant to this Act, based upon occupancy of such claim, whether residential or otherwise, for any period preceding the final administrative determination of the invalidity of the mining claim by the Secretary of the Interior or the voluntary relinquishment of the mining claim, whichever occurs earlier. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed as creating any liability for trespass to the United States which would not exist in the absence of this Act. Relief under this section shall be limited to persons who file applications for conveyances pursuant to section 1 of this Act within five years from the date of its enactment.

"Sec. 7. In any conveyance under this Act the mineral interests of the United States in the lands conveyed are hereby reserved for the term of the estate conveyed. Minerals locatable under the mining laws or disposable under the Act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 681), as amended (30 U.S.C. 601-604), are hereby withdrawn from all forms of entry and appropriation for the term of the estate. The underlying oil, gas, and other leaseable minerals of the United States are hereby reserved for exploration and development purposes, but without the right of surface ingress and egress, and may be leased by the Secretary under the mineral leasing laws.

"Sec. 8. Rights and privileges to qualify as an applicant under this Act shall not be assignable, but may pass through devise or descent.

"Sec. 9. Payments of filing fees and survey costs, and the payments of the purchase price for patents in fee shall be disposed of by the Secretary of the Interior as are such fees, costs, and purchase prices in the disposition of public lands. All payments and fees for occupancy in conveyances of less than the fee, or for permits for life or shorter periods, shall be disposed of by the administering department or agency as are other receipts for the use of the lands involved."

And the House agree to the same.

GRACIE PFOST,  
WALTER S. BARING,  
HAROLD T. JOHNSON,  
GLENN CUNNINGHAM,

Managers on the Part of the House.

ALAN BIBLE,  
FRANK CHURCH,  
HENRY M. JACKSON,  
THOMAS H. KUTCHEL,  
GORDON ALLOTT,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

#### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the



House to the bill (S.3451) to provide relief for residential occupants of unpatented mining claims upon which valuable improvements have been placed, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to the amendment to the text of the bill:

The amendment to S.3451 which was adopted in the House differed from the bill as it came from the Senate in many respects. The principal differences between the two versions and the disposition of these differences recommended in the substitute which the conference committee proposes are as follows:

1. The House version would have permitted any "seasonal or year-round residential occupant-owner, as of January 10, 1962" of improved land in an unpatented mining claim which is found to be invalid or is relinquished or which, within 2 years preceding the date of the act, was found to be invalid or was relinquished, to apply for relief under the act. The Senate version used July 23, 1962, as the critical date, required the applicant to be a citizen or declarant, and provided that the improvements should be "a principal place of residence" for him and that he or his predecessor in interest should have been in possession of the claim for at least 7 years. The conference committee recommends, in substance, adoption of the Senate "principal place of residence," 7-year possession, and July 23, 1962, tests, and omits the citizenship provision as unnecessary and the retrospective 2-year provision as inconsistent with certain other provisions of the conference amendment.

(The conference committee notes that the amendment it proposes does not require the mining claim to be the principal place of residence of an applicant. It requires, rather, that it be a principal place of residence. This is intended to avoid problems in cases in which weather and topography make the site, though suitable for continuous occupancy for several months each year, impossible for the remainder of the time. It also eliminates, on the other hand, the occasional week-end user who cannot, in good faith, be said to use the site as a principal place of residence. It is also noted that the expression "occupant-owner" is not intended to ratify claims of ownership in the usual sense of the word; it is used to describe persons who have constructed improvements, regardless of whether title might ultimately be found to be in them or in the Government.)

2. The House version did not explicitly provide for conveyance of anything less than a fee simple. The Senate version, however, provided for conveyance of a life estate or lesser interest in appropriate cases. The conference committee version follows, in effect, the Senate provisions in this respect.

3. The House version would have allowed applications to be filed at any time during the next 3 years and required a lien-selection right to be exercised within 2 years from the date it is granted. The Senate version provided 5 years in each of these cases. The conference committee recommends adoption of the Senate provisions on these points.

4. The House version provided that if an applicant is not permitted to acquire a home-site on his mining claim because such acquisition is inconsistent with the public interest or because the necessary consent is not given by an agency in aid of whose functions the land is withdrawn, the Secretary of the Interior "will" grant a "preference" right to purchase certain other lands. The Senate version made the granting of such a right a matter of secretarial discretion and omitted the "preference" phraseology. The conference committee version adopts these features of the Senate bill. It provides, however, that an in-lieu right may be granted

only if the Secretary finds that conveyance of an interest in the original mining claim lands would be "justified" but cannot be granted because necessary consents cannot be had.

5. The House and Senate versions limited the lands that could be used for lieu selections to certain unappropriated and unreserved lands of the United States and certain lands which are subject to classification under section 7 of the Taylor Grazing Act. To this the Senate version added provision for conveyances of life interests in withdrawn lands, such conveyances to be made by the head of the department for whose benefit the lands are withdrawn. The conference committee version deletes the provision covering withdrawn lands since it is in large measure fully covered by other provisions of the bill, and in the form in which it appeared in the Senate version, would have scattered authority to make conveyances and would have allowed an agency administering land under temporary withdrawal to grant life interests outrunning the period for which the withdrawal is effective.

6. The House version provided for payment of fair market value of the lands conveyed, this value to be determined as of the date of the act. The Senate version provided for payment of not less than \$5 per acre nor more than fair market value, determined as of the date of appraisal, in the case of fee transfers of lands held more than 20 years; \$5 or fair market value, whichever is greater, in the case of other fee transfers; and not less than \$5 per acre nor more than 50 percent of fair market value for transfers of a life estate or lesser interest. It also provided that in making an appraisal "the Secretary shall consider and give full effect to the equities" of the applicant and that, in the case of transfers of a life or lesser interest, he might provide for payments "on an annual payment schedule." The conference committee version provides that fair market value shall be found as of the date of appraisal, fixes a minimum sale price of \$5 per acre and a maximum price of fair market value, requires the Secretary to take equities into account when determining the purchase price, and allows him to accept installment payments.

7. Both the House and the Senate versions reserved all minerals to the United States, withdrew the locatable minerals, and provided for the leasing of leasable minerals. The House version included, but the Senate version omitted, provisions permitting grantees to allow exploration for locatable minerals and to purchase them from the United States at any time. The Senate version included, and the House version omitted, provision that lessees of the leasable minerals should not have rights of ingress or egress to the surface of lands conveyed under the act. The conference committee version adopts, in substance, the Senate version with respect to minerals. The committee notes that, although surface ingress and egress is not reserved, many minerals (particularly oil and gas) can frequently be extracted by such means as slant drilling and that the reservation from a conveyance of the leasable minerals for exploration and development includes exploration and development by all means which do not involve an invasion of the surface during the term of the estate or interest conveyed.

8. The Senate version included a requirement that the conveying agency, before making a conveyance, should consult with local authorities "to determine the effect of a proposed conveyance upon the services of Government which might be then required." The House version contained no such provision. The conference committee version follows the House in this respect.

9. The Senate version included provisions with respect to the disposition of moneys

received under the act. The House version included no comparable provision. The conference committee version adopts the Senate language which substantially reaffirms the law that would apply in any event.

10. The Senate version provided that the execution of a conveyance should not relieve the occupant of an unpatented mining claim of liability for unauthorized use of the lands conveyed to him that had theretofore accrued "except to the extent that the Secretary of the Interior deems equitable in the circumstances." The House version omitted the quoted language. So, too, does the conference committee version.

In addition to the points noted above, the conference committee version of the bill contains many minor clarifying language changes from the text of the Senate or House versions of the bill.

GRACIE PFOST,  
WALTER S. BARING,  
HAROLD T. JOHNSON,  
GLENN CUNNINGHAM,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

#### DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1963

Mr. ROONEY submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 12580) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes:

##### CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 2546)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 12580) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 4, 7, 8, 14, 19, 22, 23, 24, 28, 35, 51, 52, 53, and 54.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 5, 6, 10, 12, 13, 16, 18, 21, 31, 32, 34, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 47, 50, 55, and 56, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$141,210,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$41,950,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,832,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,800,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amend-



ment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,695,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$7,025,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$1,600,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$12,450,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$26,010,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$59,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$11,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,325,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,300,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 2, 20, 27, 30, 33, 44, 46, and 48.

JOHN J. ROONEY,  
ROBERT L. F. SIKES,  
CLARENCE CANNON,  
FRANK T. BOW,  
JOHN TABER,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,  
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,  
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,  
CARL HAYDEN,  
MARGARET CHASE SMITH,  
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,  
KARL E. MUNDT,  
ROMAN L. HRUSKA,  
MIKE MANSFIELD,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

#### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 12580) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

mit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

#### TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

##### *Administration of foreign affairs*

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$141,-210,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$140,710,000 as proposed by the House and \$141,910,000 as proposed by the Senate. Of the additional amount, \$300,000 is to be used for security equipment and for no other purpose.

Amendment No. 2: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$2,205,-000 for acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad (special foreign currency program) as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the House.

##### *International organizations and conferences*

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$2,250,000 for missions to international organizations as proposed by the House instead of \$2,290,-000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates \$100,000,-000 for loans to the United Nations as proposed by the Senate.

##### *International commissions*

Amendment No. 6: Appropriates \$670,000 for salaries and expenses, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$620,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 7: Appropriates \$1,910,000 for international fisheries commissions as proposed by the House instead of \$2,082,000 as proposed by the Senate.

##### *Educational exchange*

Amendment No. 8: Provides a limitation of \$1,000 for official entertainment as proposed by the House instead of \$2,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$41,950,-000 for mutual educational and cultural exchange activities instead of \$40,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$43,900,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 10: Provides that not less than \$14,515,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States as proposed by the Senate instead of \$9,515,-000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 11: Provides a limitation of \$1,832,000 for administrative expenses instead of \$1,732,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,932,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

##### *Federal prison system*

Amendment No. 12: Inserts language relative to a new psychiatric institution as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 13: Appropriates \$3,545,-000 for buildings and facilities as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,595,000 as proposed by the House.

#### TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

##### *General administration*

Amendment No. 14: Provides a limitation of \$1,500 for official entertainment as proposed by the House instead of \$2,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 15: Appropriates \$3,800,-000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$3,-700,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,900,000 as proposed by the Senate.

##### *Area Redevelopment Administration*

Amendment No. 16: Appropriates \$115,-050,000 for the area redevelopment fund as proposed by the Senate instead of \$115,480,-000 as proposed by the House.

#### *Export control*

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates \$3,695,000 instead of \$3,480,00 as proposed by the House and \$3,735,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 18: Provides that \$1,337,-000 may be advanced to the Bureau of Customs as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,237,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 19: Provides that not to exceed \$80,400 may be advanced to salaries and expenses under general administration as proposed by the House instead of \$120,400 as proposed by the Senate.

##### *Office of Field Services*

Amendment No. 20: Reported in disagreement.

##### *Business and Defense Services Administration*

Amendment No. 21: Appropriate \$4,940,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,600,00 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 22: Deletes language proposed by the Senate.

##### *International activities*

Amendment No. 23: Deletes "trade missions" which was inserted by the Senate.

Amendment No. 24: Provides a limitation of \$10,000 for official representation as proposed by the House instead of \$20,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 25: Appropriates \$7,025,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$6,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$8,300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 26: Provides that \$1,600,-000 shall remain available for trade and industrial exhibits until June 30, 1964, instead of \$2,100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 27: Reported in disagreement.

##### *United States Travel Service*

Amendment No. 28: Appropriates \$3,350,-000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the House instead of \$3,950,000 as proposed by the Senate. The committee has not restored the reclama because the Congress will meet again in January. In the meantime the committee is investigating this service. If more funds can be justified in the next session the committee will look upon them with careful consideration.

##### *Bureau of the Census*

Amendment No. 29: Appropriates \$12,450,-000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$12,250,000 as proposed by the House and \$12,598,000 as proposed by the Senate. The sum of \$200,000 is included for statistical support for the international textile agreement and \$148,000 for the survey of consumer buying intentions. No funds are included for the initiation of a national address register.

Amendment No. 30: Reported in disagreement.

##### *Coast and Geodetic Survey*

Amendment No. 31: Appropriates \$22,750,-000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$21,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 32: Inserts language as proposed by the Senate.

##### *Maritime Administration*

Amendment No. 33: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 34: Appropriates \$220,-400,000 for operating-differential subsidies (liquidation of contract authorization) as proposed by the Senate instead of \$225,000,-000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 35: Appropriates \$3,550,-000 for research and development as proposed by the House instead of \$5,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

##### *Patent Office*

Amendment No. 36: Appropriates \$26,010,-000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$25,-860,000 as proposed by the House and



\$27,193,000 as proposed by the Senate. The additional \$150,000 is for intensified specialized training of patent examiner recruits.

#### Bureau of Public Roads

Amendment No. 37: Inserts "reconstruction" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 38: Provides that the funds for improvement of the Pentagon road network are to remain available until expended as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 39: Appropriates \$2,000,000 for control of outdoor advertising as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,000,000 as proposed by the House.

#### National Bureau of Standards

Amendment No. 40: Appropriates \$500,000 for research and technical services (special foreign currency program) as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed by the House.

#### Weather Bureau

Amendment No. 41: Appropriates \$59,500,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$58,250,000 as proposed by the House and \$60,076,000 as proposed by the Senate. All of the items as set forth in paragraphs 1 and 2 on page 20 of Senate Report No. 2226 are approved.

Amendment No. 42: Inserts "purchase of two aircraft" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 43: Appropriates \$11,000,000 for research and development instead of \$10,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$11,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 44: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 45: Appropriates \$4,325,000 for establishment of meteorological facilities instead of \$4,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,650,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### General provisions—Department of Commerce

Amendment No. 46: Reported in disagreement.

#### TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

##### Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services

Amendment No. 47: Appropriates \$5,800,000 for fees of jurors and commissioners as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 48: Reported in disagreement.

#### TITLE V—RELATED AGENCIES

##### Federal Maritime Commission

Amendment No. 49: Appropriates \$2,300,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$2,100,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,700,000 as proposed by the Senate.

##### Tariff Commission

Amendment No. 50: Appropriates \$2,950,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,900,000 as proposed by the House.

##### U.S. Information Agency

Amendment No. 51: Provides a limitation of \$500 for entertainment as proposed by the House instead of \$2,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 52: Appropriates \$7,600,000 for special international exhibitions as proposed by the House instead of \$7,474,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 53: Provides a limitation of \$10,550 for representation as proposed by the House instead of \$15,550 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 54: Inserts "and trade" as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 55: Appropriates \$8,750,000 for acquisition and construction of radio facilities as proposed by the Senate instead of \$10,750,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 56: Appropriates \$1,000,000 for informational media guarantee fund

as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the House.

JOHN J. ROONEY,  
R. L. F. SIKES,  
CLARENCE CANNON,  
FRANK T. BOW,  
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

#### CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 284, a quorum call, I am recorded as absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent Record and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

#### ANNIVERSARY OF THE OLDEST COMMUNITY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

(Mr. O'HARA of Illinois (at the request of Mr. LIBONATI) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to speak of the anniversary last week of the oldest community newspaper in the United States. This is an event of historic interest and one entitled to mention here in the Congress of the United States.

In 1907 the late Honorable William A. Rowan, then a young man of 25, became the city editor of the Chicago Daily Calumet, the publication office of which was and still is at 9120 Baltimore in the district I have the honor to represent. For 20 years Mr. Rowan remained first as city editor, then as editor of this newspaper.

He later became the alderman of the 10th ward of the city of Chicago and later served with outstanding distinction as the Representative from the 2d District of Illinois in the 78th and 79th Congresses. His death not long ago weighed with grief the Members of the Illinois delegation and his former colleagues in the House from other States.

So, Mr. Speaker, what I shall say on this occasion of journalistic importance is a tribute not only to a great newspaper, but as well a tribute to the memory of a great American statesman who gave 20 years of his life to that newspaper.

Not many newspapers live to reach their 82d year. The mortality rate is very high. The Chicago Chronicle, the InterOcean, the Record, the Post, and many, many other Chicago newspapers that wielded great influence have come and gone. With the exception of the Chicago Tribune and the Chicago Daily News, I doubt that there is any newspaper in Chicago, certainly not a daily newspaper, that was in existence in September of 1881, the natal month of the Chicago Daily Calumet.

The Chicago Daily Calumet, which has the proud distinction of being the oldest community newspaper in the United States, entered its 82d year last week. I am sure I speak the sentiment of all my colleagues in the House of Representa-

tives in the Congress of the United States in extending to this daily community newspaper that has battled and conquered the journalistic waves for 81 years, warm congratulations and wishes for another 81 years of service and of success. In another 81 years it is within the realm of possibility that the Chicago Daily Calumet will become one of the great newspapers of the world. The possibilities for growth in the Calumet region, which the Daily Calumet serves, are beyond imagination. With the coming of the St. Lawrence Seaway and with the development of the Cal-Sag project to connect the Great Lakes with the Gulf of Mexico, the door of opportunity of undreamed of possibilities has opened for the area served by the Chicago Daily Calumet.

Mr. Speaker, my colleagues I know will be interested in some of the historical data, as given by the newspaper and which follows:

In September 1881 a newspaper company called the South Chicago Publishing Co. was organized. The first edition of its daily newspaper, the South Chicago Independent, was published the following month.

Within a few years the Independent changed its name to the Daily Calumet. The corporation also changed its name to the Calumet Publishing Co.

At that time the office of the newspaper was located on South Chicago Avenue immediately west of 93d Street.

In February 1911 the offices and plant of the Daily Calumet were moved to 9120 Baltimore Avenue (then called Erie Street).

Officers of the publishing company in those early years were H. H. Colehour, president; Ernest Hummel, vice president; D. B. Stancliff, secretary, and Jacob Bremer, treasurer.

In those days there were many who predicted dire disaster for the new newspaper and the loss of the stockholders' investments.

The stockholders in the year of 1884 were Jacob Bremer, holder of 28 shares; Alexander Beck, 17 shares; Theophil Laramie, 16 shares; Fred Taeger, 15 shares, and Ernest Hummel, 6 shares.

Capitalization of the Daily Calumet during those early years was \$10,000.

In August of 1885, Laramie, then the managing editor, resigned after reporting that he could not run the newspaper and do himself justice because the plant was going in the red and all the employees were 2 weeks in arrears in salary payment.

The following month, the Sunday issue of the Daily Calumet was discontinued by order of the directors.

After World War I, Robert W. Worden, former circulation manager of the Daily Calumet, and Robert Williamson, former superintendent of the job plant and estimator for the Calumet Publishing Co., purchased an interest in the company.

At a reorganization meeting held in February 1919, they were elected president and secretary-treasurer, respectively. John V. Hanberg was elected vice president.

Following Worden's death, Williamson purchased his stock, was elected president and served as such until 1951 when he retired. He disposed of his stock to Walter Butler, James P. Jamieson, and a small group of local citizens.

In the spring of 1957, Norris J. Nelson and a diversified group of representative businessmen purchased the ownership of the Daily Calumet and the Calumet Publishing Co.

That August, the board of directors changed the name of the newspaper to the Chicago Daily Calumet.







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF  
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;  
should not be quoted  
or cited)

Issued Oct. 11, 1962  
For actions of Oct. 10, 1962  
87th-2d, No. 186

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HIGHLIGHTS: House rejected Senate USDA appropriation continuation measure. Sens. Russell and Morse criticized House action on USDA appropriation continuation measure. Sen. Proxmire opposed mandatory controls on feed grains. Sen. Humphrey commended administration farm program. Both Houses agreed to conference report on State-Justice-Commerce appropriation bill. House received conference report on roads bill.

## HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. By a vote of 245 to 1, agreed to H. Res. 831, "That Senate Joint Resolution 234, making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and the Farm Credit Administration for the fiscal year 1963, in the opinion of the House, contravenes the first clause of the seventh section of the first article of the Constitution and is an infringement of the privileges of this House, and that the said joint resolution be taken from the Speaker's table and be respectfully returned to the Senate with a message communicating this resolution." pp. 21785-7
2. ROADS. Received the conference report on H. R. 12135, the proposed Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1962 (H. Rept. 2549). This bill includes authorizations of \$33,000,000 for the fiscal year 1964 and \$33,000,000 for the fiscal year 1965 for forest highways, and for forest development roads and trails \$10,000,000 additional for 1963, \$70,000,000 for 1964, and \$85,000,000 for 1965.



pp. 21852-3, 21888

3. PUBLIC WORKS. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 13273, the omnibus rivers, harbors, and flood control bill. Senate conferees have not yet been appointed. Earlier agreed to a resolution to send this bill to conference. pp. 21787-802, 21803, 21888  
Rep. Saylor criticized certain provisions of this bill as it passed the Senate. pp. 21824-5
  4. STATE-JUSTICE-COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 12580, and acted on amendments in disagreement. This bill will now be sent to the President. This bill includes \$115,050,000 for the Area Redevelopment Administration, \$3,695,000 for export control, and \$32,000,000 for forest highways. pp. 21757-63, 21803-8
  5. LANDS; EASEMENTS. Concurred in the Senate amendment to H. R. 8355, to authorize executive agencies to grant easements in, over, or upon real property of the U. S. under the control of such agencies. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 21784
  6. BUILDINGS; CONTRACTS. Rep. Bow objected to a unanimous consent request to send to conference H. R. 11880, to amend the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, to authorize additional appropriations, including agricultural attache housing. p. 21784
  7. PAY BILL. Rep. Johansen criticized the passage of the pay bill. pp. 21802-3
  8. TRANSPORTATION. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 5700, to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to permit contract carriers by motor vehicle to transport bonded merchandise. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 21809
  9. MINING. Began consideration of the conference report on S. 3451, to provide relief for residential occupants of unpatented mining claims upon which valuable improvements have been placed. pp. 21817-20
  10. D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 12276 (H. Rept. 2548). pp. 21851-2, 21888
  11. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Pfoest urged enactment of legislation to retain for the Northwest first call on Northwest power. pp. 21869-70
  12. CRANBERRIES. Received from GAO a report on the review of the cranberry indemnity payment program administered by AMS. p. 21888
  13. LEGISLATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS. Several Representatives inserted statements on the legislative record of the 87th Congress. pp. 21821-4, 21857-8, 21870-1, 21883-6
  14. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced that the conference reports on S. 3451, unpatented mining claims, H. R. 12276, the D.C. appropriation bill, and H. R. 12135, the highway bill, will be considered on Thurs. p. 21820
- SENATE
15. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Humphrey commended the administration's farm program, reviewed recent improvements in the farm economy, stated that "the agricultural economy of this Nation is in a decided upswing," and inserted a news release of this Department containing a statement of the National Agricultural Advisory



With reference to institutional discipline, I should like to point out that there are always proposals for financial institutions generally which seem to be of merit, at first glance. After analysis, however, the proposals could involve all financial institutions in questionable or futile pursuits. While always being guided by the past, I have not been afraid to think along new frontiers or to innovate where I thought there was a need. I should like to encourage you to do the same, but again there is a difference between originality and merely adopting gimmicks. Too many of the proposals that are made for financial institutions are back-door entries into an area that is open to serious doubt. There are even attempts to harness the resources of the Federal Government for purely private gain. I should like to suggest to you that those who argue that the Government ought to stay out of business ought not to argue that the Government should support their pet ventures.

Finally, I should like to look at the future a bit more specifically. Twenty-five years from now, this Nation will probably have a population that staggers the imagination, perhaps about 300 million or even more. Gross national product will be above the 1 trillion mark even in today's prices. The savings industry, and I include the mutual savings banks who may then all be members of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, will probably have assets of \$300 billion or thereabouts. These are the targets toward which we are being drawn. To arrive at these targets, however, we must earn our status.

I should like to leave the thought with you that in each of the areas which I have discussed, you, as individuals, and as members of a State association, can take steps to improve the image of the industry no matter how good it may already be. It is in this way that you can build for your industry, for yourselves, and for the public, a position of strength and an image which will command respect from all.

#### DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 12580) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report. (For conference report, see House proceedings of October 8, 1962, pp. 21590-21591, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I wish to advise the Senate that all conferees of both Houses agreed to the conference report and signed it.

The distinguished Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN] served as chairman of the subcommittee which handled this matter. The Senator from Florida handled only that portion which related to the Commerce Department and certain related agencies, which had been considered in a separate bill for years prior to this year. Because of the necessary absence on official business of the distinguished Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN] I have been asked by him and by the distinguished chairman of the full committee, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] to handle the report.

Mr. President, the conference bill is under the budget estimates by \$97,352,300. The conference bill is over the House version of the bill by \$124,680,000. The conference bill is under the Senate version of the bill by \$10,913,000.

The conference amount for all portions of the bill comes to \$2,025,895,700.

I shall be happy to reply to any questions relating to any part of the bill. I think perhaps it might be well to state for the RECORD the contents of the five different titles of the conference report.

That relating to the Department of State shows a conference agreement of \$396,185,000, with figures for the budget estimates, the House bill, and the Senate bill which I shall later send to the desk.

That part which relates to the Department of Justice shows a conference amount of \$306,677,000. I shall later send to the desk the appropriate figures covering the budget estimates, the House bill, and the Senate bill.

The final amount for the Department of Commerce is \$793,670,000. I shall later send to the desk the figures for the budget estimates, the House bill, and the Senate bill, to appear in connection with this amount.

For the related agencies, the final conference amount is \$467,793,000, and I shall later send to the desk the appropriate similar figures for the budget estimates, the House bill, and the Senate bill.

As I have already stated, the final amount of the conference bill covering all five titles is \$2,025,895,700.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield to the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I commend the Senator from Florida for what he did in the conference. I invite his attention to the fact that whereas the amount of increase is \$124 million over the House figure, \$100 million of that is for the bond issue for the United Nations, which was not before the House, and another \$11 million is for the maintenance of embassies abroad, which was stricken out on a point of order. So of the \$124 million, \$111 million was not considered by the House at all.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank my distinguished friend. The facts as stated by him are exactly correct.

I should have added, Mr. President, that in addition to the five titles of the bill to which I have referred, the bill also contains the approved appropriation from the highway trust fund for Federal

aid highway activities for 1963 in the amount of \$3,251,200,000, which is a separate item from the five items for the five separate titles which I have already read into the RECORD.

Mr. President, I shall be glad to yield for any questions.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MORSE. First I wish to express my compliments to the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] for another sterling performance in conference. We are all indebted to him and his coconferees. I commend the committee for bringing to the Senate today this important appropriation measure for final action. I know that each member of the conference committee worked long and hard to achieve this end.

However, I have a question which I shall raise shortly for legislative history because, as I have been heard to say before, what the Senator from Florida, who is in charge of the bill in the Senate, says about the bill at this point will mean a great deal as to the subsequent interpretation of its intent and the purpose of the Congress at the time of the adoption of the report.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished Senator. I think I should say, in pursuance of part of the comment he has made, that I have never served on a more pleasant conference. The attitude of the chairman of the House conferees, Mr. Rooney, and his associates was most agreeable and most pleasant.

The conference completed its duties without anything other than the ordinary differences of opinion and without any bitterness, animosity, or exchange of personalities whatsoever, which, in view of some of the things now happening in the Congress, I think is a notable performance. I am happy to so report.

Mr. MORSE. That is the second such good report received this afternoon. I do not know whether the Senator was in the Chamber or not, but I reported a similar experience with the House conferees on the teachers' pay bill.

Mr. HOLLAND. I heard that report.

Mr. MORSE. I did not know whether the Senator had.

Mr. HOLLAND. I rejoiced at the performance of the conference. I commend the Senator from Oregon for his important part in those activities.

Mr. MORSE. My only point in making this comment is that I think with the passage of time reason may prevail in this Congress.

Going back to the point I was seeking to raise, in connection with the funds provided for the Weather Bureau, I should like to ask the distinguished Senator handling the bill whether the measure provides adequate funds in the amount of \$200,000 for the continuation of the improved fire-weather service which was begun last year.

As pointed out to me by Mr. Phipps, State forester of Oregon:

A knowledge of impending fire-weather is a key factor in forest management. The



forest administrator needs the best possible weather advice for making decisions regarding the regulation of the logging industry during periods of high-fire danger. This becomes extremely important in Oregon where our economy is primarily dependent on the timber industry. Also, the fire-fighting strategy necessary to effect the quickest, safest and most efficient control of a going forest fire is based almost wholly on the fire-weather forecast.

The restoration of this \$200,000 to the Weather Bureau's appropriation would help insure the best possible fire-weather services, so vitally important to Oregon's forest industry.

The question I wish to ask the Senator from Florida is as follows:

Does the Senator believe that, under the conference allowance of salaries and expenses, sufficient money is provided to maintain this vitally important program to the lumbermen and loggers of the Pacific Northwest?

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, in reply I wish to say that last year Congress appropriated \$200,000 for that activity. This year it was represented to us that the activity must be enlarged to give the degree of protection which is required. The number of destructive fires during the past year indicated that fact.

The Senate added a second \$200,000, making \$400,000 in all. There was no direct reduction of the second \$200,000 in the conference. But the reduction in the complete Senate amount for salaries and expenses was such that, as apportioned to that particular objective, it reduced the objective, as we are told by the Weather Bureau which has jurisdiction over it, from an additional \$200,000 to an additional \$150,000, which will make available \$350,000 for 1963, which I think is a material improvement of the situation.

Mr. MORSE. Madam President, that statement not only brings a sigh of relief to my lips, but I am sure it will bring many sighs of relief in Oregon.

I ask unanimous consent that there be printed at this point in the RECORD the letter I received from our State Forester, Mr. D. L. Phipps, on this question and a letter I received from Mr. H. R. Glascock, Jr., of the Western Forestry and Conservation Association, dealing with the same problem, including a memorandum entitled "Fire Weather Service—The Underdeveloped Conservation Tool."

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. NEUBERGER in the chair). Is there objection?

There being no objection, the letters and memorandum were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF OREGON,  
OFFICE OF STATE FORESTER,  
Salem, Ore., October 3, 1962.

HON. WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: We have learned that the House of Representatives, in acting on appropriations for the U.S. Weather Bureau, failed to approve the \$200,000 required to continue the highly important program for improved fire-weather service begun last year. This causes us great concern.

A knowledge of impending fire weather is a key factor in forest management. The forest administrator needs the best possible

weather advice for making decisions regarding the regulation of the logging industry during periods of high fire danger. This becomes extremely important in Oregon where our economy is primarily dependent on the timber industry. Also, the firefighting strategy necessary to effect the quickest, safest, and most efficient control of a going forest fire is based almost wholly on the fire-weather forecast.

The restoration of this \$200,000 to the Weather Bureau's appropriation would help insure the best possible fire-weather services, so vitally important to Oregon's forest industry.

We urge your cooperation.

Respectfully yours,

D. L. PHIPPS,  
State Forester.

WESTERN FORESTRY &  
CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION,  
Portland, Ore., September 19, 1962.

HON. WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: We are greatly disturbed to learn that the House of Representatives late last week, in approving appropriations for the U.S. Weather Bureau, knocked out \$200,000 required to implement the badly needed 7-year plan for improved fire-weather service begun last year. If this reduction obtains, fire-weather service will once again languish in inadequacy. It will become of increasingly smaller importance in the Weather Bureau's total program and remain a weak link in forest resources protection.

Western Forestry and Conservation Association has been much concerned with the development of strengthened fire danger forecasting to assist in the prevention and control of devastating forest and range fires. To date the expenditure of effort and funds in this field has been meager and this great potential for forest resources protection goes largely unrealized. The penny wise and pound foolish nature of our present effort in fire-danger forecasting and the case for a stepped up program are stated in the enclosed paper "Fire-Weather Service—The Underdeveloped Conservation Tool" which we presented to the Conference of Western Fire Weather Meteorologists in Portland, Ore. last year.

The program for improved fire-weather service, cooperatively developed by the U.S. Weather Bureau and the U.S. Forest Service, was started last year with an initial appropriation by Congress of \$200,000. It was understood that the goal of \$1,500,000 would be reached over a 7-year period in successive increases of \$200,000 each year.

Keeping this long overdue program to protect resources on schedule is crucial to the West. It has already started to add important new fire-weather service offices in Western areas not properly covered.

May we count on you to help restore this conservation program to its scheduled level and to inform us of any developments?

Respectfully yours,

H. R. GLASCOCK, JR.,  
Forest Counsel.

FIRE WEATHER SERVICE—THE UNDERDEVELOPED  
CONSERVATION TOOL

(Presented at 1961 conference of Western Fire Weather Meteorologists, Portland, Ore., March 28, 1961, by H. R. Glascock, Jr.)

One hundred million dollars a year on forest fire control and less than one-half of 1 percent of that amount on fire weather service. These rough estimates of total national effort illustrate the inconspicuous relative position to which fire weather endeavor in the United States is relegated. If the hard-to-estimate but huge value of forest fire losses nationwide were added to fire con-

trol costs and compared to these fire weather expenditures, the latter would then indeed appear insignificant.

From this the layman might conclude that weather and man's knowledge of it have but a small part to play in forest fire control. But, of course, the opposite is true. Weather teams up with fuel and topography to determine the origin and behavior of any wild-fire. Knowledge of fire weather is the key tool in both forest fire prevention and control.

Why then this disparity of attention? Is it that somehow adequate fire weather research and service come cheap? Unfortunately not. It is rather that fire weather service lags well behind its potential, is indeed an underdeveloped conservation tool.

Is this good economics? What would improved fire weather service, properly used, have done in the recent bad fire years in the west to reduce fire losses, including losses of forest resources and human life? What would it have done to cut firefighting costs and production and wage losses from woods closures? No one can say, but neither can anyone deny a considerable probable effect. This state of affairs obviously is poor economics, a case of being pennywise and pound foolish.

How do we explain this deficiency, continuing as it has long after various attempts to remedy it have been tried and have failed? I think we must first state what is not the cause of the problem. We must affirm the fact that the relatively few personnel now engaged in or associated with fire weather research and forecasting are as competent and dedicated a group of professional men as can be found anywhere. In fact, it may become a considerable problem to find men of equal training and ability with whom to strengthen the fire weather program.

Instead, the basic reason for insufficient emphasis on fire-weather service of recent years to protect the fast-growing multiple use values of the forest would seem to be the faster-growing values of commercial aviation and overwhelming competition from that and other sources for Weather Bureau services. It doesn't take many plane crashes with their attendant losses of life in this day of heavy air travel to create strong public and governmental interest in strengthened programs to improve air safety programs which involve weather service among other things.

How much value in forest resources, one might ask, would have to be destroyed by fire with how much attendant loss of life and cost of control efforts to create as much or even proportional amounts of public and governmental interest in remedial action? Would the great fire losses in California in 1960 do it, where the firefighting costs alone on two of the largest fires were over \$1½ million apiece<sup>1</sup> and where nine men's lives were lost on firefighting duty? While the U.S. Weather Bureau's service to aviation has justifiably increased tremendously in the last few years, the "same old problem" of fire weather has become proportionally an even smaller part of the total Bureau effort with inadequate funds available for all programs.

Of course, there are other factors contributing to the underdevelopment of fire-weather service as a tool. The aircraft industry has no doubt worked harder for improved forecasts than have forest land managers. And foresters surely have needed to make better use of fire-weather forecasts on all fires. The very nature of the fire-weather problem calls for the closest cooperation and communication among many people busy with many other things: governmental weather agencies, forest protec-

<sup>1</sup> Donner Ridge and Forest Hill fires.



tion organizations, and private and public land managers.

There is room for improvement in these areas. Nor can it be said that interest or progress has been lacking on the part of governmental weather agencies in improving the fire-weather service. There are several areas of improvement in the last few years which offer encouragement: the establishment of successful cooperative forecasting units in the State forestry headquarters in Oregon and Washington; the planning and installation of the first mountain-top weather radar unit on a peak in Montana to detect and track lightning storms; the maintenance of the position of western fire-weather coordinator; the invited participation of forestry representatives in the annual western fire-weather conferences; significant progress in some phases of fire-weather research and equipment development.

But the needs are great and greater every year for a strengthened program of fire-weather service. As Mr. Loren A. Tucker, supervisor, division of forest fire control, Washington State Department of Natural Resources, told the Western Forest Fire Research Committee meeting last December: "The land manager is called upon to make decisions, based on weather information, involving thousands of dollars of his employer's money and millions of acres of public and private forests \* \* \* forecasters still admit that it is very risky burning ahead of a forecasted rain" and the American Meteorological Society still "holds that issuance of detailed day-by-day weather forecasts for more than 2 or 3 days in advance is misleading and not justified by present meteorological knowledge."

Mr. Tucker concluded: "Then, if this is the situation, meteorology, as applied to fire weather, is not advancing fast enough, to keep pace with the need in land management. Forest land managers should see to it that the fire-weather forecasting service is getting its share of the research pie, so our forecasters can have more knowledge at their disposal. We can then have forecasts in detail good for 5 days or more. Were this accomplished the benefits in increased profits, because of reduced operating costs to all agencies depending on weather would compensate manifold the added cost of research necessary to accomplish this."

In addition it must be recalled that 61 percent of all commercial forest land in the West is federally owned or managed, a major area of Federal responsibility is forest resource protection. And there is much feeling that basic research in conservation matters is also a prime responsibility of the Government since its values accrue to the whole Nation.

Realizing these facts, the last two Western Forestry Conferences, representing both the public and private forestry agencies of the western United States and Canada, have resolved "to support and promote a strengthened fire-weather program" which "should be developed in cooperation with governmental weather agencies, forest protection organizations and private landowners. Mentioned was formulation of a detailed program that includes:

- (a) Improved and more detailed local fire-weather forecasts.
- (b) Better long-range forecasting facilities on a regional basis.
- (c) Expanded research in fire-weather forecasting.

It is pleasant to relate that a committee of the U.S. Weather Bureau and U.S. Forest Service in Washington have recently developed a new national plan for fire-weather service. This plan, as finally revised after comment of many local agencies affected, would add fire-weather service at 33 addi-

tional offices around the Nation and strengthen services at the existing 15 offices. This, plus supporting area forecast centers would extend fire-weather forecasting to those portions of the country which do not now have such service and where protecting forests, range and other watershed land from fire is an important activity. The plan would also provide for intensification of existing services with emphasis on close contact between fire-weather personnel and user. Goal: a vigorous, first-class forecasting service, adequately staffed by competent meteorologists with special training in fire weather and fire control matters supported by an aggressive research program.

This ambitious step forward in fire-weather forecasting in the United States has much indeed to recommend it. It would establish many new fire-weather service offices in the West where they are needed, such as Riverside, Fresno, Sacramento, and Eureka, Calif.; Medford and Pendleton, Oreg.; Spokane, Wash.; Billings, Mont.; Casper or Cheyenne, Wyo.; Rapid City, S. Dak.; Denver, Colo.; Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Reno, Nev.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Juneau and Fairbanks, Alaska.

One big omission, however, would seem to be that the plan, while providing for training of fire-weather meteorologists, does not provide for training of fire control personnel to insure that optimum use is made of forecasts and weather information provided. Neither is there provision for training of the temporary fire-weather observers, the seasonal lookouts, fire guards and others who take and report fire-weather observations.

There may be other deficiencies and possibly some excessive development devoted to areas not in sufficient need of it. However, on balance, this is a most constructive and solid plan for progress and achievement in fire-weather service. If it is budgeted for and approved as part of the administration's budget, and I trust it will be, it should be amply supported in the Appropriations Committees of House and Senate by those who realize this great opportunity. An opportunity, that is, for real breakthrough in fire-weather service, the underdeveloped forest conservation tool.

Mr. MORSE. I thank the Senator from Florida very much. The legislative history which he and I have made will, I am sure, be very satisfactory to the people of interest in my State.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank my distinguished friend.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Madam President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I thank the Senator from Florida.

Madam President, the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT] is unable to be present at this moment. He had prepared a statement concerning the Census Bureau and the conference report, which changed the Senate report with relation to the Census Bureau doing certain work which the Senator from Pennsylvania believes is in direct competition with one or more taxpaying private firms. I ask unanimous consent that the statement prepared by the Senator from Pennsylvania be printed in full in the RECORD at this point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

# STATEMENT BY SENATOR SCOTT REGARDING APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1963, DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES

While the Senate is considering the conference report on the State, Justice, and Commerce appropriation bill, I wish to comment on one of the items originally in disagreement between the Senate and the House. This relates to the administration's request to permit the Census Bureau to expand its activities with respect to surveys of consumer buying intentions. When the Senate Appropriations Committee reported out H.R. 12580, the committee report contained the following language:

"The committee recommends the exclusion of increases requested within the original budget request of \$13 million for the initiation of the following activities: weekly indicators of industrial production; initiation of national address registers; survey of consumer buying intentions; emergency planning activities; and the administrative costs related to the foregoing; this reduction totals \$1,002,000."

During the course of the appropriation hearings in both the House and the Senate, strong representations were made to the committee that approval of the amount requested for survey of consumer buying intentions would permit the Census Bureau to enter into direct competition with at least one private firm currently performing this type of survey. The Senate committee was obviously impressed by these presentations and consequently, approved the prohibition I have just quoted.

However, this prohibition apparently was overruled in conference and this body is now faced with the proposition of endorsing direct competition by the Census Bureau with one or more tax paying private firms.

I do not know that we can remedy this situation in the short time remaining in this session. But, I feel that I would be remiss if I did not call the attention of the Senate to the consequence implicit in approval of the conference report. We have all heard a great deal about the need to increase the Nation's economic growth rate. I suggest one of the more constructive measures that the Government might take is to avoid expanding its activities when they compete directly with the private sector of the economy.

Mr. HOLLAND. Madam President, as suggested by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], it is indeed correct that the conference report added to the objectives to be handled by the Census Bureau one item which had previously been financed by the Federal Reserve Board. However, the House conferees did yield to the Senate conferees on other activities which were suggested for enlargement of the work of the Census Bureau. I think the decision of the conferees in that whole field was sound.

Madam President, unless there are further questions, I move that the conference report be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. HOLLAND. Madam President, I ask that the Presiding Officer lay before the Senate the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 20, 27, and 33.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action



on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 12580, which was read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 30, 44, 46, and 48 to the bill (H.R. 12580) entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes", and concur therein.

*Resolved*, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the "\$1,000,000" named in said amendment, insert "\$10,000,000".

*Resolved*, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed in said amendment, insert "\$3,350,000".

*Resolved*, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "": *Provided*, That the provisions of the first sentence of section 105 (f) and all of 108(c) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (Public Law 87-256) shall apply in carrying out the activities concerned with exhibits and missions".

*Resolved*, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Immediately following the amount contained in said amendment, insert the following: "of which not less than \$4,300,000 shall be available for the reconversion of combination vessels".

Mr. HOLLAND. I move that the Senate now concur in the amendments of

the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 20, 27, and 33.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Florida.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HOLLAND. Madam President, for the information of Senators and others who may be interested in the several matters covered by the bill, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed at this point in my remarks and made a part of the RECORD, a table showing the essential facts with reference to the conference amounts, the budget estimates, and the House and Senate action on the various items covered by the bill.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

### Summary of bill

#### TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Item	1962 appropriations <sup>1</sup>	1963 revised budget estimates	1963 House bill	1963 Senate bill	Conference action
<b>ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	\$137,700,000	\$144,210,000	\$140,710,000	\$141,910,000	\$141,210,000
Representation allowances.....	925,000	1,100,000	950,000	950,000	950,000
Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad.....	10,000,000	27,795,000		11,000,000	10,000,000
Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad (special foreign currency fund).....	4,650,000	2,205,000	2,000,000	2,205,000	2,205,000
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Total, administration of foreign affairs.....	154,775,000	176,810,000	145,160,000	157,565,000	155,865,000
<b>INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES</b>					
Contributions to international organizations.....	87,192,000	68,609,000	68,392,000	68,392,000	68,392,000
Missions to international organizations.....	2,115,000	2,370,000	2,250,000	2,290,000	2,250,000
International conferences and contingencies.....	1,943,000	2,270,000	1,943,000	1,943,000	1,943,000
Loan to United Nations.....		100,000,000		100,000,000	100,000,000
International tariff negotiations.....	171,000				
U.S. Citizens Commission on NATO.....	150,000				
Total, international organizations and conferences.....	91,571,000	173,249,000	72,585,000	172,625,000	172,585,000
<b>INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS</b>					
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:					
Salaries and expenses.....	604,000	670,000	620,000	670,000	670,000
Operation and maintenance.....	1,950,000	2,010,000	1,950,000	1,950,000	1,950,000
Construction.....	13,173,000	12,355,000	11,000,000	11,000,000	11,000,000
Total, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico.....	15,727,000	15,035,000	13,570,000	13,620,000	13,620,000
American sections, international commissions.....	415,000	455,000	415,000	415,000	415,000
International fisheries commissions.....	1,910,000	2,165,000	1,910,000	2,082,000	1,910,000
Total, international commissions.....	18,052,000	17,655,000	15,895,000	16,117,000	15,945,000
<b>EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE</b>					
Mutual educational and cultural exchange activities.....	(37,006,600)	56,657,000	40,000,000	43,900,000	41,950,000
International educational exchange activities.....	27,000,000	( <sup>2</sup> )			
International educational exchange activities (special foreign currency program).....	7,400,000	( <sup>4</sup> )			
Center for cultural and technical interchange between East and West.....	3,300,000	8,343,000	8,340,000	8,340,000	8,340,000
Preservation of ancient Nubian monuments (special foreign currency program).....	4,000,000				
Total, educational exchange.....	41,700,000	65,000,000	48,340,000	52,240,000	50,290,000
<b>OTHER</b>					
Rama Road, Nicaragua.....	1,000,000	2,350,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Pan American Health Organization building site.....	217,150				
Total, other.....	1,217,150	2,350,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Total, title I, Department of State.....	307,315,150	435,064,000	283,480,000	400,047,000	396,185,000

Footnotes at end of table.



## Summary of bill—Continued

## TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Item	1962 appropriations <sup>1</sup>	1963 revised budget estimates	1963 House bill	1963 Senate bill	Conference action
<b>LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION</b>					
Salaries and expenses, general administration.....	\$4,165,000	\$4,311,000	\$4,295,000	\$4,295,000	\$4,295,000
Salaries and expenses, general legal activities.....	15,785,000	16,760,000	16,500,000	16,500,000	16,500,000
Alien property activities, limitation on general administrative expenses.....	(690,000)	(690,000)	(690,000)	(690,000)	(690,000)
Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division.....	5,875,000	5,988,000	5,988,000	5,988,000	5,988,000
Salaries and expenses, U.S. attorneys and marshals.....	25,135,400	27,712,000	27,085,000	27,085,000	27,085,000
Fees and expenses of witnesses.....	2,235,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000
Salaries and expenses, Administrative Conference of the United States.....	150,000	129,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Total, legal activities and general administration.....	53,395,400	56,800,000	55,868,000	55,868,000	55,868,000
<b>FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	127,216,000	130,700,000	130,700,000	130,700,000	130,700,000
<b>IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	63,500,000	64,600,000	64,050,000	64,050,000	64,050,000
<b>FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM</b>					
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons.....	46,789,500	49,455,000	48,814,000	48,814,000	48,814,000
Buildings and facilities.....	2,350,000	3,945,000	2,595,000	3,545,000	3,545,000
Support of U.S. prisoners.....	4,000,000	3,800,000	3,700,000	3,700,000	3,700,000
Total, Federal prison system.....	53,139,500	57,200,000	55,109,000	56,059,000	56,059,000
Total, title II, Department of Justice.....	297,250,900	309,300,000	305,727,000	306,677,000	306,677,000

## TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

<b>GENERAL ADMINISTRATION</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	\$3,620,000	<sup>6</sup> \$4,635,000	\$3,700,000	\$3,900,000	\$3,800,000
Participation in Century 21 Exposition.....	900,000				
Participation in New York World's Fair.....	17,000,000				
Total, general administration.....	21,520,000	4,635,000	3,700,000	3,900,000	3,800,000
<b>AREA REDEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION</b>					
Operations.....	8,250,000	13,500,000	12,250,000	12,250,000	12,250,000
Grants for public facilities.....	40,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000
Area redevelopment fund appropriation.....	122,500,000		115,480,000	115,050,000	115,050,000
Borrowing authority replaced in bill by appropriation.....		(115,480,000)			
Total, Area Redevelopment Administration.....	170,750,000	48,500,000	162,730,000	162,300,000	162,300,000
<b>BUSINESS ACTIVITIES</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....		<sup>6</sup> 26,450,000			
Export control.....	3,480,000	<sup>6</sup> 3,735,000	3,480,000	3,735,000	3,695,000
<b>OFFICE OF FIELD SERVICES</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	3,163,000	(7)	3,400,000	3,430,000	3,350,000
<b>BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	4,211,800	(8)	4,600,000	4,940,000	4,940,000
<b>INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	<sup>9</sup> 4,900,000	(10)	6,500,000	8,300,000	7,025,000
<b>U.S. TRAVEL SERVICE</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	2,500,000	(11)	3,350,000	3,950,000	3,350,000
<b>OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	1,600,000	1,860,000	1,750,000	1,750,000	1,750,000
<b>BUREAU OF THE CENSUS</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	10,779,000	<sup>6</sup> 13,600,000	12,250,000	12,598,000	12,450,000
1962 Census of Governments.....	1,096,000	1,400,000	1,050,000	1,050,000	1,050,000
1963 Census of Business, Transportation, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries.....	1,000,000	3,244,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
1964 Census of Agriculture.....		700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000
Modernization of computing equipment.....		4,100,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Eighteenth Decennial Census.....	3,630,000	<sup>6</sup> (Language)		(Language)	
Total, Bureau of the Census.....	16,505,000	23,044,000	21,000,000	21,348,000	21,200,000
<b>COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	18,925,000	<sup>6</sup> 23,500,000	21,500,000	22,750,000	22,750,000
Construction of surveying ships.....	14,185,000	14,500,000	14,400,000	14,400,000	14,400,000
Total, Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	33,110,000	38,000,000	35,900,000	37,150,000	37,150,000
<b>MARITIME ADMINISTRATION</b>					
Ship construction.....	98,000,000	<sup>12</sup> 64,200,000	50,000,000	64,200,000	64,200,000
Operating differential subsidies (liquidation of contract authorization).....	202,000,000	225,000,000	225,000,000	220,400,000	220,400,000
Research and development.....	6,500,000	5,500,000	3,550,000	5,500,000	3,550,000
Salaries and expenses.....	15,600,000	15,125,000	14,950,000	14,950,000	14,950,000
Maritime training.....	3,218,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000
State marine schools.....	1,270,000	1,270,000	1,375,000	1,375,000	1,375,000
Payment of War Shipping Administration claims.....	18,136				
Total, Maritime Administration.....	326,606,136	314,395,000	298,175,000	309,725,000	307,775,000
<b>PATENT OFFICE</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	24,860,000	<sup>13</sup> 27,800,000	25,860,000	27,193,000	26,010,000

Footnotes at end of table.



## Summary of bill—Continued

## TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued

Item	1962 appropriations <sup>1</sup>	1963 revised budget estimates	1963 House bill	1963 Senate bill	Conference action
<b>BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS</b>					
Limitation on general administrative expenses.....	(\$39,400,000)	(\$37,600,000)	(\$36,800,000)	(\$36,800,000)	\$36,800,000
Federal-aid highways (trust fund).....	(2,990,600,000)	(3,260,000,000)	(3,249,200,000)	(3,249,200,000)	(3,249,200,000)
Improvement of the Pentagon road network (trust fund).....		(2,500,000)	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)
Forest highways (liquidation of contract authorization).....	27,400,000	35,000,000	32,000,000	32,000,000	32,000,000
Public lands highways (liquidation of contract authorization).....	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
Control of outdoor advertising.....		4,600,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
<b>Total, Bureau of Public Roads.....</b>	<b>30,400,000</b>	<b>42,600,000</b>	<b>38,500,000</b>	<b>36,500,000</b>	<b>36,500,000</b>
<b>NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS</b>					
Research and technical services.....	23,500,000	30,000,000	27,500,000	27,500,000	27,500,000
Research and technical services (special foreign currency program).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	500,000
Plant and facilities.....	10,000,000	2,100,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Construction of facilities.....	35,000,000	35,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000
<b>Total, National Bureau of Standards.....</b>	<b>69,500,000</b>	<b>68,100,000</b>	<b>60,500,000</b>	<b>60,000,000</b>	<b>60,000,000</b>
<b>WEATHER BUREAU</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	56,250,000	60,060,000	58,250,000	60,076,000	59,500,000
Research and development.....	9,000,000	11,500,000	10,000,000	11,500,000	11,000,000
Establishment of meteorological facilities.....	5,250,000	4,940,000	4,000,000	4,650,000	4,325,000
Meteorological satellite operations.....	48,000,000	45,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000
<b>Total, Weather Bureau.....</b>	<b>118,500,000</b>	<b>121,500,000</b>	<b>112,250,000</b>	<b>116,226,000</b>	<b>114,825,000</b>
<b>Total, title III, Department of Commerce.....</b>	<b>831,605,936</b>	<b>720,619,000</b>	<b>781,695,000</b>	<b>800,447,000</b>	<b>793,670,000</b>
Adjustment for borrowing authority replaced in bill by appropriations.....		115,480,000			
<b>Total, title III, Department of Commerce, including above adjustment for comparability.....</b>	<b>831,605,936</b>	<b>836,099,000</b>	<b>781,695,000</b>	<b>800,447,000</b>	<b>793,670,000</b>

## TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

<b>SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES</b>					
Salaries.....	\$1,479,000	\$1,494,000	\$1,494,000	\$1,494,000	\$1,494,000
Printing and binding Supreme Court reports.....	105,000	108,000	108,000	108,000	108,000
Miscellaneous expenses.....	82,800	96,200	79,000	79,000	79,000
Care of the building and grounds.....	284,400	327,000	323,400	323,400	323,400
Automobile for the Chief Justice.....	6,700	6,800	6,800	6,800	6,800
Books for the Supreme Court.....	38,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
<b>Total, Supreme Court.....</b>	<b>1,995,900</b>	<b>2,067,000</b>	<b>2,046,200</b>	<b>2,046,200</b>	<b>2,046,200</b>
<b>COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	359,000	361,000	361,000	361,000	361,000
<b>CUSTOMS COURT</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	895,000	919,000	919,000	919,000	919,000
<b>COURT OF CLAIMS</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	955,000	1,044,500	1,025,000	1,025,000	1,025,000
Repairs and improvements.....	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500
<b>Total, Court of Claims.....</b>	<b>964,500</b>	<b>1,054,000</b>	<b>1,034,500</b>	<b>1,034,500</b>	<b>1,034,500</b>
<b>COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES</b>					
Salaries of judges.....	10,100,000	10,860,000	10,860,000	10,860,000	10,860,000
Salaries of supporting personnel.....	25,645,000	27,125,000	27,000,000	27,000,000	27,000,000
Fees of jurors and commissioners.....	4,800,000	6,000,000	4,500,000	5,800,000	5,800,000
Travel and miscellaneous expenses.....	5,437,500	4,700,000	4,600,000	4,600,000	4,600,000
Administrative Office, salaries and expenses.....	1,441,750	1,609,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Referees, special account:					
Salaries of referees.....	(2,370,000)	(2,750,000)	(2,600,000)	(2,600,000)	(2,600,000)
Expenses of referees.....	(4,310,000)	(5,290,000)	(4,850,000)	(4,850,000)	(4,850,000)
<b>Total, other courts and services.....</b>	<b>47,424,250</b>	<b>50,294,000</b>	<b>48,460,000</b>	<b>49,760,000</b>	<b>49,760,000</b>
<b>Total, title IV, the judiciary, excluding annual indefinites.....</b>	<b>51,638,650</b>	<b>54,695,000</b>	<b>52,820,700</b>	<b>54,120,700</b>	<b>54,120,700</b>
<b>Total, title IV, the judiciary, including annual indefinites.....</b>	<b>58,318,650</b>	<b>62,735,000</b>	<b>60,270,700</b>	<b>61,570,700</b>	<b>61,570,700</b>

## TITLE V—RELATED AGENCIES

<b>AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	\$1,360,000	\$1,550,000	\$1,523,000	\$1,523,000	\$1,523,000
<b>COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	888,000	995,000	950,000	950,000	950,000
<b>FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	40,000	2,900,000	2,100,000	2,700,000	2,300,000
<b>FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION</b>					
Salaries and expenses:					
Appropriation.....	625,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000
Transfer from War Claims fund.....	(40,000)	(30,000)	(30,000)	(30,000)	(30,000)

Footnotes at end of table.



## Summary of bill—Continued

## TITLE V—RELATED AGENCIES—Continued

Item	1962 appropriations <sup>1</sup>	1963 revised budget estimates	1963 House bill	1963 Senate bill	Conference action
<b>SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION</b>					
Salaries and expenses:					
Appropriation.....	\$7,113,500	\$6,000,000	\$5,750,000	\$5,750,000	\$5,750,000
Transfer from revolving fund.....	(18,447,000)	(27,500,000)	(27,000,000)	(27,000,000)	(27,000,000)
Transfer from RFC liquidation fund.....	(397,000)				
Revolving fund.....	220,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000
Total, Small Business Administration.....	227,113,500	306,000,000	305,750,000	305,750,000	305,750,000
<b>SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	395,000	395,000	395,000	395,000	395,000
<b>TARIFF COMMISSION</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	2,770,000	2,950,000	2,900,000	2,950,000	2,950,000
<b>U.S. ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY</b>					
Arms control and disarmament activities.....	<sup>16</sup> 1,000,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000
<b>U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	111,500,000	<sup>17</sup> 125,500,000	120,500,000	120,500,000	120,500,000
Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program).....	9,300,000	9,000,000	8,500,000	8,500,000	8,500,000
Special international exhibitions.....	8,000,000	7,600,000	7,600,000	7,474,000	7,600,000
Special international exhibitions (special foreign currency program).....	250,000	400,000	375,000	375,000	375,000
Acquisition and construction of radio facilities.....	10,750,000	11,260,000	10,750,000	8,750,000	8,750,000
Informational media guarantee fund.....	1,500,000	4,300,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total, U.S. Information Agency.....	141,300,000	158,060,000	149,225,000	146,599,000	146,725,000
Total, title V, related agencies.....	375,491,500	480,050,000	470,043,000	468,067,000	467,793,000
Total, Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies excluding special accounts.....	1,863,302,136	1,999,728,000	1,893,765,700	2,029,358,700	2,018,445,700
Total, Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies including special accounts.....	1,869,982,136	2,007,768,000	1,901,215,700	2,036,808,700	2,025,895,700
Adjustment for borrowing authority replaced in bill by appropriation.....		115,480,000			
Grand total, including above adjustment for comparability.....	1,869,982,136	2,123,248,000	1,901,215,700	2,036,808,700	2,025,895,700

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$107,615,000 in 2d supplemental appropriation, Public Law 87-545.<sup>2</sup> Excludes \$1,019,000 contained in H. Doc. 537, dated Sept. 6, 1962.<sup>3</sup> Supplemental amount requested in S. Doc. 133, Sept. 21, 1962.<sup>4</sup> In addition, not to exceed \$100,000 reappropriation.<sup>5</sup> Included in "Mutual educational and cultural exchange activities."<sup>6</sup> As amended in S. Doc. 110, July 23, 1962.<sup>7</sup> \$3,550,000 contained in estimate for "Business activities, salaries and expenses."<sup>8</sup> \$7,240,000 contained in estimate for "Business activities, salaries and expenses."<sup>9</sup> Appropriated under heading of "Bureau of Foreign Commerce."<sup>10</sup> \$11,460,000 contained in estimate for "Business activities, salaries and expenses."<sup>11</sup> \$4,200,000 contained in estimate for "Business activities, salaries and expenses."<sup>12</sup> And \$2,800,000 by transfer from "Shipbuilding and conversion, Navy," as amended by S. Doc. 110.<sup>13</sup> Includes \$800,000 contained in H. Doc. No. 335.<sup>14</sup> Includes budget amendment of \$1,500,000, S. Doc. 111, dated July 23, 1962.<sup>15</sup> Plus \$1,266,000 derived by transfer from "Salaries and expenses, maritime activities."<sup>16</sup> Plus \$840,000 derived by transfer from "Salaries and expenses, Department of State" and \$177,000 by comparative transfer.<sup>17</sup> Excludes \$1,815,000 requested in H. Doc. 514, dated Aug. 13, 1962.

Mr. HOLLAND. Madam President, I am grateful for the attendance of the ranking minority member of the Appropriations Committee, the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] and the ranking minority member of the subcommittee, the distinguished Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH], who have been exceedingly diligent and helpful. I am certain that if the Senator from Arkansas were present, he would wish me to express the gratitude and approval of Senators on this side of the aisle to them and other Senators on the other side of the aisle for the handling of the measure.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Madam President, it is easy to be diligent with a distinguished chairman who does a great deal of the work himself and who has a very full understanding of the bill.

Mr. HOLLAND. Madam President, one would think, from the language used by my distinguished friend from Massachusetts, that he had been born a good deal farther South. I have enjoyed very much his statement, and I appreciate it greatly.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Madam President, I thank the Senator from Florida for his handling of the conference report. It was very considerate of him, and was done very expeditiously. I commend him.

#### AMENDMENT OF INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1954

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 10117) to amend section 401 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to provide that plans which provide certain medical and other benefits for retired employees and their families may be qualified pension plans.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate temporarily set aside the bill (H.R. 10117), which I understand is the pending business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

#### LIMITATION ON RETIREMENT INCOME

Mr. HUMPHREY. Madam President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar Order No. 2165, House bill 6371.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 6371) to amend section 37 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the limitation on retirement income.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Minnesota.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Madam President, the bill would amend the retirement credit income provision of the Internal Revenue Code. It conforms with limitations on the retirement income credit to amendments made in the Social Security Acts of 1960 and 1961.

I ask unanimous consent that an explanation of the measure be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the explanation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### EXPLANATION OF H.R. 6371—LIMITATION ON RETIREMENT INCOME CREDIT

This bill amends the retirement income credit provision of the Internal Revenue Code. It conforms the limitations on the retirement income credit to amendments made in the Social Security Acts of 1960 and 1961.

The retirement income credit was enacted by Congress in 1954 to reduce the differences between tax-exempt pensions such as social security and railroad retirement and taxable pensions and annuities and other forms of taxable retirement income.

Under existing law, a retirement income credit of 20 percent of retirement income up to \$1,200 is provided. Thus, the maximum credit would be \$240. Retirement income for



this purpose includes dividends, interest, pensions and annuities, and rental income. Because of the retirement income credit, a single taxpayer age 65 and who has interest income of \$2,667 would owe no Federal income tax. If there were no retirement income credit, this taxpayer would owe \$240.

Under the provision in the law, retirement income eligible for the credit must be reduced by social security benefits and other nontaxable income, and also by earned income in excess of \$1,200 if the taxpayer is between age 65 and 72, or if he is less than age 65, his retirement income must be reduced by earned income in excess of \$900. These earned income limitations are consistent with the earned income limitations which were in the Social Security Act prior to the 1960 and 1961 amendments.

Under the 1960 and 1961 amendments to the Social Security Act the primary social security benefit was increased to \$127 per month, or \$1,524 per year. The earned income limitations also were modified so that there would be no reduction for the first \$1,200 of earned income, and a reduction of only 50 cents for each dollar of earned income between \$1,200 and \$1,700; thereafter, there would be a dollar-for-dollar reduction.

H.R. 6371 conforms the limitations in the retirement income credit to the limitations in the Social Security Act, as amended. The bill makes three principal amendments.

First, the maximum amount of retirement income permitted to qualify for the credit is increased from \$1,200 to \$1,524.

Second, the reduction for earned income is modified so that there will be no reduction for the first \$1,200, a reduction of 50 cents for each \$1 of earned income between \$1,200 and \$1,700 and a dollar-for-dollar reduction for earned income of more than \$1,700.

Third, individuals, age 62-65, will qualify for this same earned income reduction procedure; but those below age 62 must continue to reduce their retirement income eligible for the credit by earned income in excess of \$900.

The maximum credit under H.R. 6371 would be \$304.80. Under this bill, a single taxpayer age 65 who has interest income of \$3,027 would not have to pay any Federal income tax. Under existing law, he would be required to pay a tax of \$64.80.

H.R. 6371 would apply to taxable years ending after the date of enactment and is estimated to result in a revenue loss of about \$30 million.

**THE PRESIDING OFFICER.** The bill is open to amendment.

**MR. BYRD of Virginia.** Madam President, I offer an amendment which I send to the desk, and ask to have stated.

**THE PRESIDING OFFICER.** The amendment of the Senator from Virginia will be stated.

**THE LEGISLATIVE CLERK.** At the end of the bill it is proposed to insert the following new section:

SEC. 3. (a) Section 461 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to general rule for taxable year of deduction) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(e) **DIVIDENDS OR INTEREST PAID ON CERTAIN DEPOSITS OR WITHDRAWABLE ACCOUNTS.**—Except as provided in regulations prescribed by the Secretary or his delegate, amounts paid to, or credited to the accounts of, depositors or holders of accounts as dividends or interest on their deposits or withdrawable accounts (if such amounts paid or credited are withdrawable on demand subject only to customary notice to withdraw) by a mutual savings bank not having capital stock represented by shares, a domestic building and

loan association, or a cooperative bank shall not be allowed as a deduction for the taxable year to the extent such amounts are paid or credited for periods representing more than 12 months. Any such amount not allowed as a deduction as a result of the application of the preceding sentence shall be allowed as a deduction for such other taxable year as the Secretary or his delegate determines to be consistent with the preceding sentence."

(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply only with respect to taxable years ending after December 31, 1962.

**THE PRESIDING OFFICER.** The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Virginia.

**MR. BYRD of Virginia.** Madam President, the amendment in general provides that mutual savings bank and loan associations and cooperative banks will not be allowed in any one year income tax reductions for interest payments to depositors or for dividend payments to shareholders which would be attributable to more than a 12-month period. That applies to the taxable years ended after December 31, 1962.

This is intended principally to be applicable to these institutions in 1963 and subsequent years. It was thought that there was a possibility of a \$100 million loss unless the amendment were adopted.

I ask unanimous consent that a statement on the amendment may be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The following example illustrates the problem corrected by this amendment:

Assume that for 1962 X domestic building and loan association has income of \$200 and that its only deductions are for dividends paid semiannually to depositors and for additions to bad debt reserves. Assume X pays out in dividends \$100 of its earnings. The other \$100 it credits to a bad debt reserve which does not exceed 12 percent of deposits. Under existing law, X would owe no tax since its deductions equal its income.

Assume that for 1963 X also has income of \$200, \$100 of which it pays out in dividends. Assume that under section 6 of the Revenue Act of 1962 X computes its bad debt reserve under the 60-percent method. Taxable income of this association computed without regard to the bad debt deduction is \$100 and the deduction for additions to bad debt reserves is 60 percent of this amount, or \$60. For 1962 X would have taxable income of \$40.

If X postponed its dividend payment for the last half of 1962 until after January 1, 1963, it would still owe no tax for 1962 because of the bad debt deduction allowed for that year under existing law. For 1963, however, X could reduce its taxable income substantially because of the "bunched" dividend deduction for 1963 made up of \$100 attributable to 1963 and \$50 deferred from 1962. Taxable income of this association for 1963 computed without regard to the bad debt deduction is \$50. After a bad debt deduction of \$30 (60 percent of \$50), taxable income is only \$20. Thus by deferring dividend payments from 1962 to 1963 the taxpayer can reduce, or in some cases eliminate entirely, its taxable income in the first year to which the new tax formula applies.

#### SUMMARY AMENDMENT

This amendment provides in general that mutual savings banks, savings and loan associations, and cooperative banks will not be allowed in any one year income tax deductions for interest payments to depositors (or for dividend payments to shareholders) which are attributable to more than a 12-

month period. This applies for taxable years ending after December 31, 1962. This is intended to prevent the possible avoidance of the new tax provisions applicable to these institutions for 1963 and subsequent years by "bunching" in 1963, or a subsequent year, interest (or dividend) payment deductions attributable to more than a 12-month period.

The Treasury Department has urged the enactment of this provision.

**MR. KEATING.** Mr. President, for as long as I have been in Congress, I have been vitally interested in legislation to help senior citizens enjoy their retirement years free from constant worry and hardship. H.R. 6371 will go a long way toward alleviating the fears of men and women over 65 who are not Social Security beneficiaries, but are retired under Government or private pension programs.

During the last month alone, I have received over 1,000 letters on this bill, particularly from retired teachers, appealing for my support of H.R. 6371. These men and women have contributed their services to the welfare of our Nation. Some have devoted 40 and 50 years of service to teaching our children to be good citizens—a worthy task and well-performed when we view the great strides our education system has made over the years. Many of these men and women are now experiencing a hand-to-mouth existence as each year reduces their physical capacities. They are unable to seek employment, even on a part-time basis. The struggle to maintain self-respect and personal independence becomes increasingly difficult because their pensions remain fixed while costs of living rise.

Mr. President, I feel that it is only just that this legislation be enacted to provide equal tax treatment for all of our retired senior citizens. I am proud to support it.

**THE PRESIDING OFFICER.** The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Virginia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended, so as to read: "An Act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the limitation on retirement income, and with respect to the taxable year for which the deduction for interest paid will be allowable to certain building and loan associations, mutual savings banks, and cooperative banks."

**MR. HUMPHREY.** Madam President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

**MR. BYRD of Virginia.** I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

**MR. HUMPHREY.** Madam President, I commend the distinguished Senator from Virginia, the chairman of the Committee on Finance, for his active participation today in taking care of many tax items. We have cleared quite a bit of legislation in his field. I am most grateful.



this incredible and totally unsubstantiated statement:

I am firmly convinced that higher Federal salaries would attract a level of competence that would so improve Government operations that there would be no out-of-pocket cost at all.

In view of the very substantial increase in payroll costs of Federal employee salary increases—of which this year's billion dollar boost is obviously only the first installment—I wonder when the American taxpayers will begin to get a "refund" in line with Mr. Randall's preposterous prediction.

I advise the American taxpayers not to hold their breath waiting for it.

Under leave to extend and revise my remarks, I include the full text of Mr. Young's column dealing with this subject:

THE FEDERAL SPOTLIGHT—WORK BEGINS ON INCREASING EXECUTIVE ACT SALARIES

(By Joseph Young)

Administration officials already are at work on proposals to be submitted to the new 88th Congress in January for raising Executive Act salaries, Government supergrade careerists' pay as well as the salaries of Members of Congress.

Present administration thinking is to propose a \$35,000 salary for Cabinet officers and substantial increases as well for agency heads, commissioners, assistant secretaries, etc., who come under the Executive Pay Act. The top pay for supergrade career jobs, set in the new pay raise legislation enacted by Congress at \$20,000, would be raised to \$24,500 as a result of the administration's pending proposal. Other supergrade salaries also would be adjusted upward accordingly.

President Kennedy also is expected to suggest—rather than formally recommend, since this is the prerogative of Congress—that Congress raise the present \$22,500 salary of the members to \$30,000 a year.

Discussions already are being held by administration officials with key members of Congress and the leaders and staff members of the Congressional committees which would handle such legislation. Such discussions are expected to continue during the adjournment of Congress.

The administration wants to have the features of the proposal straightened out to everyone's satisfaction so that the official proposals will get prompt action from Congress next year.

As a matter of fact in its report accompanying the Federal classified and postal employee pay raise bill which was enacted last week by Congress, the Senate Civil Service Committee "urged" President Kennedy to submit proposals next year for raising Executive Act and supergrade pay. It did not mention Congressional salaries, but it is the understanding that any Executive Act and supergrade salary raise would have to be accompanied by a Congressional pay raise.

All this has significance, too, for Federal employees in the upper-middle grades and even those below these grades. For once that Executive Act and supergrade pay ceilings are raised, this will give more latitude to increasing eventually Federal pay down the line, which until now has been held down because of restrictions on the salary paid to the top grades.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHANSEN. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I commend the gentleman for his statement. Of course it was made implicit in the pay increase bill

that there would be legislation in the next session of Congress to increase the pay of the executive branch of the Government as well as Members of Congress. Already there is a bill lurking around here somewhere that would increase the pay of certain District of Columbia officials because it seems that the employees of the District, whose pay was increased, will be drawing higher salaries than their chiefs; and this comes about as a result of the pay increase bill which was passed through the House with practically no explanation. I hope Members of the House are at last aware that so-called pay increase bill also increased congressional retirement and that those who voted for it voted to increase congressional retirement.

Mr. JOHANSEN. The gentleman is correct. I thank him for his comments, and I thank the gentleman from Kansas for yielding me this time.

#### PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection the Chair appoints the following conferees: Messrs. DAVIS of Tennessee, JONES of Alabama, BLATNIK, Cramer, and BALDWIN.

There was no objection.

#### TEACHERS' SALARY INCREASE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 1447) to amend the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955, as amended, and to provide for the adjustment of annuities paid from the District of Columbia teachers' retirement and annuity fund, with House amendments thereto and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, if this bill is taken to conference as the gentleman is asking be done, I assume there will be no effort made to attach a pay increase for certain District officials who now find themselves on the lower end of the totem pole as compared with the pay increase that was voted the other day for some of the "Indians," otherwise employees of the District of Columbia.

Mr. McMILLAN. If the gentleman will yield, I would like to state those officials you referred to will be considered in another bill.

Mr. GROSS. So the gentleman will resist any attempt to increase the pay of any officials of the District government through the medium of this bill?

Mr. McMILLAN. That is correct. I would like to say to the gentleman that I agree thoroughly with him that we should never have increased the salaries

of clerks in the District higher than that of the District Commissioners.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, would the gentleman briefly explain what the bill is and the House amendment? The two are compatible? The amendment is germane?

Mr. McMILLAN. Yes. The Senate passed a salary increase bill with the amount of 14 percent. The House figure was 10.1 percent. The House left out some of the principals and the Superintendent.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. In other words, it is a matter germane to the bill the House passed.

Mr. McMILLAN. Yes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. DOWDY, WHITENER, HUDDLESTON, BROYHILL, and HARSHA.

#### STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 12580) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I assume the gentleman proposes to take ample time to explain this conference report?

Mr. ROONEY. I do, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of October 8, 1962.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, the bill as now before the House for consideration contains a total of \$2,025,895,700 in direct appropriations. It is \$124,680,000 higher, including \$100 million to enable the President to provide a loan to the United Nations, than the amount as it was passed by the House. However, I should explain that in addition to this \$100 million, a total of \$19,070,000 in additional budget estimates were also considered by the other body. It is now \$10,913,000 below the amount of the bill as passed by the other body.

It should be noted that the bill as passed by the House on July 20, 1962, was \$102,962,300 below the total amount of the budget estimates presented to the House Committee on Appropriations. As it passed the other body it was \$86,439,300 below the total amount of the budget estimates.



It is presently and as now before this body for approval \$97,352,300 below the total budget estimates for the fiscal year 1963.

The conferees feel that there is sufficient money included in this bill even with this cut of \$97,352,300 for the agencies and departments concerned to carry

on in proper and ample fashion during the present fiscal year.

I should add that the pending bill also includes a total of \$3,251,200,000 for the Bureau of Public Roads to be derived from the highway trust fund.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may at this point in the RECORD

insert a table indicating the action of the conferees with regard to the various items carried in the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The matter referred to follows:

Item	Budget estimates	Passed House	Passed Senate	Conference action	Conference action compared with—		
					Budget estimate	House	Senate
Department of State.....	\$135,064,000	\$283,480,000	\$400,047,000	\$396,185,000	-\$38,879,000	+\$112,705,000	-\$3,862,000
Department of Justice.....	309,300,000	305,727,000	306,677,000	306,677,000	-2,623,000	+950,000	
Department of Commerce.....	1,836,099,000	781,695,000	800,447,000	793,670,000	-42,429,000	+11,975,000	-6,777,000
Bureau of Public Roads (highway trust fund).....	(3,250,500,000)	(3,251,200,000)	(3,251,200,000)	(3,251,000,000)	(-1,300,000)		
The judiciary.....	62,735,000	60,270,700	61,570,700	61,570,700	-1,164,300	+1,300,000	
American Battle Monuments Commission.....	1,550,000	1,523,000	1,523,000	1,523,000	-27,000		
Commission on Civil Rights.....	995,000	950,000	950,000	950,000	-45,000		
Federal Maritime Commission.....	2,900,000	2,100,000	2,700,000	2,300,000	-600,000	+200,000	-400,000
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.....	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000			
Small Business Administration.....	306,000,000	305,750,000	305,750,000	305,750,000	-250,000		
Subversive Activities Control Board.....	395,000	395,000	395,000	395,000			
Tariff Commission.....	2,950,000	2,900,000	2,950,000	2,950,000		+50,000	
U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.....	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000			
U.S. Information Agency.....	158,060,000	149,225,000	146,599,000	146,725,000	-11,335,000	-2,500,000	+126,000
Total.....	12,123,248,000	1,901,215,700	2,036,808,700	2,025,895,700	-97,352,300	+124,680,000	-10,913,000

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$115,480,000 adjustment for borrowing authority replaced in bill by appropriations.

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Speaker, I see in the bill amendment 12 concerning some language relating to a new prison psychiatric institution as proposed by the Senate.

I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to revise and extend my remarks and include a letter addressed to the Honorable Robert Kennedy, Attorney General.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, I wonder if the distinguished gentleman from Texas has yet learned what General Walker was doing a week ago Sunday night on the campus of Ole Miss?

Mr. ALGER. The gentleman thinks he knows and reminds the gentleman from New York, as he did last week, when the same question was asked, this is for the court to decide.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ALGER]?

There was no objection.

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Speaker, on several occasions last week I took the floor of the House to point out the dangers to the civil rights of all our people in the procedures which were being followed in denying equality under the law to Gen. Edwin Walker. We are all happy, I am sure, that the mistakes that were being made in the General Walker case have been somewhat corrected by the reduction of the bond asked for his release, although \$50,000 is still an unreasonable and unjustified figure, and in allowing General Walker to make the bond and be released pending a trial.

Unfortunately, we cannot allow the matter to end here. There are several questions involved in the arrest and subsequent events in the General Walker case which demand answers. It is vital that Congress and the American people

have a complete explanation from the Attorney General as to the part played in this tragic affair by a Government psychiatrist, Dr. Charles Smith. According to the news media, Dr. Smith made a professional decision that General Walker should undergo a mental test on the basis of press reports and an examination of General Walker's medical record. If this is true, it is astounding that such a procedure could take place in the United States or that it could be condoned by the Justice Department. I think Congress has a right to know the identity of Dr. Charles Smith, his role in our Government, his professional background and ability, and upon what grounds, moral or legal, he could make the decision he did, upon the evidence reported. I think the Congress must know what medical record he consulted and how he obtained access to it.

In this connection I have asked the Attorney General for a full report and an investigation of the methods employed by Dr. Charles Smith. Also, by what right legally, James Bennett, prison head, transferred Gen. Walker to the Missouri Mental Hospital. If the Department of Justice is unable to undertake such an investigation and to furnish Congress with a proper report, I shall ask that the investigation be made by a duly constituted congressional committee. I include my letter to the Attorney General herewith:

OCTOBER 10, 1962.

The Honorable ROBERT KENNEDY,  
Attorney General of the United States,  
Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. ATTORNEY GENERAL: Although Gen. Edwin Walker has now been released on bond and the case has been redirected to proper legal procedures, there are several questions involved in his arrest that demand an answer. As I explained to you on the telephone last week and, as I repeated on the floor of the House, during my discussion of General Walker's arrest, I am concerned only with the protection of every American citizen against illegal arrest or prosecution. If we are to remain a free nation there must

be equality under the law for all our citizens, those with whom we disagree as well as those whose cause we support.

There are some grave questions which have come up with the arrest and subsequent events in the case of General Walker. I think Congress has a right to know and I think the American people have a right to know your position on two matters in this connection.

First, under what legal procedures and by what authority did the Director of Federal Prisons, James Bennett, order the removal of General Walker from Mississippi to the Federal Prison at Springfield, Mo.?

Second, under what legal authority did the Government psychiatrist, Dr. Charles Smith, order General Walker held for examination? From the newspaper accounts we are informed that Dr. Smith made this decision based upon press reports and an examination of General Walker's medical record. This action upon the part of Dr. Smith is the most frightening aspect of this whole sorry procedure. How can any reputable man of medicine or any responsible Government official make a judgment of such a nature on such evidence? If this can be done with the approval of the Department of Justice, no person in this Nation is safe from the violation of his civil rights.

Mr. Attorney General, I believe that a full report on Dr. Smith's unwarranted action must be given to Congress and I propose that a full and complete investigation of the methods employed by this man be instituted at once. If the Department of Justice feels it is unable to undertake such an investigation, it will be my purpose to ask that it be done by the Congress.

I hope you will agree to the necessity of a prompt reply.

Sincerely yours,

BRUCE ALGER.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON].

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to ask whether the gentleman could give me the amount of money for development grants and development loans applicable to Africa.



Mr. ROONEY. This is the State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies appropriation bill.

Mrs. BOLTON. It has nothing to do with these grants and loans?

Mr. ROONEY. No. They are included in the foreign aid appropriation bill which was finally passed by the House last Saturday afternoon upon adoption of the conference report.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. This bill as it comes back from conference is \$97 million below the budget request?

Mr. ROONEY. That is correct; \$97,352,300.

Mr. GROSS. That is, it is that amount below the administration's asking price. How much is it below the expenditures for the same general purposes for last year?

Mr. ROONEY. Well, it would necessarily be substantially above the amounts appropriated last year because of the inclusion of the one item of \$100 million for U.N. bonds. The amount for 1962 was \$1,869,982,136.

Mr. GROSS. So, it is somewhere around \$200 million fatter than it was a year ago for the same general purposes, minus the \$100 million for the U.N. bonds.

Mr. ROONEY. This is a mathematical matter, and I am sure the gentleman and I can sit down a little later and figure it out to the penny. Seventy-eight million six hundred and thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars was added in 1963 fiscal year for the Small Business Administration over the amount provided in 1962.

Mr. GROSS. You did not increase the food and drink bill?

Mr. ROONEY. Not one iota, if you can drink an iota.

Mr. GROSS. But there is still, when it is all added up, about \$1¼ million in this bill for food and liquor?

Mr. ROONEY. The representation allowances are in the same amount as they were when they were approved some months ago in this particular bill. I might say in this regard that it has not been easy to bring these items back so pleasing to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me at that point?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio, the ranking minority member of the subcommittee [Mr. Bow].

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, I should like to point out to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross] if the gentleman will examine the reports of the other body, the gentleman will find in most instances those were increased. However, we brought the bill back in the same way in which the House passed it. We were able to prevail upon the other body to keep the House figures on those items and they are the same as they were when we passed the bill in the House.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield further to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Once again I want to thank the gentleman from New York [Mr. Rooney] and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow], for their tenacity in holding this spending down, as compared with the request of the other body. I say again that we can be thankful for small favors.

Permit me to ask the gentleman this further question—

Mr. ROONEY. I would like to say that \$97,352,300 is not a small favor.

Mr. GROSS. I am talking about the representation allowances.

Mr. ROONEY. Those are peanuts; those are peanuts and Scotch and soda.

Mr. GROSS. One and one-quarter million dollars worth of it is not exactly peanuts. Permit me to ask the gentleman this question: Under "Miscellaneous expenses," for the Chief Justice, to be found on page 43 of the bill, would that permit the Court to buy a parking lot or to start planning for a parking lot under the eaves of the Supreme Court? I understand the Chief Justice says that women employees are not safe upon leaving their work in the late afternoon.

Mr. ROONEY. Is the gentleman referring to the item on page 44 of the bill entitled "Automobile for the Chief Justice"?

Mr. GROSS. No; I am referring to "Miscellaneous expenses," to be found on page 43, I believe; "Miscellaneous expenses" to be expended as the Chief Justice may approve, \$79,000.

Mr. ROONEY. That would not include a parking lot.

Mr. GROSS. Or even planning for a parking lot?

Mr. ROONEY. No, it would not.

Mr. GROSS. I am intrigued by the fact that even the women employees of the U.S. Supreme Court are not safe on the streets near the Supreme Court Building in the late afternoon when they leave work.

Mr. ROONEY. This amount, I should point out to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa, is less than it was last fiscal year, 1962. The amount was not in disagreement between this body and the other body because the other body took this body's figures.

Mr. GROSS. How much money is in this bill, if any, for the Equal Job Opportunities Commission?

Mr. ROONEY. I am not familiar at the moment with how much is for the Equal Job Opportunities Commission.

Mr. GROSS. It is chairmaned by Vice President Lyndon Johnson. May I ask the gentleman this question? Is there any appropriation made to the departments covered in this bill so that they may in turn contribute to the support of the Equal Job Opportunities Commission which spends in the neighborhood, as I remember it, of some \$500,000 or \$600,000 a year? Precisely where they get their money from these various departments I have been unable to discover.

Mr. ROONEY. I suspect that there are amounts also included in a number of other bills for this purpose.

Mr. GROSS. Let me ask the gentleman this question. Is the Civil Rights Commission appropriation in this bill?

Mr. ROONEY. It is.

Mr. GROSS. The same as it was last year?

Mr. ROONEY. It is in the amount as it passed the House last July 20. There was no disagreement between this body and the other body with regard to the money for the Civil Rights Commission. The Civil Rights Commission asked for \$995,000. This body allowed them \$950,000. They were allowed \$950,000 in the other body. The item was not in disagreement, at all.

Mr. GROSS. Where will the Justice Department get the money for the invasion of Mississippi? Will that come later? That is not in this bill?

Mr. ROONEY. No one ever accused me of being a swami, and I do not have a crystal ball. I do not know when it is coming or in what amount. But I do expect that the U.S. marshals will have to be paid for their services in Mississippi and for their overtime and travel.

Mr. GROSS. That will come in some later bill?

Mr. ROONEY. I expect so.

Mr. GROSS. With respect to the \$6.5 million appropriation to the Disarmament Agency, is there any accomplishment of note since this new and plush agency was created?

Mr. ROONEY. I must say to my distinguished friend that when this item, with regard to the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency was before this body in July, this body approved the amount \$6.5 million. This same amount, \$6.5 million, was then approved by the other body. So the item was not in disagreement.

Mr. GROSS. What are we getting for this money? Can the gentleman give me any accomplishments we have had for the \$6.5 million?

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman knows as well as I since it was discussed when this bill was before the House for consideration some months ago, that this is an agency which is studying means of achieving peace, insofar as arms control is concerned. I have always maintained that it is worth \$6½ million to study this subject. If it can be safely done I am for it, provided the plan is approved by the military.

Mr. GROSS. Prior to jumping to \$6.5 million we were spending \$1 million a year on it, and I think accomplishing just about as much.

Mr. ROONEY. I do not know that we accomplished anything for that \$1 million. I am anxious to see what we will accomplish for the \$6.5 million.

Mr. GROSS. So am I. I am going to be very interested to see what is accomplished for the \$6.5 million.

You had a substantially increased appropriation for this purpose last year, now \$6.5 million. The new thing in the bill is the \$100 million for the phony United Nations bond issue.



Mr. ROONEY. That is the way the gentleman characterizes this item, but I do not characterize it that way. This is a good investment for peace and security insofar as this country is concerned. It is included in the bill with the overwhelming consent of both bodies. The gentleman knows this, so when he calls it phony, that is only the gentleman's personal characterization.

Mr. GROSS. I stated it as my personal view, my personal opinion, that it is strictly phony.

Did the gentleman notice the other day where two or three or four countries made token payments on the many thousands of dollars they owed the United Nations, so that they would not be in arrears and could retain their membership in the United Nations? In the light of the International Court decision and the light of the history of this thing when it was on the House floor, I do not think it is a bit good that they make a token payment of a thousand dollars of \$1,500 on a \$100,000 arrearage to the United Nations. I do not think this is good, and I do not think the gentleman thinks it is good, and I do not think he thinks that the \$100 million is ever going to be repaid.

Mr. ROONEY. Let me say I am hopeful.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentlewoman from Ohio.

Mrs. BOLTON. On page 4 of the report in the statement of the managers, in title I, amendment No. 3, "appropriates \$2,205,000 for acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad—special foreign currency program—as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2 million, as proposed by the House." May I ask, do they think they can take care of all the buildings abroad under this appropriation?

Mr. ROONEY. I should say to the distinguished gentlewoman that this is the full amount and should be acceptable to the Department of State. The House conferees agreed to the Senate amount. This is a special foreign currency program. Of course, it is not going to carry the whole buildings program for 1963 fiscal year.

Mrs. BOLTON. Is it going to carry any of the buildings that are required for these new countries?

Mr. ROONEY. The answer is probably "No." We do not yet have an authorization in law from the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. This committee and the Congress has no authority in law to appropriate. There is now included in this bill, and there will subsequently be a motion, which is now at the Clerk's desk, to add \$10 million in addition for the purpose of maintenance, operation and repair of our buildings abroad, which together with the amount to which the gentlewoman has referred will make a total of \$12,205,000 available for this purpose.

Mrs. BOLTON. To carry on something that has been in effect?

Mr. ROONEY. That is correct.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I am prompted to ask this question by reason of a news report I heard this morning having to do with the possibility of the need for increasing the gasoline taxes, and so forth, that go into the Highway Trust Fund.

Mr. ROONEY. There is nothing in this bill in connection with that.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I realize it is not pertinent to the conference report, but I notice that in this bill there is an appropriation from the Highway Trust Fund to the Bureau of Public Roads, is there not?

Mr. ROONEY. There is money appropriated herein out of the Highway Trust Fund to the Bureau of Public Roads. I might say to my distinguished friend from Wisconsin that the function of this subcommittee and the Committee on Appropriations insofar as this particular item is concerned, is primarily a checkwriting function. We sign a check for whatever has already been obligated under the authority given the Federal Bureau of Public Roads.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. The only purpose of my asking the question was to find out what the estimated receipts going into this fund are as compared to the estimate of the cost of the program, to see whether they are getting this so far out of balance that we now have to start thinking of additional taxes.

Mr. ROONEY. The report today was the opinion of one gentleman, a former colleague of ours, who should have waited until tomorrow before making such a statement, incidentally. We have had over 100 telephone calls on the head of it. But let me say that when the Department of Commerce and the Bureau of Public Roads were before this subcommittee many months ago, there was presented to the committee a statement in regard to revenues from excises and obligations. That will be found in the printed committee hearings.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I thank my colleague.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. KELLY].

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend my colleague, the gentleman from New York, for the usual excellent job he does on this particular piece of legislation. I want to make a comment on the very question raised by my colleague, the gentlewoman from Ohio. The amendment No. 3 to which reference was made is just for maintenance of buildings already in existence. I am very unhappy to report that the Federal Building Act which we worked on so long and so hard during this past year was passed by the House of Representatives but I am sorry to report that when the other body acted it attached the equal pay for equal work for women bill. As to what is going to happen to that particular bill, I do not know at this moment because the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs cer-

tainly does not extend to that subject. My colleague from Wisconsin today requested that these bills go to conference but objection was raised by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow]. Therefore, both bills were killed for this session.

Mr. ROONEY. Of course, the gentlewoman must realize that the authorization for the foreign buildings program was held up in her own committee for an unusual length of time, and that the delay in bringing it to the floor of the House was probably more responsible for the present predicament than anything else.

Mrs. KELLY. At this point, Mr. Speaker, I am almost sorry that I complimented my colleague from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I know the gentlewoman would want me to be accurate.

Mrs. KELLY. I wish to be accurate, too, because we spent an unusual length of time going over every section of the bills requested for the different buildings abroad.

As my colleague knows, I am a member of that subcommittee and I attended every meeting and I would like to tell him that along with the gentlewoman from Ohio, and Mr. HAYS, who is chairman of that subcommittee, the committee deserves a great deal of credit for insisting that the entire bill and the buildings be considered item by item. The Foreign Buildings Act to which we refer was in the committee for this session and we of the policy committee took the same length of time the Appropriations Committee did and we do equally as careful a job in scrutinizing every item.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. This particular appropriation bill, as I remember, passed the House way back in July or about the middle of July; is that not about right?

Mr. ROONEY. Yes, it was on the 20th of July.

Mr. GROSS. And the other body has been sitting on it since then; is that about correct?

Mr. ROONEY. Well, it was passed in the other body about a week ago.

Mr. GROSS. One final question, if I may, if the gentleman will yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I most certainly shall; I am delighted to yield to my friend.

Mr. GROSS. There is nothing in this bill to fund the pay increase that the House voted the other day; is there?

Mr. ROONEY. There is not.

Mr. GROSS. And that will have to come up later in a deficiency appropriation bill or something of that kind?

Mr. ROONEY. I expect so.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman for his kindness and patience in yielding to me. I also would like to say to him that although I cannot support the bill, I know from reading the hearings that the gentleman from New York has worked hard in an effort to hold down spending under this measure.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.



The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the adoption of the conference report.

The question was taken.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently, a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 172, nays 76, not voting 185, as follows:

[Roll No. 288]

#### YEAS—172

Addabbo	Gialmo	Natcher
Albert	Gilbert	Nix
Ashley	Gonzalez	Norblad
Avery	Granahan	Norrell
Baker	Gray	Nygaard
Baldwin	Green, Pa.	O'Brien, N.Y.
Barrett	Griffin	O'Hara, Ill.
Barry	Gubser	Olsen
Bass, Tenn.	Hagen, Calif.	O'Neill
Bates	Halpern	Ostertag
Battin	Hansen	Patman
Beckworth	Hardy	Perkins
Betts	Healey	Pfost
Boggs	Hechler	Pike
Boland	Holland	Pilcher
Bolton	Horan	Pirnie
Bonner	Hosmer	Price
Bow	Jarman	Pucinski
Brooks, Tex.	Jennings	Purcell
Broomfield	Jensen	Quile
Burke, Mass.	Joelson	Randall
Byrne, Pa.	Johnson, Md.	Rhodes, Pa.
Byrnes, Wis.	Jonas	Riehlman
Cahill	Jones, Mo.	Rodino
Chamberlain	Karsten	Rooney
Chelf	Keith	Rosenthal
Chenoweth	Kelly	Rostenkowski
Clancy	King, Calif.	Roush
Clark	Kirwan	Ryan, Mich.
Coad	Kitchin	Ryan, N.Y.
Cook	Kluczynski	St. Germain
Cooley	Kornegay	Schenck
Corbett	Kowalski	Schneebell
Daddario	Landrum	Schweiker
Dague	Lane	Sikes
Daniels	Langen	Slack
Davis, Tenn.	Lankford	Smith, Iowa
Dawson	Lesinski	Stafford
Delaney	Libonati	Staggers
Dent	Lindsay	Steed
Downing	Macdonald	Stephens
Dulski	Madden	Stubblefield
Dwyer	Mahon	Taylor
Ellsworth	Mathias	Thornberry
Fallon	Meador	Toll
Farbstein	Merrow	Tollefson
Fascell	Miller, N.Y.	Trimble
Feighan	Minshall	Tupper
Finnegan	Moeller	Udall, Morris K.
Fisher	Monagan	Vanik
Flood	Montoya	Walter
Ford	Morris	Weaver
Fountain	Morse	Wickersham
Frelinghuysen	Mosher	Widnall
Fulton	Multer	Willis
Garmatz	Murphy	Young
Gary	Murray	Zablocki

#### NAYS—76

Abbitt	Devine	Kilgore
Abernethy	Dole	King, N.Y.
Alford	Dorn	Knox
Alger	Dowdy	Kunkel
Ashbrook	Everett	Latta
Ashmore	Flynt	Lennon
Becker	Forrester	McMillan
Beermann	Gathings	Matthews
Bennett, Fla.	Goodell	May
Bray	Goodling	Milliken
Bruce	Grant	Mills
Burleson	Gross	Moore
Casey	Hagan, Ga.	Pelly
Church	Harrison, Wyo.	Pillion
Collier	Harsha	Poff
Colmer	Hemphill	Ray
Cramer	Herlong	Reece
Cunningham	Huddleston	Rhodes, Ariz.
Curtis, Mo.	Ichord, Mo.	Rivers, S.C.
Derounian	Johansen	Roberts, Tex.

Rogers, Fla.  
Rutherford  
St. George  
Saylor  
Selden  
Smith, Va.

Taber  
Teague, Tex.  
Thomson, Wis.  
Tuck  
Utt  
Waggonner

Westland  
Wharton  
Whitener  
Whitten

#### NOT VOTING—185

Adair	Glenn	O'Hara, Mich.
Alexander	Green, Oreg.	O'Konski
Andersen,	Griffiths	Osmers
Min.	Haley	Passman
Anderson, Ill.	Hall	Peterson
Andrews	Hallock	Philbin
Anfuso	Harding	Poage
Arends	Harris	Powell
Aspinall	Harrison, Va.	Rains
Auchincloss	Harvey, Ind.	Relfel
Ayres	Harvey, Mich.	Reuss
Bailey	Hays	Riley
Baring	Hébert	Rivers, Alaska
Bass, N.H.	Henderson	Roberts, Ala.
Belcher	Hiestand	Robison
Bell	Hoeven	Rogers, Colo.
Bennett, Mich.	Hoffman, Ill.	Rogers, Tex.
Berry	Hoffman, Mich.	Roosevelt
Blatnik	Hollifield	Roudebush
Blitch	Hull	Roussellot
Bolling	Inouye	Santangelo
Boykin	Johnson, Calif.	Saund
Brademas	Johnson, Wis.	Schadeberg
Breeding	Jones, Ala.	Scherer
Brewster	Judd	Schwengel
Bromwell	Karth	Scott
Brown	Kastenmeier	Scranton
Broyhill	Kearns	Seely-Brown
Buckley	Kee	Shelley
Burke, Ky.	Keogh	Sheppard
Cannon	Kilburn	Shipley
Carey	King, Utah	Short
Cederberg	Kyl	Shriver
Celler	Laird	Sibal
Chipfield	Lipscomb	Siler
Cohelan	Loser	Sisk
Conte	McCulloch	Smith, Calif.
Corman	McDonough	Smith, Miss.
Curtin	McDowell	Spence
Curtis, Mass.	McFall	Springer
Davis,	McIntire	Stratton
James C.	McSween	Sullivan
Davis, John W.	McVey	Teague, Calif.
Denton	MacGregor	Thomas
Derwinski	Mack	Thompson, La.
Diggs	Magnuson	Thompson, N.J.
Dingell	Mailliard	Thompson, Tex.
Dominick	Marshall	Ullman
Donohue	Martin, Mass.	Van Pelt
Dooley	Martin, Nebr.	Van Zandt
Doyle	Mason	Vinson
Durno	Michel	Wallhauser
Edmondson	Miller	Watts
Elliott	George P.	Weis
Evins	Moorehead,	Whalley
Fenton	Ohio	Williams
Findley	Moorhead, Pa.	Wilson, Calif.
Fino	Morgan	Wilson, Ind.
Fogarty	Morrison	Winstead
Frazier	Moss	Wright
Friedel	Moulder	Yates
Gallagher	Nedzi	Younger
Garland	Nelsen	Zelenko
Gavin	O'Brien, Ill.	

So the conference report was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Springer for, with Mr. Schadeburg against.

Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Williams against.

Mr. Hull for, with Mr. Winstead against.

Mr. Kilburn for, with Mr. Lipscomb against.

Mr. McIntire for, with Mr. Hoffman of Michigan against.

Mr. Auchincloss for, with Mr. Mason against.

Mr. Keogh for, with Mr. Martin of Nebraska against.

Mr. Schriver for, with Mr. Roussellot against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Alexander with Mr. Belcher.

Mr. Henderson with Mr. MacGregor.

Mr. Scott with Mr. Hiestand.

Mr. Shelley with Mr. Sibal.

Mr. Sheppard with Mr. Wilson of California.

Mr. Peterson with Mr. Anderson of Illinois.  
Mr. Rivers of Alaska with Mr. McDonough.  
Mr. Shipley with Mr. Kearns.  
Mr. Inouye with Mr. Hoffman of Illinois.  
Mr. Brademas with Mr. Schwengel.  
Mr. Morgan with Mr. Fenton.  
Mr. George P. Miller with Mr. McCulloch.  
Mr. James C. Davis with Mr. Bell.  
Mr. Aspinall with Mr. Cederberg.  
Mr. Rogers of Colorado with Mr. Robison.  
Mr. Bailey with Mr. Osmers.  
Mr. Kastenmeier with Mr. Glenn.  
Mr. Thompson of Louisiana with Mr. Harvey of Michigan.  
Mr. Morrison with Mr. Martin of Massachusetts.

Mr. Dingell with Mr. Wilson of Indiana.  
Mr. Nedzi with Mr. Van Pelt.  
Mr. Karth with Mr. Durno.  
Mr. Denton with Mr. Gavin.  
Mr. Friedel with Mr. Conte.  
Mr. Gallagher with Mr. Brown.  
Mr. Fogarty with Mr. Moorehead of Ohio.  
Mr. Rains with Mr. Adair.  
Mr. Rogers of Texas with Mr. Mailliard.  
Mr. Roosevelt with Mr. Siler.  
Mr. Sisk with Mr. Wallhauser.  
Mrs. Sullivan with Mr. Younger.  
Mr. Thompson of New Jersey with Mr. Hall.

Mr. Johnson of Wisconsin with Mr. Ayres.  
Mr. Donohue with Mr. Derwinski.  
Mr. Philbin with Mr. Findley.  
Mr. John W. Davis with Mr. Dooley.  
Mr. Wright with Mr. O'Konski.  
Mr. Haley with Mr. Andersen of Minnesota.  
Mr. Brewster with Mr. Curtin.  
Mr. Burke of Kentucky with Mr. Fino.  
Mr. Corman with Mr. Bennett of Michigan.  
Mr. Doyle with Mr. Relfel.  
Mr. Edmondson with Mr. Smith of California.

Mr. Elliott with Mrs. Weis.  
Mr. Evins with Mr. Roudebush.  
Mr. Hollifield with Mr. Michel.  
Mr. O'Brien of Illinois with Mr. Laird.  
Mr. Moss with Mr. Harvey of Indiana.  
Mr. Loser with Mr. Hoeven.  
Mr. McFall with Mr. Kyl.  
Mr. Mack with Mr. Short.  
Mr. Magnuson with Mr. Garland.  
Mr. Reuss with Mr. Nelsen.  
Mrs. Green of Oregon with Mr. Scranton.  
Mrs. Griffiths with Mr. Seely-Brown.  
Mr. Hays with Mr. Teague of California.  
Mr. Thompson of Texas with Mr. McVey.  
Mr. Ullman with Mr. Berry.  
Mr. Watts with Mr. Chipfield.  
Mr. Roberts of Alabama with Mr. Dominick.  
Mr. Yates with Mr. Bromwell.  
Mr. Carey with Mr. Scherer.  
Mr. Santangelo with Mr. Curtis of Massachusetts.

Mr. McDowell with Mr. Bass of New Hampshire.

Mr. Baring with Mr. Broyhill.

Mr. ICHORD of Missouri, Mr. ROGERS of Florida, Mr. TEAGUE of Texas, Mr. COLLIER, and Mr. ROBERTS of Texas changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. TAYLOR changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 2: On page 4, line 7, insert the following:

"OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS ABROAD

"For necessary expenses of maintenance, operation, repair, and payment of leaseholds of properties acquired pursuant to the For-



Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, as amended (22 U.S.C. 292-300), including personal services in the United States and abroad; salaries, expenses and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158); and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$11,000,000, of which not less than \$7,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,323,000 may be used for administrative expenses during the current fiscal year."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROONEY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the "\$11,000,000" named in said amendment, insert "\$10,000,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 20: On page 25, line 9, strike out "\$3,400,000" and insert "\$3,430,000."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROONEY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of sum proposed in said amendment, insert "\$3,350,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 27: On page 26, line 10, insert: "": *Provided*, That the provisions of section 105(f) and 108(c) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (Public Law 87-256) shall apply in carrying out the activities concerned with exhibits and missions."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROONEY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "": *Provided*, That the provisions of the first sentence of section 105 (f) and all of 108(c) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (Public Law 87-256) shall apply in carrying out the activities concerned with exhibits and missions".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### "EIGHTEENTH DECENNIAL CENSUS

"The time limitation under this head in the General Government Matters, Department of Commerce, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act 1962 is changed from 'December 31, 1962' to 'June 30, 1963'."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROONEY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 33: On page 30, line 12, strike out "\$50,000,000" and insert "\$64,200,000".

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROONEY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Immediately following the amount contained in said amendment, insert the following: " ", of which not less than \$4,300,000 shall be available for the reconversion of combination vessels".

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, the amount of \$4,300,000 which is made available by the House-Senate conferees under this amendment No. 33 is to pay the construction differential subsidy on the reconversion of the combination vessels *President Cleveland* and *President Wilson* of the American President Lines, and the *Argentina* and *Brasil*, of Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 44: On page 41, line 1, insert: "": *Provided*, That appropriations granted under this head, in the fiscal year 1962, shall be merged with this appropriation."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROONEY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 44 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 46: On page 42, line 17, insert: "Sec. 304. The Bureau of the Budget shall provide the Congress, in connection with the budget presentation for fiscal year 1964 and each succeeding year thereafter, a horizontal budget showing (a) the totality of the programs for meteorology, (b) the specific aspects of the program and funding assigned to each agency, and (c) the estimated goals and financial requirements."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROONEY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 48: On page 47, line 8, insert: "": *Provided*, That \$300,000 of the foregoing amount shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred under

the appropriation for similar purposes for the preceding fiscal year."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROONEY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the conference report and on the amendments.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may insert my own remarks at that point in the RECORD today where I objected to sending the foreign building operation bill to conference.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Public Works may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on the bill H.R. 12135.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman indicate what the bill is?

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. It is the so-called highway bill. It has nothing to do with the omnibus flood control bill.

Mr. CRAMER. I am a conferee and do not object to the filing of the report to speed up adjournment.

#### FURTHER ON PRISONER RANSOM FROM CUBA

Further reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I read a wire service report, but before I do, let me say that I previously had expressed my concern over the fact that the administration is negotiating for a Cuban settlement for the release of prisoners.

I read from the press item, UPI wire service, a report as follows:

The Kennedy administration was prepared to help finance part of the ransom. But State Department and White House officials decline comment on any aspect of the private negotiations.

Administration officials were understood today to be hoping that the ransom payments for Cuban invasion prisoners would be made in food and medical supplies rather than cash. They do not want this country to contribute much foreign exchange which Premier Castro could use to purchase key industrial items or further his military buildup.

Everyone knows that one of the great problems facing Castro is lack of food-stuffs. He needs to bail his Commu-









## An Act

76 STAT. 1080.

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, namely:

Departments of  
State, Justice,  
and Commerce,  
the Judiciary,  
and Related  
Agencies  
Appropriation  
Act, 1963.

### TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

#### ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Department of State, not otherwise provided for, including expenses authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158), not otherwise provided for; expenses necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in Germany (including those arising under the supreme authority assumed by the United States on June 5, 1945, and under contractual arrangements with the Federal Republic of Germany); salary of the United States member of the Board for the Validation of German Bonds in the United States at the rate of \$17,100 per annum; expenses of the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 of the Act of July 30, 1946 (22 U.S.C. 287o, 287q, 287r); purchase (not to exceed sixteen, of which four are for replacement only) or hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding outside the continental United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); purchase of uniforms; payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; dues for library membership in organizations which issue publications to members only, or to members at a price lower than to others; employment of aliens by contract for services abroad; refund of fees erroneously charged and paid for passports; radio communications; payment in advance for subscriptions to commercial information, telephone and similar services abroad; care and transportation of prisoners and persons declared insane; expenses, as authorized by law (18 U.S.C. 3192), of bringing to the United States from foreign countries persons charged with crime; and procurement by contract or otherwise, of services, supplies, and facilities, as follows: (1) translating, (2) analysis and tabulation of technical information, and (3) preparation of special maps, globes, and geographic aids; \$141,210,000, of which not less than \$12,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That passenger motor vehicles in possession of the Foreign Service abroad may be replaced in accordance with section 7 of the Act of August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 891), and the cost, including the exchange allowance, of each such replacement shall not exceed \$3,800 in the case of the chief of mission automobile at each diplomatic mission (except that eight such vehicles may be purchased at not to exceed \$7,800 each) and \$1,500 in the case of all other such vehicles except station wagons.

60 Stat. 999;  
74 Stat. 831.

60 Stat. 713.

63 Stat. 405.  
60 Stat. 810.

63 Stat. 62;  
73 Stat. 471.

62 Stat. 825.

5 USC 1701.



REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

74 Stat. 801. For representation allowances as authorized by section 901 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U.S.C. 1131), \$950,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS ABROAD

44 Stat. 403. For necessary expenses of maintenance, operation, repair, and payment of leaseholds of properties acquired pursuant to the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, as amended (22 U.S.C. 292-300), including personal services in the United States and abroad; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158); and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$10,000,000, of which not less than \$7,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,323,000 may be used for administrative expenses during the current fiscal year.

60 Stat. 999.  
60 Stat. 810.

ACQUISITION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS ABROAD  
(SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

68 Stat. 455;  
72 Stat. 1790. For purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the purposes authorized by section 104(1) of that Act, to be credited to and expended under the appropriation account for "Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad", to remain available until expended, \$2,205,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be used for the purchase of currencies available in the Treasury for the purposes of section 104(f) of such Act, unless such currencies are excess to the normal requirements of the United States.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 107), \$1,500,000.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet annual obligations of membership in international multilateral organizations, pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress, \$68,392,000.

MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

60 Stat. 999. For expenses necessary for permanent representation to certain international organizations in which the United States participates pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress, including expenses authorized by the pertinent Acts and conventions providing for such representation; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158); hire of passenger motor

vehicles; printing and binding, without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111); and purchase of uniforms for guards and chauffeurs; \$2,250,000. 63 Stat. 405.

#### INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

For necessary expenses of participation by the United States upon approval by the Secretary of State, in international activities which arise from time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs and for which specific appropriations have not been provided pursuant to treaties, conventions, or special Acts of Congress, including personal services without regard to civil service and classification laws; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158); hire of passenger motor vehicles; contributions for the share of the United States in expenses of international organizations; and printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111); \$1,943,000, of which not to exceed a total of \$75,000 may be expended for representation allowances as authorized by section 901(3) of the Act of August 13, 1946 (22 U.S.C. 1131) and for official entertainment. 60 Stat. 999. 74 Stat. 801.

#### LOANS TO THE UNITED NATIONS

To enable the President to provide for a loan to the United Nations, as authorized by law, \$100,000,000, to remain available until expended.

#### INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

##### INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

For expenses necessary to enable the United States to meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905, 1906, 1933, and 1914 between the United States and Mexico, and to comply with the other laws applicable to the United States Section, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, including operation and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canalization, flood control, bank protection, water supply, power, irrigation, boundary demarcation, and sanitation projects; detailed plan preparation and construction (including surveys and operation and maintenance and protection during construction); Rio Grande emergency flood protection; expenditures for the purposes set forth in sections 101 through 104 of the Act of September 13, 1950 (22 U.S.C. 277d-1-277d-4); purchase of four passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; purchase of planographs and lithographs; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131); and leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U.S.C. 5); as follows: 24 Stat. 1011; 26 Stat. 1512; 35 Stat. 1863; 34 Stat. 2953; 48 Stat. 1621; 59 Stat. 1219. 64 Stat. 846. 68 Stat. 1114.

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses not otherwise provided for, including examinations, preliminary surveys, and investigations, \$670,000.



## OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For operation and maintenance of projects or parts thereof, as enumerated above, including gaging stations, \$1,950,000: *Provided*, That expenditures for the Rio Grande bank protection project shall be subject to the provisions and conditions contained in the appropriation for said project as provided by the Act approved April 25, 1945 (59 Stat. 89).

## CONSTRUCTION

For detailed plan preparation and construction of projects authorized by the convention concluded February 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico, the Acts approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U.S.C. 277-277f), August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 961), June 4, 1936 (49 Stat. 1463), June 28, 1941 (22 U.S.C. 277f), September 13, 1950 (22 U.S.C. 277d-1-9), and the projects stipulated in the treaty between the United States and Mexico signed at Washington on February 3, 1944, \$11,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no expenditures shall be made for the Lower Rio Grande flood-control project for construction on any land, site, or easement in connection with this project except such as has been acquired by donation and the title thereto has been approved by the Attorney General of the United States: *Provided further*, That the Anzalduas diversion dam shall not be operated for irrigation or water supply purposes in the United States unless suitable arrangements have been made with the prospective water users for repayment to the Government of such portions of the costs of said dam as shall have been allocated to such purposes by the Secretary of State.

## AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

For expenses necessary to enable the President to perform the obligations of the United States pursuant to treaties between the United States and Great Britain, in respect to Canada, signed January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448), and February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), the treaty between the United States and Canada, signed February 27, 1950, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$415,000, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, and to be available also for additional expenses of the American Sections, International Commissions, as hereinafter set forth:

International Joint Commission, United States and Canada, the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the United States who shall serve at the pleasure of the President (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity without compensation therefor); salaries of clerks and other employees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of the United States with the approval solely of the Secretary of State; travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in attending hearings of the Commission at such places in the United States and Canada as the Commission or the American Commissioners shall determine to be necessary; and special and technical investigations in connection with matters falling within the Commission's jurisdiction: *Provided*, That transfers of funds may be made to other agencies of the Government for the performance of work for which this appropriation is made.

International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada, the completion of such remaining work as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal and the existing treaties between the United States and Great Britain; commutation of sub-

48 Stat. 1621.

49 Stat. 660.

55 Stat. 338.

64 Stat. 846.

59 Stat. 1219.

1 UST 694.

60 Stat. 810.

sistence to employees while on field duty, not to exceed \$8 per day each (but not to exceed \$5 per day each when a member of a field party and subsisting in camp); hire of freight and passenger motor vehicles from temporary field employees; and payment for timber necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to enable the United States to meet its obligations in connection with participation in international fisheries commissions pursuant to treaties or conventions, and implementing Acts of Congress, \$1,910,000: *Provided*, That the United States share of such expenses may be advanced to the respective commissions.

EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

MUTUAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to enable the Secretary of State to carry out the functions of the Department of State under the provisions of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 527) and the Act of August 9, 1939 (22 U.S.C. 501), including salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158); hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$18,000 for representation expenses; not to exceed \$1,000 for official entertainment within the United States; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); and advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; \$41,950,000, of which not less than \$14,515,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,832,000 may be used for administrative expenses during the current fiscal year.

22 USC 2451  
note.  
53 Stat. 1290.  
60 Stat. 999.  
60 Stat. 810.  
31 USC 529.

CENTER FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL INTERCHANGE BETWEEN EAST AND WEST

To enable the Secretary of State to provide for carrying out the provisions of the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West Act of 1960, by grant to any appropriate agency of the State of Hawaii, \$8,340,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated herein shall be used to pay the salary, or to enter into any contract providing for the payment thereof, to any individual in excess of \$20,000 per annum.

74 Stat. 141.  
22 USC 2054  
note.

RAMA ROAD, NICARAGUA

For an additional amount for necessary expenses for the survey and construction of the Rama Road, Nicaragua, in accordance with the provisions of title 23, United States Code, section 213, and the Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1709), \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That transfer of funds may be made from this appropriation to the Department of Commerce for the performance of work for which the appropriation is made.

72 Stat. 911.  
Transfer  
of funds.



GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Security guard  
services.

SEC. 102. Appropriations under this title for "Salaries and expenses", "International conferences and contingencies", and "Missions to international organizations" are available for reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services for protection of confidential files.

SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation contained in this title shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any person assigned to or serving in any office of any of the several States of the United States or any political subdivision thereof.

Advocates of  
one world  
government.

SEC. 104. None of the funds appropriated in this title shall be used (1) to pay the United States contribution to any international organization which engages in the direct or indirect promotion of the principle or doctrine of one world government or one world citizenship; (2) for the promotion, direct or indirect, of the principle or doctrine of one world government or one world citizenship.

Communist  
China.

SEC. 105. It is the sense of the Congress that the Communist Chinese Government should not be admitted to membership in the United Nations as the representative of China.

Citation  
of title.

This title may be cited as the "Department of State Appropriation Act, 1963".

Department of  
Justice Ap-  
propriation  
Act, 1963.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For expenses necessary for the administration of the Department of Justice and for examination of judicial offices, including purchase (two for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General or the Administrative Assistant Attorney General; \$4,295,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the Department of Justice, not otherwise provided for, including miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General or the Administrative Assistant Attorney General; not to exceed \$20,000 for expenses of collecting evidence, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General and accounted for solely on his certificate; and advances of public moneys pursuant to law (31 U.S.C. 529); \$16,500,000.

60 Stat. 809.

ALIEN PROPERTY ACTIVITIES

LIMITATION ON GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The Attorney General, or such officer as he may designate, is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or transferred to him pursuant to or with respect to the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U.S.C. App.), and the International Claims Settlement Act, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1631), necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the powers and duties conferred on the Attorney General pursuant to said Acts: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$690,000 shall be available in the current fiscal year for the general administrative expenses of alien property activities, including rent of private or Government-owned space in

40 Stat. 411.  
50 USC app. 1.  
69 Stat. 562.

the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That on or before November 1 of the current fiscal year the Attorney General shall make a report to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives giving detailed information on all administrative and nonadministrative expenses incurred during the next preceding fiscal year in connection with the alien property activities: *Provided further*, That of the total amount herein authorized the amount of \$50,000 is to be transferred to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, general administration", Justice.

Report to  
congressional  
committees.

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, \$5,988,000: *Provided*, That none of this appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust Division.

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS

For necessary expenses of the offices of United States attorneys and marshals, including purchase of firearms and ammunition; \$27,085,000, of which not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for the employment of temporary deputy marshals in lieu of bailiffs at a rate of not to exceed \$12 per day: *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated \$17,500 may be used for the emergency replacement of one prisoner-carrying bus upon certificate of the Attorney General: *Provided further*, That of the amount herein appropriated not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available for payment of compensation and expenses of Commissioners appointed in condemnation cases under Rule 71A(h) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

28 USC app.

#### FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law, and not to exceed \$275,000 for such compensation and expenses of witnesses (including expert witnesses) or informants pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 28, 1950 (5 U.S.C. 341) and sections 4244-48 of title 18, United States Code; \$1,900,000: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness more than one attendance fee for any one calendar day.

64 Stat. 380.

63 Stat. 686.

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the Administrative Conference of the United States, \$100,000.

#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States; protection of the person of the President of the United States; acquisition, collection, classification and preservation of identification and other records and their exchange with, and for the official use of, the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other institutions, such exchange to be subject to cancellation if dissemination is made outside the receiving departments or related agencies; and such other investigations regarding official matters under the control of the Department



of Justice and the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney General, including purchase for police-type use without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year (not to exceed five hundred and one, including one armored vehicle, for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; firearms and ammunition; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph; payment of rewards; and not to exceed \$70,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, and to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$130,700,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of the Director of the Bureau shall be \$22,000 per annum so long as the position is held by the present incumbent.

Director.

Compensation.

Restriction.

None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of any civil-service employee.

#### IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, including advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of \$1 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the immigration laws, for work performed; payment of rewards; not to exceed \$50,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General and accounted for solely on his certificate; purchase for police-type use, without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year (not to exceed two hundred and fifty for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase (not to exceed five for replacement only) and maintenance and operation of aircraft; firearms and ammunition, attendance at firearms matches; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigration fines, and other items properly returnable, except deposits of aliens who become public charges and deposits to secure payment of fines and passage money; operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase of equipment incident thereto; acquisition of land as sites for enforcement fence and construction incident to such fence; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services for protection of confidential files; and maintenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and transportation of alien enemies and their wives and dependent children, including return of such persons to place of bona fide residence or to such other place as may be authorized by the Attorney General; \$64,050,000: *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated, not to exceed \$50,000 may be used for the emergency replacement of aircraft upon certificate of the Attorney General.

Aircraft.

#### FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

For expenses necessary for the administration, operation, and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional institutions, including supervision of United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions; purchase of not to exceed twenty-six (of which twenty shall be for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; compilation of statistics relating to prisoners in Federal and non-Federal penal and correctional institutions; payment pursuant to law of claims

of employees for loss, damage, or destruction of personal property (31 U.S.C. 238); firearms and ammunition; medals and other awards; payment of rewards; purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock; construction of buildings at prison camps; and acquisition of land and water rights as authorized by section 7 of the Act of July 28, 1950 (5 U.S.C. 341f); \$48,814,000: *Provided*, That there may be transferred to the Public Health Service such amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion of the Attorney General, for direct expenditure by that Service for medical relief for inmates of Federal penal and correctional institutions.

63 Stat. 167.

64 Stat. 381;

73 Stat. 567.

#### BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional institutions, and for planning, site acquisition, and commencing construction of a new psychiatric institution, including all necessary expenses incident thereto, by contract or force account, \$3,545,000: *Provided*, That labor of United States prisoners may be used for work performed under this appropriation.

#### SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions, including necessary clothing and medical aid, and payment of rewards, \$3,700,000.

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used to pay the compensation of any person hereafter employed as an attorney (except foreign counsel employed in special cases) unless such person shall be duly licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of a State, territory, or the District of Columbia.

Attorneys.

Qualifications.

SEC. 203. Seventy-five per centum of the expenditures for the offices of the United States attorney and the United States marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia.

Reimbursement  
to U. S.

SEC. 204. Appropriations and authorizations made in this title which are available for expenses of attendance at meetings shall be expended for such purposes in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Attorney General.

Attendance  
at meetings.

SEC. 205. Appropriations and authorizations made in this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals.

60 Stat. 810.

SEC. 206. Appropriations for the current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses, general administration", "Salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation", "Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service", and "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons", shall be available for uniforms and allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131).

68 Stat. 1114.

This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1963".

Citation  
of title.



Department of  
Commerce Ap-  
propriation  
Act, 1963.

## TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

46 USC 216 note. For expenses necessary for the general administration of the Department of Commerce, including expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Great Lakes Pilotage Act of 1960 (74 Stat. 259), and not to exceed \$1,500 for official entertainment, \$3,800,000.

#### AVIATION WAR RISK INSURANCE REVOLVING FUND

72 Stat. 803. The Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds available pursuant to section 1306 of the Act of August 23, 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1536), and in accordance with section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended (31 U.S.C. 849), as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year for aviation war risk insurance activities under said Act.

61 Stat. 584.

### AREA REDEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

#### OPERATIONS

42 USC 2510. For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the Area Redevelopment Administration, including not to exceed \$3,600,000 for technical assistance, as authorized by section 11 of the Area Redevelopment Act (75 Stat. 47), and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$12,250,000.

#### GRANTS FOR PUBLIC FACILITIES

42 USC 2507. For grants in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the Area Redevelopment Act (75 Stat. 53), \$35,000,000.

#### AREA REDEVELOPMENT FUND

42 USC 2506. For loans and participations as authorized by section 6 and public facility loans as authorized by section 7 of the Area Redevelopment Act (75 Stat. 53), \$115,050,000: *Provided*, That no part of the appropriations contained in this Act shall be used for administrative expenses in connection with loans and participations financed or to be financed with funds borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury.

### EXPORT CONTROL

63 Stat. 7.  
50 USC app.  
2021 note.  
67 Stat. 577. For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of the Export Control Act of 1949, as amended, relating to export controls, including awards of compensation to informers under said Act and as authorized by the Act of August 13, 1953 (22 U.S.C. 401), \$3,695,000 of which not to exceed \$1,337,000 may be advanced to the Bureau of Customs, Treasury Department, for enforcement of the export control program, and of which not to exceed \$80,400 may be advanced to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses" under "General administration".

## OFFICE OF FIELD SERVICES

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to operate and maintain field offices for the collection and dissemination of information useful in the development and improvement of commerce throughout the United States and its possessions, \$3,350,000.

## BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Business and Defense Services Administration, \$4,940,000.

## INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the promotion of foreign commerce, including trade centers and trade and industrial exhibits, abroad, without regard to the provisions of law set forth in 41 U.S.C. 5 and 13; 44 U.S.C. 111, 322, and 324; purchase of commercial and trade reports; employment of aliens by contract for services abroad; rental of space abroad, for periods not exceeding five years, and expenses of alteration, repair, or improvement; advance of funds under contracts abroad; payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672 of title 28 of the United States Code, when such claims arise in foreign countries; and not to exceed \$10,000 for official representation expenses abroad; \$7,025,000, of which \$1,600,000 shall remain available for trade and industrial exhibits until June 30, 1964: *Provided*, That the provisions of the first sentence of section 105(f) and all of 108(c) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (Public Law 87-256) shall apply in carrying out the activities concerned with exhibits and missions.

28 Stat. 622;  
20 Stat. 216.

63 Stat. 62;  
73 Stat. 471.

75 Stat. 531.  
22 USC 2455,  
2458.

## UNITED STATES TRAVEL SERVICE

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the International Travel Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 129), including employment of aliens by contract for service abroad; rental of space, for periods not exceeding five years, and expenses of alteration, repair or improvement; advance of funds under contracts abroad; payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672 of title 28 of the United States Code, when such claims arise in foreign countries; and not to exceed \$5,000 for representation expenses abroad; \$3,350,000.

22 USC 2121  
note.

## OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Business Economics, \$1,750,000.



## BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for collecting, compiling, and publishing current census statistics, provided for by law, \$12,450,000.

## 1962 CENSUS OF GOVERNMENTS

For an additional amount for expenses necessary for preparing for, taking, compiling, and publishing the 1962 census of governments as authorized by law, \$1,050,000, to remain available until June 30, 1964.

1963 CENSUSES OF BUSINESS, TRANSPORTATION, MANUFACTURES, AND  
MINERAL INDUSTRIES

For an additional amount for expenses necessary for preparing for, taking, compiling, and publishing the 1963 censuses of business, transportation, manufactures, and mineral industries, as authorized by law, \$3,000,000, to remain available until December 31, 1966.

## 1964 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

For expenses necessary to prepare for taking, compiling, and publishing the 1964 Census of Agriculture, as authorized by law, \$700,000, to remain available until December 31, 1967.

## MODERNIZATION OF COMPUTING EQUIPMENT

For expenses necessary for replacement of an electronic computer system, \$4,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1964.

## EIGHTEENTH DECENNIAL CENSUS

The time limitation under this head in the General Government Matters, Department of Commerce, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act 1962 is changed from "December 31, 1962" to "June 30, 1963".

75 Stat. 271.

## COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of August 6, 1947, as amended (33 U.S.C. 883a-883i), including hire of aircraft; operation, maintenance, and repair of an airplane; pay, allowances, gratuities, transportation of dependents and household effects, and payment of funeral expenses, as authorized by law, for an authorized strength of 200 commissioned officers on the active list; and pay of commissioned officers retired in accordance with law: \$22,750,000, of which \$840,000 shall be available for retirement pay of commissioned officers and payments under the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection Plan: *Provided*, That during the current fiscal year, this appropriation shall be reimbursed for at least press costs and costs of paper for charts published by the Coast and Geodetic Survey and furnished for the official use of the military departments of the Department of Defense: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for construction of a seismological vault and a recorder building on private property, on a long term lease basis.

61 Stat. 787.

## CONSTRUCTION OF SURVEYING SHIPS

For necessary expenses for the design, supervision, construction, equipping, and outfitting of surveying vessels, as authorized by the Act of August 6, 1947 (33 U.S.C. 883i), \$14,400,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That appropriations granted under this heading shall be available for completing payments on the construction contract for the Coast and Geodetic Survey ship Surveyor. 61 Stat. 788.

## INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

## LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Not to exceed \$2,000 shall be available for administrative expenses to be determined in the manner set forth under the title "General expenses" in the Uniform System of Accounts for Carriers by Water of the Interstate Commerce Commission (effective January 1, 1947).

## MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

## SHIP CONSTRUCTION

For construction-differential subsidy and cost of national-defense features incident to construction of ships for operation in foreign commerce (46 U.S.C. 1152, 1154); for construction-differential subsidy and cost of national-defense features incident to the reconstruction and reconditioning of ships under title V of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (46 U.S.C. 1154); and for acquisition of used ships pursuant to section 510 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (46 U.S.C. 1160); to remain available until expended, \$64,200,000, of which not less than \$4,300,000 shall be available for the reconversion of combination vessels: *Provided*, That transfers may be made to the appropriation for the current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses" for administrative and warehouse expenses (not to exceed \$3,150,000) and for reserve fleet expenses (not to exceed \$500,000), and any such transfers shall be without regard to the limitations under that appropriation on the amounts available for such expenses. 49 Stat. 1996;  
52 Stat. 958.  
53 Stat. 1183;  
68 Stat. -680.

## OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For the payment of obligations incurred for operating-differential subsidies granted on or after January 1, 1947, as authorized by the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, and in appropriations heretofore made to the United States Maritime Commission, \$220,400,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no contracts shall be executed during the current fiscal year by the Secretary of Commerce which will obligate the Government to pay operating-differential subsidy on more than two thousand four hundred voyages in any one calendar year, including voyages covered by contracts in effect at the beginning of the current fiscal year. 46 USC 1245.

## RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

For expenses necessary for research, development, fabrication, and test operation of experimental facilities and equipment; studies to improve water transportation systems; and supporting services related to nuclear ship operation; \$3,550,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That transfers may be made to the appropriation for the current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses" for administra-



tive expenses (not to exceed \$600,000), and any such transfers shall be without regard to the limitation under that appropriation on the amount available for such expenses: *Provided further*, That transfers may be made from this appropriation to the "Vessel operations revolving fund" for losses resulting from expenses of experimental ship operations.

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

46 USC 1245.

For expenses necessary for carrying into effect the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, and other laws administered by the Maritime Administration, \$14,950,000, within limitations as follows:

Administrative expenses, including not to exceed \$1,125 for entertainment of officials of other countries when specifically authorized by the Maritime Administrator, and not to exceed \$1,250 for representation allowances, \$8,173,400;

Maintenance of shipyard facilities and operation of warehouses, \$1,000,000;

Reserve fleet expenses, \$5,776,600.

#### MARITIME TRAINING

For training cadets as officers of the Merchant Marine at the Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, New York; not to exceed \$2,500 for contingencies for the Superintendent, United States Merchant Marine Academy, to be expended in his discretion; and uniform and textbook allowances for cadet midshipmen, at an average yearly cost of not to exceed \$300 per cadet; \$3,300,000: *Provided*, That, except as herein provided for uniform and textbook allowances, this appropriation shall not be used for compensation or allowances for cadets: *Provided further*, That reimbursement may be made to the appropriation for the current fiscal year for "Maritime training", for expenses in support of activities financed from the appropriations for "Research and development" and "Ship construction".

#### STATE MARINE SCHOOLS

46 USC 1381  
note.

For financial assistance to State marine schools and the students thereof as authorized by the Maritime Academy Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 622-624), \$1,375,000, of which \$250,000 is for maintenance and repair of vessels loaned by the United States for use in connection with such State marine schools, and \$1,125,000, to remain available until expended, is for liquidation of obligations incurred under authority granted by said Act, to enter into contracts to make payments for expenses incurred in the maintenance and support of marine schools, and to pay allowances for uniforms, textbooks, and subsistence of cadets at State marine schools.

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS—MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

No additional vessel shall be allocated under charter, nor shall any vessel be continued under charter by reason of any extension of chartering authority beyond June 30, 1949, unless the charterer shall agree that the Maritime Administration shall have no obligation upon redelivery to accept or pay for consumable stores, bunkers, and slopchest items, except with respect to such minimum amounts of bunkers as the Maritime Administration considers advisable to be retained on the vessel and that prior to such redelivery all consumable stores, slopchest items, and bunkers over and above such minimums shall be removed from the vessel by the charterer at his own expense.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Maritime Administration is authorized to furnish utilities and services and make necessary repairs in connection with any lease, contract, or occupancy involving Government property under control of the Maritime Administration, and payments received by the Maritime Administration for utilities, services, and repairs so furnished or made shall be credited to the appropriation charged with the cost thereof: *Provided*, That rental payments under any such lease, contract, or occupancy on account of items other than such utilities, services, or repairs shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

No obligations shall be incurred during the current fiscal year from the construction fund established by the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, or otherwise, in excess of the appropriations and limitations contained in this Act, or in any prior appropriation Act, and all receipts which otherwise would be deposited to the credit of said fund shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

50 Stat. 839.

46 USC 1116.

### PATENT OFFICE

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Patent Office, including defense of suits instituted against the Commissioner of Patents; \$26,010,000.

### BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

#### LIMITATION ON GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Necessary expenses of administration and research (not to exceed \$36,800,000), including maintenance of a National Register of Revoked Motor Vehicle Operators' Licenses, as authorized by law (74 Stat. 526), and purchase of forty-seven passenger motor vehicles of which forty-four shall be for replacement only, shall be paid, in accordance with law, from appropriations made available by this Act to the Bureau of Public Roads and from advances and reimbursements received by the Bureau of Public Roads.

23 USC 313  
note.

Of the total amount available from appropriations of the Bureau of Public Roads for general administrative and research expenses pursuant to the provisions of title 23, United States Code, section 104(a), \$100,000 shall be available for carrying out the provisions of title 23, United States Code, section 309.

72 Stat. 889,  
914.

#### FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS (TRUST FUND)

For carrying out the provisions of title 23, United States Code, which are attributable to Federal-aid highways, to remain available until expended, \$3,249,200,000, or so much thereof as may be available in and derived from the "Highway trust fund"; which sum is composed of \$1,508,261,397, the balance of the amount authorized for the fiscal year 1961, and \$1,735,000,000 (or so much thereof as may be available in and derived from the "Highway trust fund"), a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1962, \$4,938,603 for reimbursement of the sums expended for the repair or reconstruction of highways and bridges which have been damaged or destroyed by floods, hurricanes, or landslides, as provided by title 23, United States Code, section 125, and \$1,000,000 for reimbursement of the sums expended for the design and construction of bridges upon and across dams, as provided by title 23, United States Code, section 320.

72 Stat. 885.

73 Stat. 612.

72 Stat. 917.



IMPROVEMENT OF THE PENTAGON ROAD NETWORK (TRUST FUND)

For expenses necessary for the improvement of routes on the Pentagon Road Network, to be conveyed to the Commonwealth of Virginia, as authorized by the Act of September 26, 1961 (75 Stat. 670), to remain available until expended, \$2,000,000, to be derived from the Highway Trust Fund.

FOREST HIGHWAYS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

72 Stat. 907,  
906.

For payment of obligations incurred in carrying out the provisions of title 23, United States Code, section 204, pursuant to contract authorization granted by title 23, United States Code, section 203, to remain available until expended, \$32,000,000, which sum is composed of \$7,850,000, the balance of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1961, and \$24,150,000, a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1962: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the rental, purchase, construction, or alteration of buildings and sites necessary for the storage and repair of equipment and supplies used for road construction and maintenance but the total cost of any such item under this authorization shall not exceed \$15,000.

PUBLIC LANDS HIGHWAYS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

72 Stat. 908,  
906.

For payment of obligations incurred in carrying out the provisions of title 23, United States Code, section 209, pursuant to the contract authorization granted by title 23, United States Code, section 203, to remain available until expended, \$2,500,000, which sum is composed of \$800,000, the balance of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1962, and \$1,700,000, a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1963.

CONTROL OF OUTDOOR ADVERTISING

72 Stat. 904.

For incentive payments to the States for control of outdoor advertising, as authorized by law (23 U.S.C. 131), \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

60 Stat. 810.

Not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended during the current fiscal year for services of individuals employed pursuant to section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates in excess of \$50 per diem.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

31 Stat. 1449.

72 Stat. 1711.

For expenses necessary in performing the functions authorized by the Act of March 3, 1901, as amended (15 U.S.C. 271-278e), including general administration; operation, maintenance, alteration, and protection of grounds and facilities; and improvement and construction of facilities as authorized by the Act of September 2, 1958 (15 U.S.C. 278d); \$27,500,000 of which not to exceed \$1,700,000 shall be available for payments to the "Working capital fund", National Bureau of Standards, for additional capital: *Provided*, That during the current fiscal year the maximum base rate of compensation for employees appointed pursuant to the Act of September 2, 1958 (15 U.S.C. 278e), shall be equivalent to the maximum scheduled rate for GS-12.

RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL SERVICES (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY  
PROGRAM)

For purchase of foreign currencies which the Treasury Department determines to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States, for necessary expenses of the National Bureau of Standards, as authorized by law, \$500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available, in addition to other appropriations to the Bureau, for the purchase of the foregoing currencies.

## PLANT AND FACILITIES

For expenses incurred, as authorized by section 1 of the Act of September 2, 1958 (15 U.S.C. 278c-278e), in the acquisition, construction, improvement, alteration, or emergency repair of buildings, grounds, and other facilities including a plasma physics building, a radio warning service building, and a paint shop; design of a radio standards laboratory; and procurement and installation of special research equipment and facilities, therefor; \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended. 72 Stat. 1711.

## CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Construction of facilities", including construction, equipment, and expenses of occupying the facilities, \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$6,250,000 of this amount shall be available for payment to the "Working capital fund", National Bureau of Standards, for additional capital for purchase of equipment.

## WORKING CAPITAL FUND

The "Working capital fund" shall be available, during the current fiscal year, for the purchase of not to exceed four passenger motor vehicles for replacement only.

## WEATHER BUREAU

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Weather Bureau, including maintenance and operation of aircraft; purchase of upper air supplies for delivery through December 31, of the next fiscal year; and not to exceed \$10,000 for maintenance of a printing office in the city of Washington, as authorized by law; \$59,500,000.

## RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

For expenses necessary for the conduct of research by the Weather Bureau, including development and service testing of equipment; purchase of two aircraft; operation and maintenance of aircraft; and for acquisition, establishment, and relocation of research facilities and related equipment; \$11,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1965: *Provided*, That appropriations granted under this head, in the fiscal year 1962, shall be merged with this appropriation.



ESTABLISHMENT OF METEOROLOGICAL FACILITIES

For an additional amount for the acquisition, establishment, and relocation of operational facilities and related equipment, including the alteration and modernization of existing facilities, and for the acquisition of land; \$4,325,000, to remain available until June 30, 1965: *Provided*, That the appropriations heretofore granted under this head shall be merged with this appropriation.

METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITE OPERATIONS

For expenses necessary to establish and operate a system for the continuous observation of worldwide meteorological conditions from space satellites and for the reporting and processing of the data obtained for use in weather forecasting, \$40,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That payments of not to exceed \$285,000 may be made to the appropriation for the Weather Bureau for the current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses": *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for payment to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for procurement, in accordance with the authority available to that Administration, of such equipment or facilities as may be necessary to establish and operate the aforesaid system.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

SEC. 302. During the current fiscal year applicable appropriations and funds available to the Department of Commerce shall be available for the activities specified in the Act of October 26, 1949 (5 U.S.C. 596a), to the extent and in the manner prescribed by said Act.

SEC. 303. Appropriations in this title available for salaries and expenses shall be available for hire of passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but, unless otherwise specified, at rates for individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem; and uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131).

SEC. 304. The Bureau of the Budget shall provide the Congress, in connection with the budget presentation for fiscal year 1964 and each succeeding year thereafter, a horizontal budget showing (a) the totality of the programs for meteorology, (b) the specific aspects of the program and funding assigned to each agency, and (c) the estimated goals and financial requirements.

This title may be cited as the "Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1963".

TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES

For the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, and all other officers and employees, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Court, except as otherwise provided by law, and who may be employed and assigned by the Chief Justice to any office or work of the Court, \$1,494,000.

63 Stat. 907.

60 Stat. 810.

68 Stat. 1114.

Citation  
of title.

Judiciary  
Appropriation  
Act, 1963.

# PRINTING AND BINDING SUPREME COURT REPORTS

For printing and binding the advance opinions, preliminary prints, and bound reports of the Court, \$108,000.

## MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For miscellaneous expenses, to be expended as the Chief Justice may approve, \$79,000.

## CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties imposed upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40 U.S.C. 13a—13b), including improvements, maintenance, repairs, equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances; special clothing for workmen; and personal and other services (including temporary labor without reference to the Classification and Retirement Acts, as amended), and for snow removal by hire of men and equipment or under contract without compliance with section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U.S.C. 5); \$323,400.

48 Stat. 668.

5 USC 1071  
note;  
5 USC 2251  
note.

## AUTOMOBILE FOR THE CHIEF JUSTICE

For purchase, exchange, lease, driving, maintenance, and operation of an automobile for the Chief Justice of the United States, \$6,800.

## BOOKS FOR THE SUPREME COURT

For books and periodicals for the Supreme Court, to be purchased by the Librarian of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the Chief Justice, \$35,000.

## COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges, and all other officers and employees of the court, and necessary expenses of the court, including exchange of books, and traveling expenses, as may be approved by the chief judge, \$361,000.

### CUSTOMS COURT

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries of the chief judge and eight judges; salaries of the officers and employees of the court; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); and necessary expenses of the court, including exchange of books, and traveling expenses, as may be approved by the court; \$919,000: *Provided*, That traveling expenses of judges of the Customs Court shall be paid upon the written certificate of the judge.

60 Stat. 810.

## COURT OF CLAIMS

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges, and all other officers and employees of the court, and for other necessary expenses, including stenographic and other fees and charges necessary in the taking of testimony, and travel, \$1,025,000.



## REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

For necessary repairs and improvements to the Court of Claims buildings, to be expended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol, \$9,500.

## COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

## SALARIES OF JUDGES

For salaries of circuit judges; district judges (including judges of the district courts of the Virgin Islands, the Panama Canal Zone, and Guam); justices and judges retired or resigned under title 28, United States Code, sections 371, 372, and 373; and annuities of widows of Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States in accordance with title 28, United States Code, section 375; \$10,860,000.

68 Stat. 12.

69 Stat. 918.

## SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

For salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal Judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for, \$27,000,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, except that the salary of a secretary shall conform with that of the General Schedule grades (GS) 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, as the appointing judge shall determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with that of the General Schedule grades (GS) 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12, as the appointing judge shall determine, subject to review by the Judicial Conference of the United States if requested by the Director, such determination by the judge otherwise to be final: *Provided further*, That (exclusive of step increases corresponding with those provided for by title VII of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and of compensation paid for temporary assistance needed because of an emergency) the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge shall not exceed \$15,950 per annum, except in the case of the chief judge of each circuit and the chief judge of each district court having five or more district judges, in which case the aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$21,305 per annum.

5 USC 1071 note.  
Ante, pp. 832,  
843.

Ante, p. 847.

## FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

For fees, expenses, and costs of jurors; compensation of jury commissioners; fees of United States commissioners and other committing magistrates acting under title 18, United States Code, section 3041; and compensation of voting referees fixed by the court pursuant to the provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1960 (74 Stat. 86); \$5,800,000: *Provided*, That \$300,000 of the foregoing amount shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred under the appropriation for similar purposes for the preceding fiscal year.

62 Stat. 815.

42 USC 1971 note.

## TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For necessary travel and miscellaneous expenses, not otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judiciary, including the purchase of firearms and ammunition, and the cost of contract statistical services for the office of Register of Wills of the District of Columbia, \$4,600,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$16,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of Federal probation when incurred on the written authorization

of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation may be used for payment of actual expenses of subsistence in excess of \$25 per diem.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

For necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, including travel, advertising, and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$1,500,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$110,000 of the appropriations contained in this title shall be available for the study of rules of practice and procedure.

SALARIES OF REFEREES

For salaries of referees as authorized by the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U.S.C. 68), not to exceed \$2,600,000, to be derived from the Referees' salary and expense fund established in pursuance of said Act.

60 Stat. 326;  
73 Stat. 259.

EXPENSES OF REFEREES

For expenses of referees as authorized by the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U.S.C. 68, 102), not to exceed \$4,850,000, to be derived from the Referees' salary and expense fund established in pursuance of said Act.

60 Stat. 329.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

SEC. 402. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under this title and 30 per centum of the expenditures for the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia.

Reimbursement  
to U. S.

SEC. 403. The reports of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for a price exceeding that approved by the court and for not more than \$6.50 per volume.

U. S. Court  
of Appeals,  
reports.

This title may be cited as the "Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1963".

Citation  
of title.

TITLE V—RELATED AGENCIES

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the American Battle Monuments Commission, including the acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign countries; purchase and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national cemeteries and monuments outside of the United States and its territories and possessions; not to exceed \$80,000 for expenses of travel; rent of office and garage space in foreign countries; purchase (one for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of such countries; \$1,523,000: *Provided*, That where station allowance has been authorized by the Department of the Army for officers of the Army serving the Army at certain foreign stations, the same allowance shall be authorized for officers of the Armed Forces assigned to the Commission while serving at the same foreign stations, and this appropriation is hereby made available for the payment of such allowance: *Provided further*, That when traveling on business of the Commission, officers of the Armed



Forces serving as members or as secretary of the Commission may be reimbursed for expenses as provided for civilian members of the Commission: *Provided further*, That the Commission shall reimburse other Government agencies, including the Armed Forces, for salary, pay, and allowances of personnel assigned to it.

#### DEDICATION OF MEMORIALS

Not to exceed \$40,000 shall be available until June 30, 1964, from the appropriation to the Commission for "Salaries and expenses", for the current fiscal year, for necessary expenses of appropriate dedications of World War II memorials, erected under the authority of the Act of July 25, 1956 (36 U.S.C. 123), including travel and such other expenses as the Commission may deem necessary, and such amount may be expended without regard to such provisions of law, or regulations relating to the expenditure of public funds as the Commission may deem proper (except that this exemption shall not be construed as waiving the requirement for a General Accounting Office audit): *Provided*, That, when in the discretion of the head of any other Government agency it would be in the public interest, personnel, services, supplies, equipment, and facilities of such agency may be furnished, without reimbursement to the Commission for the purposes of these dedications.

70 Stat. 641.

#### COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Commission on Civil Rights, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$950,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of any employee paid from funds provided under this head shall not exceed \$20,500 per annum.

#### FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Maritime Commission, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131); \$2,300,000.

60 Stat. 810.

68 Stat. 1114.

#### FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry on the activities of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); allowances and benefits similar to those provided by title IX of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, as determined by the Commission; expenses of packing, shipping, and storing personal effects of personnel assigned abroad; rental or lease, for such periods as may be necessary, of office space and living quarters for personnel assigned abroad; maintenance, improvement, and repair of properties rented or leased abroad, and furnishing fuel, water, and utilities for such properties; insurance on official motor vehicles abroad; and advances of funds abroad; not to exceed \$12,000 for expenses of travel; advances or reimbursements to other Government agencies for use of their facilities and services in carrying out the functions of the Commission; hire of motor vehicles

22 USC 1131-1158.

for field use only; purchase of two passenger motor vehicles for use in Poland; and employment of aliens; \$700,000, and in addition \$30,000 (to be merged with this appropriation) to be derived from the War claims fund created by section 13(a) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (50 U.S.C. App. 2012a).

62 Stat. 1247.  
50 USC app.  
2012(a).

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the Small Business Administration, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$5,750,000, and in addition there may be transferred to this appropriation not to exceed \$27,000,000 from the revolving fund, Small Business Administration, for administrative expenses in connection with activities financed under said fund: *Provided*, That the amount authorized for transfer from the revolving fund, Small Business Administration, may be increased, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, by such amount (not exceeding \$500,000) as may be required to finance administrative expenses incurred in the making of disaster loans: *Provided further*, That 10 per centum of the amount authorized to be transferred from the revolving fund, Small Business Administration, shall be apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, only in such amounts and at such times as may be necessary to carry out the business loan program.

31 USC 665.

REVOLVING FUND

For additional capital for the revolving fund authorized by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be available without fiscal year limitations, \$300,000,000.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Subversive Activities Control Board, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), not to exceed \$30,000 for expenses of travel, and not to exceed \$500 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals, \$395,000.

60 Stat. 810.

TARIFF COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Tariff Commission, including subscriptions to newspapers (not to exceed \$300), not to exceed \$70,000 for expenses of travel, and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals, \$2,950,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any member of the Tariff Commission who shall hereafter participate in any proceedings under sections 336, 337, and 338 of the Tariff Act of 1930, wherein he or any member of his family has any special, direct, and pecuniary interest, or in which he has acted as attorney or special representative: *Provided further*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be used for making any special study, investigation, or report at the request of any other agency of the executive branch of the Government unless reimbursement is made for the cost thereof.

60 Stat. 810.

46 Stat. 701.  
19 USC 1336-  
1338.



UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY

ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT ACTIVITIES

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, for arms control and disarmament activities authorized by the Act of September 26, 1961 (75 Stat. 631), \$6,500,000.

50 USC 1501 note.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to enable the United States Information Agency, as authorized by Reorganization Plan No. 8 of 1953, the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act (75 Stat. 527), and the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1431 et seq.), to carry out international information activities, including employment, without regard to the civil service and classification laws, of (1) persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed \$120,000), (2) aliens within the United States, and (3) aliens abroad for service in the United States relating to the translation or narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages (such aliens to be investigated for such employment in accordance with procedures established by the Secretary of State and the Attorney General); travel expenses of aliens employed abroad for service in the United States and their dependents to and from the United States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158); entertainment within the United States not to exceed \$500; hire of passenger motor vehicles; insurance on official motor vehicles in foreign countries; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; dues for library membership in organizations which issue publications to members only, or to members at a price lower than to others; employment of aliens, by contract, for service abroad; purchase of ice and drinking water abroad; payment of excise taxes on negotiable instruments abroad; cost of transporting to and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the furniture and household and personal effects of an employee of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which he is unable to use his furniture and effects, under such regulations as the Director may prescribe; actual expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes the remains of persons, not United States Government employees, who may die away from their homes while participating in activities authorized under this appropriation; radio activities and acquisition and production of motion pictures and visual materials and purchase or rental of technical equipment and facilities therefor, narration, script-writing, translation, and engineering services, by contract or otherwise; maintenance, improvement, and repair of properties used for information activities in foreign countries; fuel and utilities for Government-owned or leased property abroad; rental or lease for periods not exceeding five years of offices, buildings, grounds, and living quarters for officers and employees engaged in informational activities abroad; travel expenses for employees attending official international conferences, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and to the rates of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses under the Travel Expense Act of 1949,

67 Stat. 642.

5 USC 133z-15  
note.

22 USC 2451 note.

62 Stat. 6.

60 Stat. 999.

60 Stat. 810.

63 Stat. 62;

73 Stat. 471.

31 USC 529.

75 Stat. 339.

5 USC 835 note.

but at rates not in excess of comparable allowances approved for such conferences by the Secretary of State; and purchase of objects for presentation to foreign governments, schools, or organizations; \$120,500,000, of which not less than \$11,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$110,000 may be used for representation abroad: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside the continental United States, including travel of dependents and transportation of personal effects, household goods, or automobiles of such personnel, when any part of such travel or transportation begins in the current fiscal year pursuant to travel orders issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel or transportation may not be completed during the current year: *Provided further*, That passenger motor vehicles used abroad exclusively for the purposes of this appropriation may be exchanged or sold, pursuant to section 201(c) of the Act of June 30, 1949 (40 U.S.C. 481(c)), and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales shall be available for replacement of an equal number of such vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allowance of each such replacement, except buses and station wagons, shall not exceed \$1,500: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), the United States Information Agency is authorized, in making contracts for the use of international short wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities: *Provided further*, That existing appointments and assignments to the Foreign Service Reserve for the purposes of foreign information and educational activities which expire during the current fiscal year may be extended for a period of one year in addition to the period of appointment or assignment otherwise authorized.

Travel  
outside U.S.

63 Stat. 383.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

For purchase of foreign currencies which the Treasury Department determines to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States, for necessary expenses of the United States Information Agency, as authorized by law, \$8,500,000, to remain available until expended.

SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

For expenses necessary to carry out the functions of the United States Information Agency under section 102(a)(3) of the "Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961" (75 Stat. 527), \$7,600,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed a total of \$10,550 may be expended for representation: *Provided further*, That the unexpended balance of funds heretofore appropriated under the heading "Special International Program" for expenses of trade fair participation, labor and trade missions, and United States Information Agency special exhibits, shall be merged with funds appropriated hereunder and accounted for as one fund.

22 USC 2452.



SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

(SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

22 USC 2451 note. For purchase of foreign currencies which the Treasury Department determines to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States, for necessary expenses of the United States Information Agency in connection with special international exhibitions under the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 527), \$375,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,250 may be expended for representation: *Provided further*, That the unexpended balance of funds heretofore appropriated under the heading "Special International Program (Special Foreign Currency Program)" shall be merged with funds appropriated hereunder and accounted for as one fund.

ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO FACILITIES

47 Stat. 412, 1517. For an additional amount for the purchase, rent, construction, and improvement of facilities for radio transmission and reception, purchase and installation of necessary equipment for radio transmission and reception, without regard to the provisions of the Act of June 30, 1932 (40 U.S.C. 278a), and acquisition of land and interests in land by purchase, lease, rental, or otherwise, \$8,750,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for acquisition of land outside the continental United States without regard to section 355 of the Revised Statutes (40 U.S.C. 255), and title to any land so acquired shall be approved by the Director of the United States Information Agency.

INFORMATIONAL MEDIA GUARANTEE FUND

68 Stat. 862; 70 Stat. 563. For the "Informational media guarantee fund", for partial restoration of realized impairment to the capital used in carrying on the authority to make informational media guarantees, as provided in section 1011 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1442), \$1,000,000.

TITLE VI—FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES,  
INCORPORATED

61 Stat. 584. 31 USC 849. The following corporation is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to such corporation, and in accord with the law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the program set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1963 for such corporation including purchase (not to exceed ten) and hire of passenger motor vehicles, except as hereinafter provided:

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING EXPENSES,  
FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

60 Stat. 810. Not to exceed \$575,000 of the funds of the corporation shall be available for its administrative expenses, and not to exceed \$1,135,000 for the expenses of vocational training of prisoners, both amounts to be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), and to be computed on an accrual basis and to be determined in accordance with the corporation's prescribed account-

ing system in effect on July 1, 1946, and shall be exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims, expenditures which the said accounting system requires to be capitalized or charged to cost of commodities acquired or produced, including selling and shipping expenses, and expenses in connection with acquisition, construction, operation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of facilities and other property belonging to the corporation or in which it has an interest.

## TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

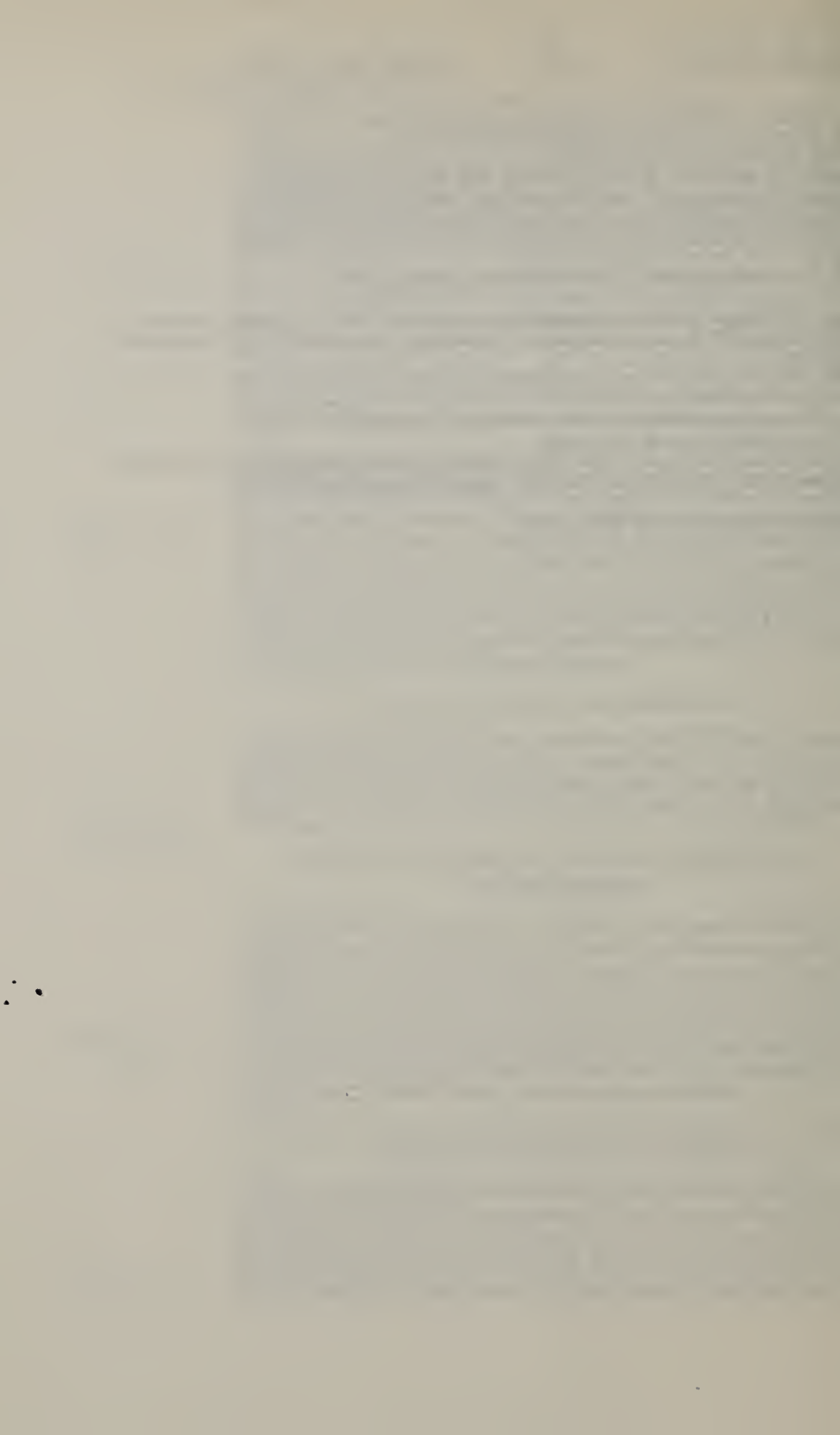
SEC. 701. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not authorized by the Congress. Publicity or  
propaganda.

SEC. 702. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to administer any program which is funded in whole or in part from foreign currencies or credits for which a specific dollar appropriation therefor has not been made.

This Act may be cited as the "Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1963". Short title.

Approved October 18, 1962.











Calendar No. 2188

87<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 12580

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 29, 1962

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

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## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. SMATHERS to the bill (H.R. 12580) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1       At the end of the bill insert a new section consisting of
- 2       the text of H.R. 10, as submitted to the President.

10-1-62—D



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# AMENDMENT

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Intended to be proposed by Mr. SMATHERS to the bill (H.R. 12580) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

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SEPTEMBER 29, 1962

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

Calendar No. 2188

87<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 12580

---

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 1, 1962

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

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## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HOLLAND to the bill (H.R. 12580) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, viz: On page 41, after line 22, insert the following:

- 1        SEC. 304. The Bureau of the Budget shall provide the
- 2 Congress, in connection with the budget presentation for
- 3 fiscal year 1964 and each succeeding year thereafter, a hori-
- 4 zontal budget showing (a) the totality of the programs for
- 5 meteorology, (b) the specific aspects of the program and
- 6 funding assigned to each agency, and (c) the estimated goals
- 7 and financial requirements.



AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HOLLAND to the bill (H.R. 12580) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

OCTOBER 1, 1962

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

Calendar No. 2188

87<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 12580

---

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 1, 1962

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

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## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCLELLAN to the bill (H.R. 12580) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, viz: On page 4, after line 6, insert the following:

- 1 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS ABROAD
- 2 For necessary expenses of maintenance, operation, re-
- 3 pair, and payment of leaseholds of properties acquired pur-
- 4 suant to the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, as
- 5 amended (22 U.S.C. 292-300), including personal services
- 6 in the United States and abroad; salaries, expenses, and
- 7 allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the
- 8 Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C.
- 9 801-1158); and services as authorized by section 15 of the



1 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$11,000,000, of  
2 which not less than \$7,000,000 shall be used to purchase  
3 foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treas-  
4 ury of the United States, to remain available until expended:  
5 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,323,000 may be used for  
6 administrative expenses during the current fiscal year.

87<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> Session

Calendar No. 2188  
**H. R. 12580**

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## AMENDMENT

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Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCLELLAN to  
the bill (H.R. 12580) making appropria-  
tions for the Departments of State, Justice,  
and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related  
agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30,  
1963, and for other purposes.

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OCTOBER 1, 1962

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed





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# AMENDMENT

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Intended to be proposed by Mr. JAVRS to the bill (H.R. 12580) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

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October 2 (legislative day, October 1), 1962

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

Calendar No. 2188

87<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 12580

---

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 2 (legislative day, OCTOBER 1), 1962

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

---

## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. PROXMIRE (for himself, Mr. DOUGLAS, and Mr. LAUSCHE to the bill (H.R. 12580) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 31, line 14, strike out "\$5,500,000" and insert
- 2 in lieu thereof "\$3,550,000".

10-2-62—A



AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Proxmire (for himself, Mr. Douglas, and Mr. Lausche) to the bill (H.R. 12580) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

OCTOBER 2 (legislative day, OCTOBER 1), 1962

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

Calendar No. 2188

87<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 12580

---

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 2 (legislative day, OCTOBER 1), 1962

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

---

## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. JAVITS to the bill (H.R. 12580) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 61, line 15, strike out "\$1,000,000", and
- 2 insert "\$1,500,000".



AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. JAVTS to the bill (H.R. 12580) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

OCTOBER 2 (legislative day, OCTOBER 1), 1962  
Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

Calendar No. 2188

87<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 12580

---

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 2 (legislative day, OCTOBER 1), 1962

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

---

## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. PROXMIRE (for himself, Mr. DOUGLAS, and Mr. LAUSCHE) to the bill (H.R. 12580) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1       On page 30, line 12, strike out “\$64,200,000” and
- 2       insert in lieu thereof “\$50,000,000”.

10-2-62—B



## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. PROxmire  
(for himself, Mr. Douglas, and Mr.  
Lausche) to the bill (H.R. 12580) making  
appropriations for the Departments of  
State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary,  
and related agencies for the fiscal year end-  
ing June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

October 2 (legislative day, October 1), 1962

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed





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